Your History

Your history dates back beyond the cotton fields of the South; back thousands of years before Christ.

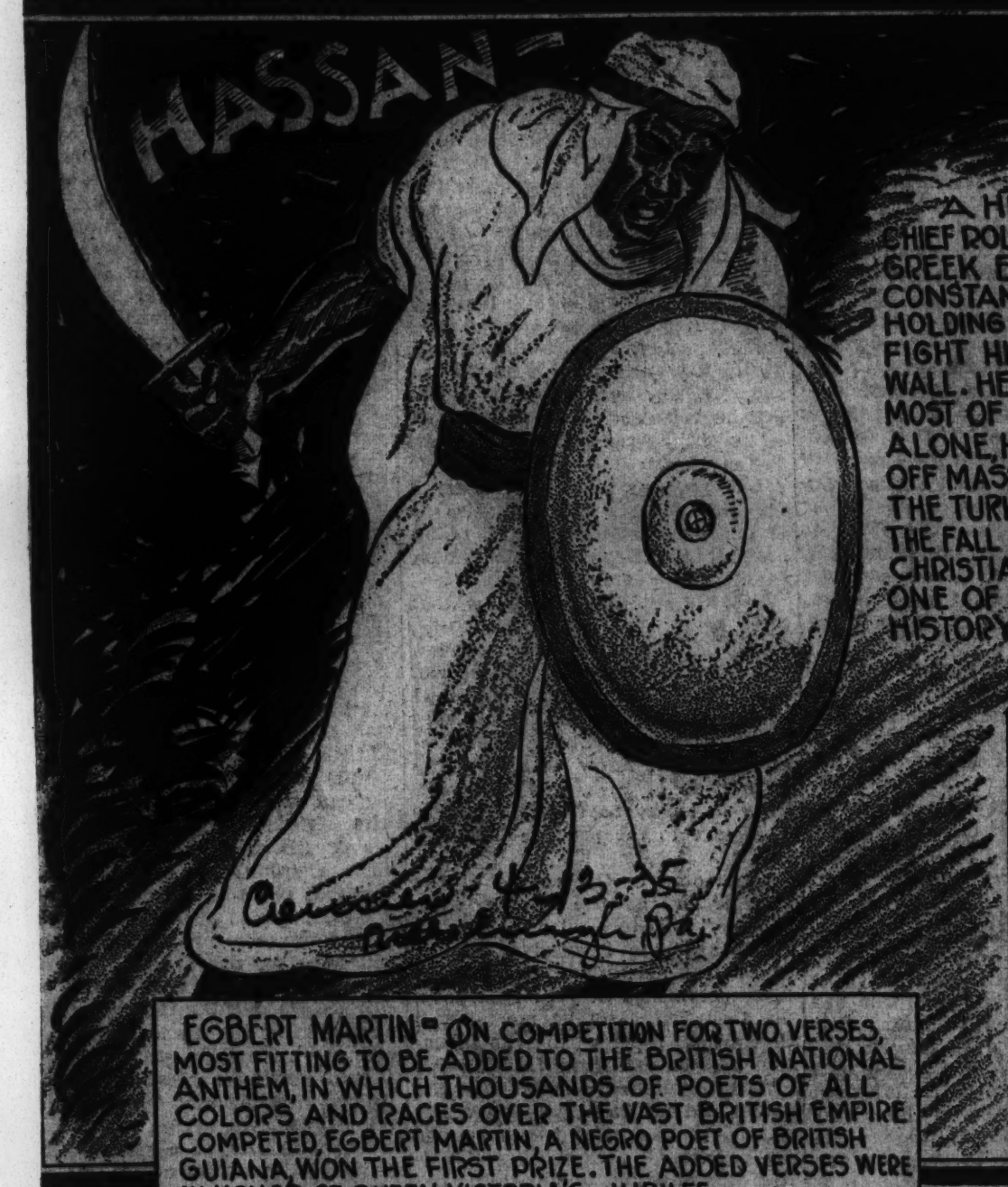
By J. A. ROGERS

Illustrated by George L. Lee

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Historical - 1935



A HERCULEAN NEGRO, PLAYED THE CHIEF ROLE IN THE DOWNFALL OF THE LATER GREEK EMPIRE IN 1453. AT THE SEIGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE, HE WAS ABLE, WHILE HOLDING HIS SHIELD IN HIS LEFT HAND TO FIGHT HIS WAY TO THE TOP OF THE BROKEN WALL. HE WAS FOLLOWED BY THIRTY OTHERS, MOST OF WHOM WERE KILLED. BUT HASSAN, ALONE, HIS SWORD, FLASHING RED, FOUGHT OFF MASSES OF GREEKS, AND PERMITTED THE TURKS TO CLIMB OVER IN GREAT NUMBERS. THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE ROUTED CHRISTIANITY IN THE NEAR EAST, AND IS ONE OF THE GREAT EPOCHS OF WORLD HISTORY.

Geo. Lee

NEXT WEEK!
THE LARGEST AND MOST MASSIVE CROWN IN THE WORLD.

EGBERT MARTIN - ON COMPETITION FOR TWO VERSES, MOST FITTING TO BE ADDED TO THE BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM, IN WHICH THOUSANDS OF POETS OF ALL COLORS AND RACES OVER THE VAST BRITISH EMPIRE COMPETED, EGBERT MARTIN, A NEGRO POET OF BRITISH GUIANA, WON THE FIRST PRIZE. THE ADDED VERSES WERE IN HONOR OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

GENERAL JEAN PIERRE BOYER



HAITI'S GREATEST PRESIDENT WAS A NEGRO. HE RULED AS BENEVOLENT DICTATOR FOR 25 YEARS. MADE A GENERAL IN NAPOLEON'S ARMY. IN HAITI, HE LATER JOINED DESSALINES AND AIDED IN EXPELLING THE FRENCH. HE WON RECOGNITION FOR HAITI FROM THE EUROPEAN POWERS. BOYER UNITED THE WHOLE ISLAND OF HISPANIOLA, SPANISH AND FRENCH, UNDER HIS SINGLE RULE. HE BROUGHT AFRAMERICANS TO THE ISLAND AND SETTLED THEM THERE. HIS RULE HAS BEEN CALLED "THE GOLDEN AGE OF HAITI." FINALLY EXPELLED FROM OFFICE HE RETIRED TO FRANCE AND WAS BURIED WITH HONORS BY THE FRENCH GOV'T.

THE STAMP THAT CAUSED A WAR!



THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN DISPUTE OF 1894-96 STARTED OVER A POSTAGE STAMP. IN 1894, THE EMPEROR MENELIK INAUGURATED A POSTAL SERVICE IN HIS EMPIRE, AND HAD THIS STAMP MADE WITH HIS OWN EFFIGY. ITALY, WHICH HAD APPOINTED ITSELF THE BIG BROTHER AND THE PROTECTOR OF ABYSSINIA, DEMANDED THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE STAMP. WHEN MENELIK REFUSED, WAR RESULTED. THE ITALIANS SUFFERED TERRIFIC DEFEAT AT ADOWA ON MARCH 1, 1896. 12,000 ITALIANS WERE SLAIN, AND ALL THEIR GUNS AND SUPPLIES CAPTURED. SINCE THEN ITALY HAS BEEN SCHEMING FOR REVENGE.

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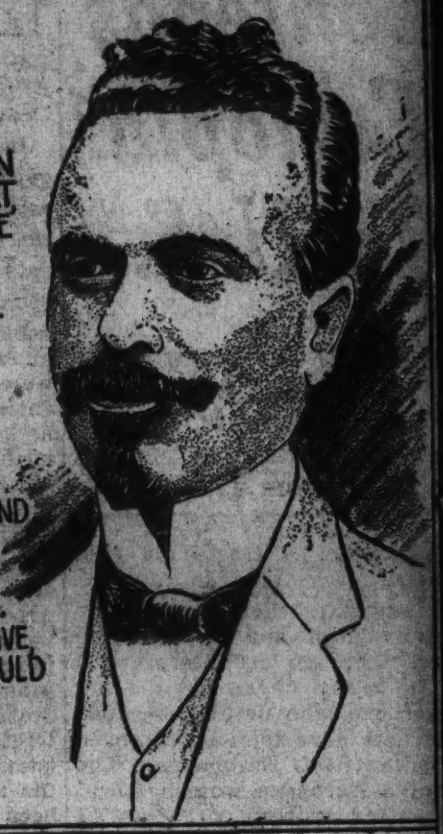
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THE **LARGEST** AND MOST **MASSIVE** **CROWN** IN THE **WORLD**, AS WELL AS THE MOST ANCIENT, IS THAT OF THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA. IT IS AN ENORMOUS TIARA OF SOLID GOLD WEIGHING TWENTY POUNDS, AND STUDDED WITH PRICELESS JEWELS. ON THIS GREAT DIADEM, WHICH IS TALL AND ROUND, IS THE ETHIOPIAN SYMBOL "THE LION OF JUDAH," WHICH HAS BEEN REVERED BY ABYSSINIANS SINCE THE DAYS OF SOLOMON AND QUEEN OF SHEBA.

SENHOR H.E. NILO PECANHA.

A MULATTO, AND AN ASTUTE DIPLOMAT, SCHOLAR, AND WISE ADMININSTRATOR WAS PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL FROM 1908-1910. ELECTED TO THE VICE-PRESIDENCY AT FIRST, HE SUCCEEDED TO THE PRESIDENCY. SENHOR PECANHA WAS VERY POPULAR AND MUCH BELOVED BUT BRAZILIAN LAW PERMITS ONLY ONE TERM TO HER CHIEF EXECUTIVE THEREFORE PECANHA COULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED.





ON SPEED AND IN THE ABILITY TO LIFT HIMSELF IN THE AIR, THE AFRAMERICAN LEADS THE NATION, THOU OUTNUMBERED 10 TO 1. FOR THE PAST 13 YEARS OUT OF 15, THE NEGRO JUMPER HAS BEEN FOREMOST. STARTING WITH SOL BUTLER IN 1920, NEGROES LED FOR 8 YEARS STRAIGHT. EDWARD GORDON LED THE WORLD IN THE 1932 OLYMPICS. IN THE SPRINTS NEGROES ARE ALSO SUPREME. EDDIE TOLAN, WINNER OF THE 1932 OLYMPICS, RALPH METCALFE JESSE OWENS AND BEN JOHNSON HAVE SET THE PACE FOR THE U.S.A.

- NEXT WEEK! -

THE FIRST NEGRO ON RECORD TO TOUCH WHAT IS NOW UNITED STATES SOIL.

Historical-1935

Your History

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Courier 12-7-35 Pittsburgh, Pa.



EUGENE BULLARD.

FIRST AFRAMERICAN AVIATOR ON RECORD AND THE ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD WAR. BORN IN COLUMBUS GA. WENT TO EUROPE AS A BOXER, DEFEATED SOME OF THE BEST WELTERWEIGHTS. SERVED IN FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION FIVE YEARS AND IN THE FRENCH ARMY ENTIRE PERIOD OF WORLD WAR. DECORATED **TWICE** WITH THE CROIX DE GUERRE FOR VALOR. WAS ONE OF THE FINEST COMBAT PILOTS OF THE WAR AND BROUGHT DOWN SEVERAL GERMAN PLANES. AFTER THE WAR OPENED A NIGHT CLUB THAT WAS THE FAVORITE RENDEZVOUS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. NOW LIVES IN PARIS WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN AND HAS A GYMNASIUM FOR THE ELITE AT 15 RUE MANSART.

NEXT WEEK ~ JACOB CAPITEIN.



GOLD PORTRAIT MASK OF TUT-ANKH-AMEN. THIS YOUNG KING'S BODY WAS ENCASED IN A GOLD COFFIN WITHIN AN OUTER COFFIN OF SOLID GOLD, VALUED AT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. JEWELS AND FURNITURE WORTH OTHER MILLIONS WERE BURIED WITH HIM. THEY ARE NOW IN THE CAIRO MUSEUM. SINCE IT WAS THE CUSTOM TO BURY A PHARAOH WITH GREAT RICHES AND MANY HUNDREDS OF PHARAOHS DIED ONE MAY IMAGINE THE IMMENSE WEALTH OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. TUT-ANKH-AMEN'S FATHER WAS THE CELEBRATED POET-KING AKHNATON, WHOSE FEATURES ARE STRIKINGLY NEGRO.



AN UNKNOWN NEGRO DIGNITARY OF 6000 YEARS AGO IN ANCIENT EGYPT. SCIENTISTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO DISCOVERED THIS CARVED HEAD IN AN OLD SUBTERRENEAN PASSAGE WHICH CONNECTED THE SECOND PYRAMID WITH THE SPHINX WHILE DIGGING THERE RECENTLY.



BUST OF AN UNKNOWN PHARAOH OF THE FIRST DYNASTY OF ANCIENT EGYPT. HE RULED ABOUT 3700 B.C. NOTE THE NEGROID FEATURES. THIS IS THE EARLIEST KNOWN PORTRAIT OF AN EGYPTIAN RULER.

Charlotte, N. C., News
December 5, 1935

Recalls Story of Negro, Who Owned Big Deposits of Coal

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Oldtimers here recall the legend of Zeb Williams, strong man of the Cumberland mountains who, at the age of 102 died many years ago in the coal mines in which he worked.

Old Zeb, as he was known, was one of the first settlers of the mountain country and when asked how long he had been in the country, Zeb would tell you "as long as the hills."

Noted for his strength he would carry away a thousand pounds under each arm as if it were a bundle of newspapers. The oldest settler would tell you that he found old Zeb when he and his family moved in from the valley and therefore Zeb had a right to be called the first settler and hermit of the mountain country.

Hale and hearty when he reached the century mark, Zeb Williams "owned" most of the mountain country and long before the coming of the white man, he had staked his claim on half the run of the Cumberlands.

His vast holdings reached the ears of Eastern financiers and old Zeb was kidded and cajoled into releasing strip after strip and now the musty files of the court of records show the "X" sign and Zeb's name was written in by other hands.

From Middlesboro to Pikeville was said to have been owned by Zeb Williams more than 75 years ago. Therefore Winlliams owned half the countryside. An offspring of Indian and Negro parentage, and without proper schooling, he learned the ways of the white man—too late.

Somewhere today, his shanty is still hereabouts or rather parts of it fashioned by his own hands, stands like a ghost in the wind-swept country in the southeastern part of Kentucky.

There are many tales of old Zeb's advent into Kentucky. One which is given credence as being the most truthful of his career is he ran the gauntlet of the underground railroad, just before the Emancipation Proclamation.

Williams hid in the mountain country, shifting for himself and fighting both the elements and the dangers of wild animal life. He later became known as the strong man of the mountain slopes. He had grown into manhood before he had felt the common touch of civilization and when the community had become sparsely settled with inhabitants who moved up from the valley, Zeb Williams retreated to his mountain home and there remained for months without being seen or heard from by his neighbors.

They respected his claim, however, but could never reach their land owner for rental adjustment. He was ferreted out of hiding by the valley eastern syndicate, who, protecting itself, sought his signature before exploration and setting up mining camps.

Thinks Negroes As Well As Vikings Preceded Columbus

Washington, Dec. 5.—(AP)—Dr. Charles Wesley, of Howard university, believes negroes as well as Vikings proceded Columbus in first explorations of the new world.

He said today studies of various historians strongly indicate that Africans had drifted across the south Atlantic, probably in canoes, to land in South America and West Indian islands.

Balboa found a "race of black men" during his explorations, Wesley said, and a Spanish romance by Garcia De Montalvo, published in 1610 mentioned an island named California inhabited by negroes.

His beliefs are partially supported, Wesley said, by evidence that certain African products were growing in the Americas in Columbus time and have been thought to have had an American origin.

"Such products are tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes and peanuts," Dr. Wesley said. "It has been demonstrated by Professor Leo Weiner, of Harvard university, that the Indian words for these and other products and objects are of African origin."

The DEBUNKER

By John Harvey Furbay, Ph.D.

12-13



The impression is usually gathered from history books that the first negroes taken to America were taken there as slaves. The truth is, many of them came as explorers or with exploration parties, of their own free will. Alonzo Pietra, a negro, piloted the Nina for Columbus. Negroes were with Balboa when he discovered the Pacific; and they accompanied Cortez as he explored Mexico. Likewise, Estivanico, who led the party that explored much of Arizona and New Mexico, was a negro. The first slaves did not arrive till much later, about 1619. The part played by the negro in early American exploration is an important one.

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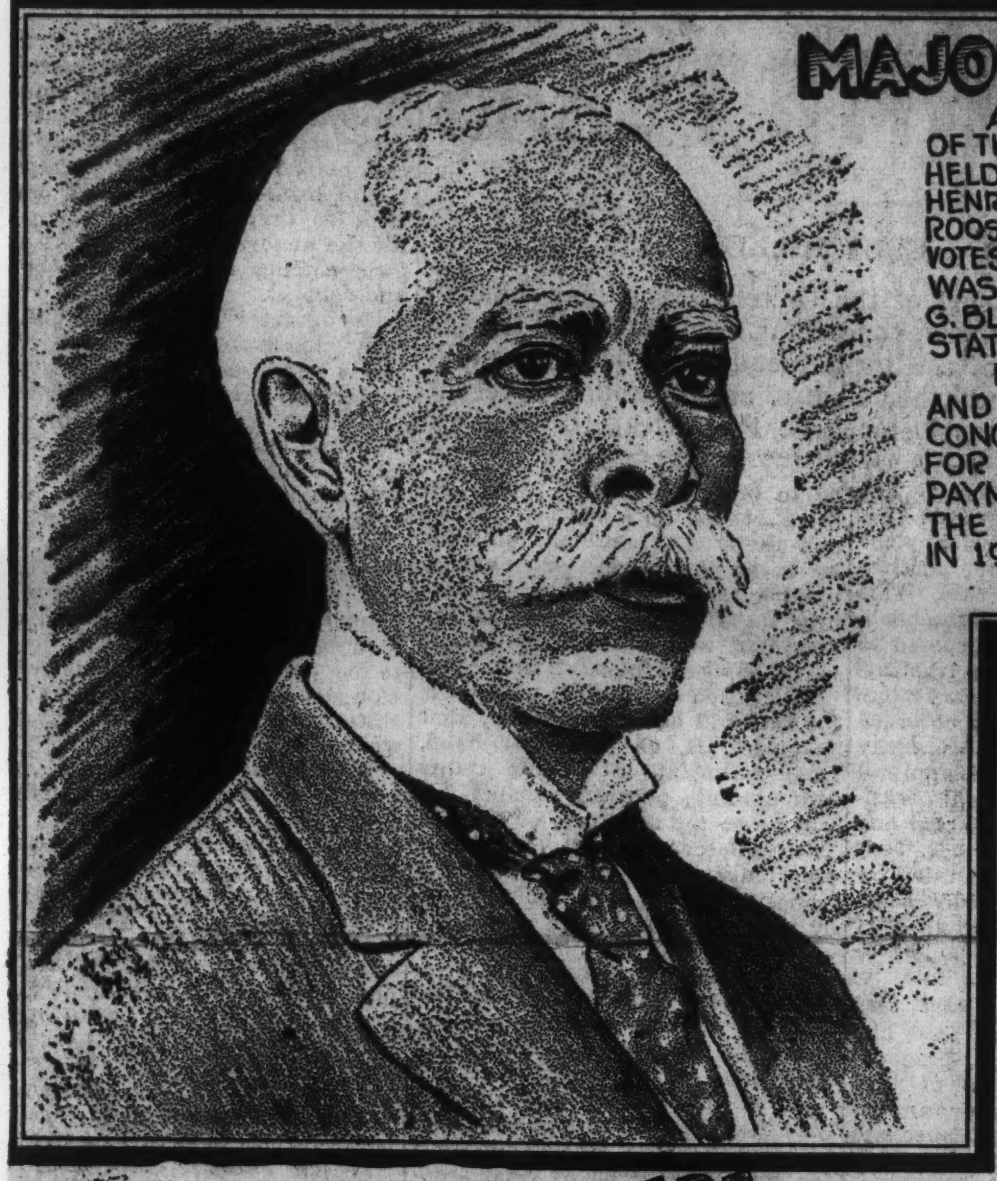
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Historical — 1935



MAJOR JOHN R. LYNCH.

A NEGRO, SERVED AS CHAIRMAN PRO TEM OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD IN CHICAGO, JUNE 3, 1884. NOMINATED BY HENRY CABOT LODGE AND SUPPORTED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LYNCH GOT 424 VOTES AGAINST 384 VOTES OF HIS WHITE OPPONENT, CLAYTON. THIS WAS THE CONVENTION THAT NOMINATED JAMES G. BLAINE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAJOR LYNCH, WHO WAS BORN IN 1847 AND IS STILL ALIVE SERVED THREE TERMS IN CONGRESS; WAS AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT; AND LATER PAYMASTER IN THE REGULAR U.S. ARMY WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR UNTIL HIS RETIREMENT IN 1911. HE RESIDES IN CHICAGO.

NEXT WEEK - IRA ALDRIDGE.





JOSEPE WHITE,

BORN IN MANTANZAS, CUBA, IN 1839, WAS ONE OF THE LEADING VIOLINISTS OF THE 19th CENTURY, AND AN ADMIRABLE INTERPRETER OF THE GREAT MASTERS OF MUSIC. HE WAS COURT VIOLINIST TO THE EMPEROR DOM PEDRO OF BRAZIL, AND LATER PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE PARIS CONSERVATORY, FRANCE. WHITE CHARMED THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE WITH HIS FAMOUS STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN. THIS INSTRUMENT, KNOWN AS "THE BETTS STRAD" WAS SOLD TO RODMAN WANAMAKER OF PHILADELPHIA, AND IS NOW SAID TO BE VALUED AT $100,000.

Geo. Lee

ETIENNE V. MENTOR.

FRENCH GENERAL, STATESMAN, AND ORATOR. BORN IN MARTINIQUE, WEST INDIES IN 1771, HE REPRESENTED HAITI IN THE COUNCIL OF 500 AT PARIS. WHILE A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, GEN. MENTOR OPPOSED NAPOLEON AND WAS THROWN INTO PRISON. LATER, NAPOLEON ABOUT TO LOSE HAITI SENT HIM ON A MISSION OF PEACE TO DESSALINES. BUT ARRIVING THERE, MENTOR WENT OVER TO THE REBELS AND HELPED WIN INDEPENDENCE FOR HAITI. GEN MENTOR WAS A FASCINATING FIGURE IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE HIS DARING KNEW NO BOUNDS. ONCE WHEN THE SHIP ON WHICH HE WAS, WAS CAPTURED BY THE ENGLISH IN THE NORTH SEA, MENTOR TURNED THE TABLES, MADE THE ENGLISH PRISONERS, AND TOOK THEM TO FRANCE.

HENRY BLAIR -

OF GLENROSS, MD, GAVE A GREAT IMPETUS TO CORN AND COTTON PLANTING IN THE UNITED STATES BY INVENTING SEEDING PLANTERS. HE RECEIVED A PATENT FOR THE CORN PLANTER ON OCT. 14, 1834, AND FOR THE COTTON PLANTER ON AUG. 31, 1836. BLAIR IS SAID TO BE THE FIRST NEGRO TO RECEIVE A U.S. PATENT.

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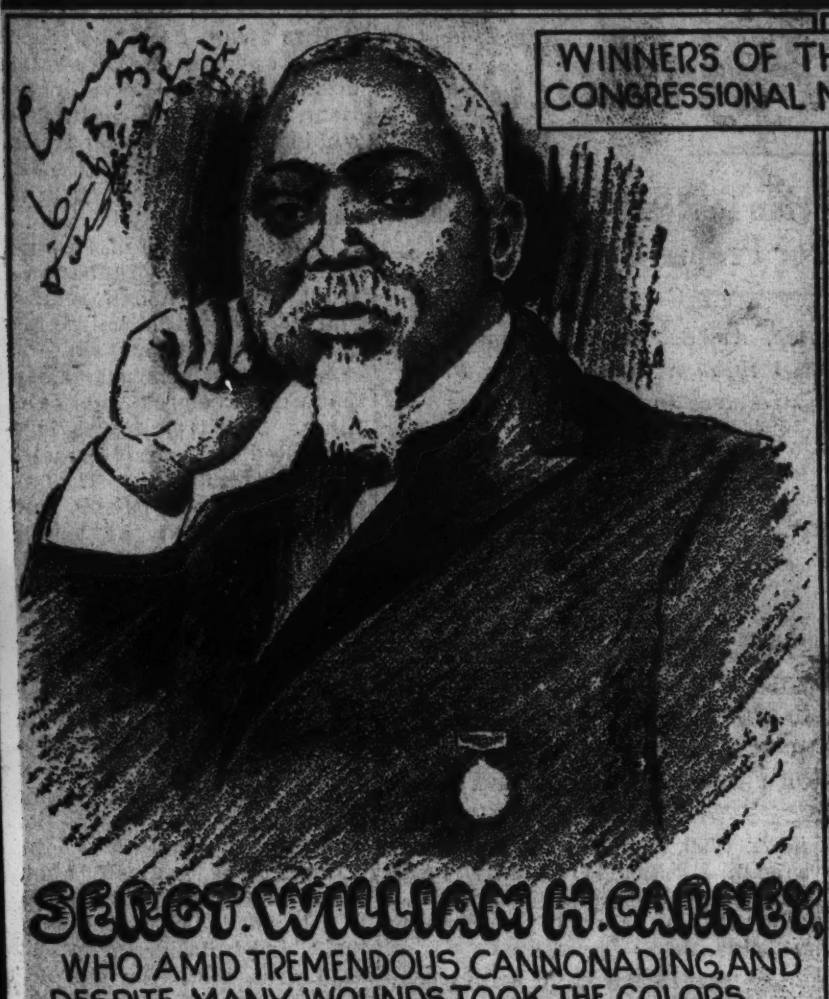
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WINNERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR.



SERGT. WILLIAM H. CARNEY.

WHO AMID TREMENDOUS CANNONADING, AND DESPITE MANY WOUNDS, TOOK THE COLORS FROM A DEAD BEARER, AND BROUGHT IT SAFELY BACK, AT FORT WAGNER. (CIVIL WAR)



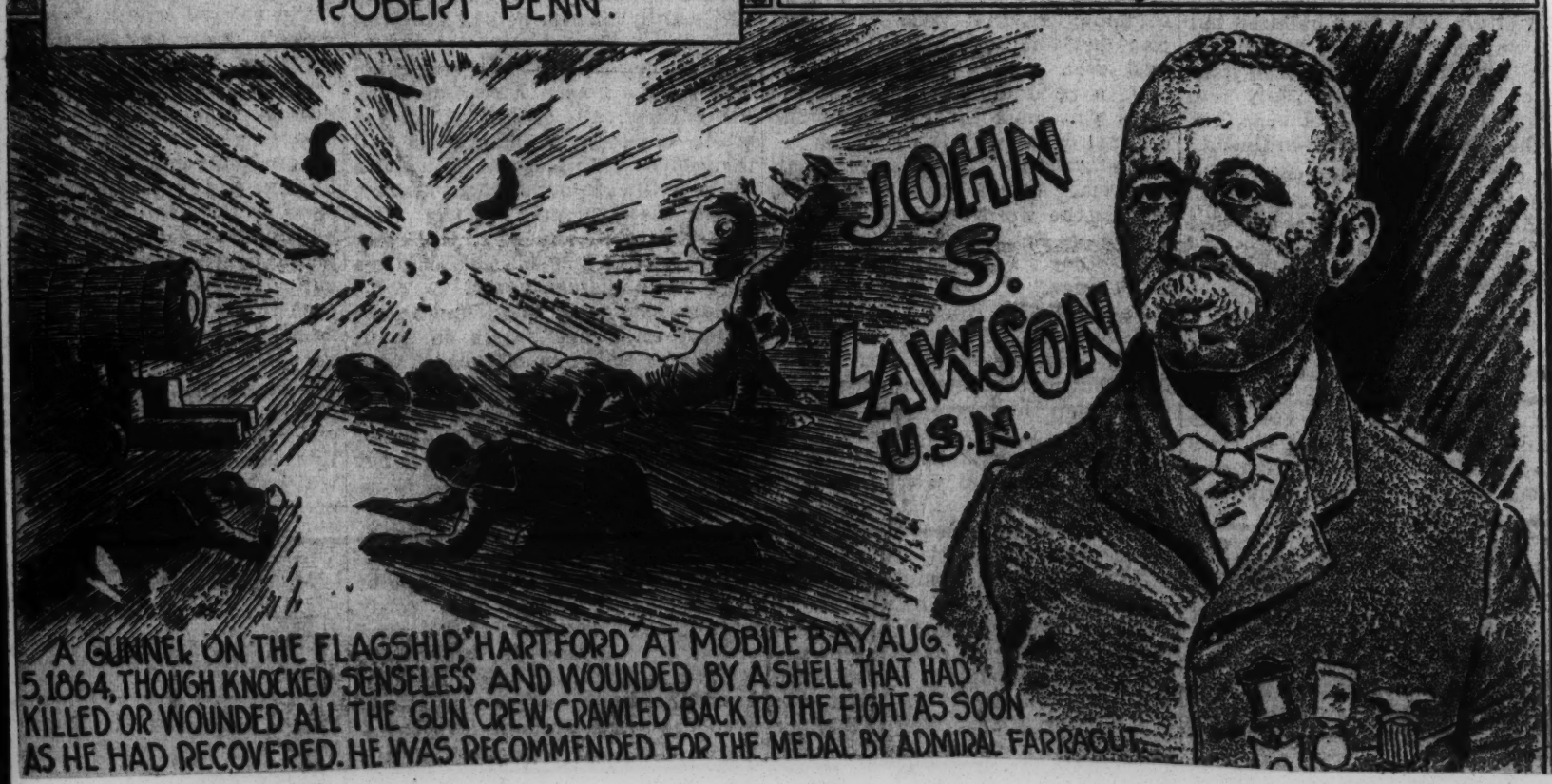
SERGEANT-MAJOR.

C. A. FLEETWOOD.

WHO SEIZED THE COLORS, AFTER TWO COLOR BEARERS HAD BEEN KILLED, CARRIED THEM THROUGH THE FIGHT, INSPIRING HIS MEN BY HIS NOBLE CONDUCT. THIS HEROIC DEED, PERFORMED SEPT. 29, 1864 AT CHAPIN'S FARM.

Geo Lee

NEXT WEEK ~ SERGT. HENRY JOHNSON
SERGT. WILLIAM H. TOMPKINS
ROBERT PENN.



JOHN S. LAWSON U.S.N.

A GUNNER ON THE FLAGSHIP "HARTFORD" AT MOBILE BAY, AUG. 5, 1864, THOUGH KNOCKED SENSELESS AND WOUNDED BY A SHELL THAT HAD KILLED OR WOUNDED ALL THE GUN CREW, CRAWLED BACK TO THE FIGHT AS SOON AS HE HAD RECOVERED. HE WAS RECOMMENDED FOR THE MEDAL BY ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

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THE COIN THAT CAUSED A RELIGIOUS WAR!



THIS GOLD COIN OF JUSTINIAN II, BYZANTINE EMPEROR, EIGHTH CENTURY SHOWS JESUS CHRIST WITH WOOLY HAIR. JUSTINIAN DEMANDED THAT ABDEL-MALIK, MOHAMMEDAN RULER, PAY HIM TRIBUTE IN THIS COIN, ABDEL-MALIK REFUSED ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS AND WAR RESULTED. THE ORIGINAL IS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. NOTE THE CROSS IN THE BACKGROUND. SOME OF THE BYZANTINE, OR LATER ROMAN EMPERORS, WERE NEGROES.





Pittsburgh Courier
7-13-35



IN 1912, THE GERMAN REICHSTAG BY A VOTE OF 203 TO 133, LEGALISED MARRIAGE BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK IN GERMAN AFRICA, THEREBY RAISING THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO WOMEN WHO BEFORE WERE ONLY CONCUBINES.

THE 62nd. REGIMENT, U.S. COLORED INFANTRY, FIRED THE LAST SHOT IN THE CIVIL WAR AT BROWNSVILLE, TEX., MAY 13, 1865.

IN 1861-62, MORE THAN 75 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION OF CUBA WAS NEGRO. OUT OF A TOTAL OF 764,750 INHABITANTS, 595,480 WERE BLACKS AND MULATTOES.

Geo Lee

NEXT WEEK. NEGRO SEA-FIGHTERS.

Historical-1935

WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN

Whether the Commonwealth should buy the original model of the cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney is a question not to be answered offhand. The owner, now nearly four-score years of age, lives in Georgia, the state in which the inventor resided when he devised his simple contrivance for separating the seed from the fibre of the cotton plant. The model is now in the hands of a citizen of Westboro who owns the farm on which the inventor was born.

Why would not the Smithsonian Institution be a suitable repository for the model? Among its vast collections are many series which illustrate American history, the wars we have fought, the flights our airmen have made. What Whitney did is part of the history of the nation; more than one state may claim fairly possession of that model. The cotton gin enabled one man to do what 300 had been doing before its invention. Up to the time of the appearance of this machine it had been supposed that slavery would die out in the South, and the Constitution was framed on that theory.

When Hamilton made his report on manufactures, the South had just begun to export cotton at the rate of about 20,000 pounds a year. By 1820 the crop had leaped to 160,000,000 pounds. Obviously Eli Whitney fixed the destiny of the South by the invention for which the first President signed the patent in 1794.

TALMADGE'S EULOGY OF LINCOLN ATTACKED

9-21-35

Veterans' Body Says South, Not Lincoln, Defended Constitution.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 20.—(AP)—A Bloomington (Ill.) speech by Governor Talmadge in which he praised Abraham Lincoln's defense of the constitution of the United States was criticized today by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans here.

In a statement issued by the Right Rev. Monsignor Joseph D. Mitchell, publicity director, Talmadge was charged with branding as traitors Georgians and other southerners who the statement said, felt then and feel now that they and not Mr. Lincoln were the real defenders of the constitution.

"We are not in any way interested as such in the political views or opinions of Governor Talmadge," Monsignor Mitchell said. He emphasized also that the Sons of Confederate Veterans were not attacking the name or memory of Lincoln but were defending the constitutional position of the south.

The statement, issued by Monsignor Mitchell in his capacity as publicity director in chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said in part:

"Certainly no exception can be taken by the Sons of Confederate Veterans to the fact that a southern governor (himself the son of a Confederate veteran) should publicly praise the character of the president of the United States who governed the northern states during the war of the sixties.

"People of the north now publicly honor and revere the names of Lee and Jackson and other Confederate leaders, and there are many in the south who do not hesitate to praise the name of Lincoln likewise.

Reason for Protest.

"However, when the Governor goes on to praise Lincoln especially as an outstanding 'defender of the constitution' there is ample reason for our organization to protest, since by implication Mr. Talmadge infers that the Confederate states were the attackers of the constitution, and were therefore truly rebels and traitors to their country.

"We are not attacking the name or memory of Mr. Lincoln, nor attributing to him unworthy motives; but we feel that we have a right to present the position of the southern states that formed the Confederacy, and to defend the honor and integrity of those who fought so valiantly and against such stupendous odds to defend their constitutional rights.

"We are not in any way interested as such in the political views or opinions of Governor Talmadge, but in attributing to Lincoln the highest praise in defending the constitution of the United States, he is branding as traitors all of his loyal fellow Georgians and other southern fellow citizens who felt then and feel now that they, and not Mr. Lincoln, were the real defenders of the constitution of the United States."

Monsignor Mitchell quoted several northern authorities, including Lincoln, as supporting the constitutional position taken by the south."

b—Bid.

Florida Keys Described in Brief

The Florida keys, trailing out like the tail of a kite from the tip end of Florida's mainland, are no strangers to shipwrecks, death and hurricanes, such as have made these low-lying islands [illegible] headlines in the past few weeks.

"Since early Spanish time ships have been dashed to pieces upon the treacherous reefs that skirt the keys' southern edge, with loss of hundreds of lives; and they lie square in the paths of the hurricanes that periodically sweep the Caribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"But the countless keys (derived from the Spanish word cayo for 'island') also have their softer, pleasanter aspect. When clouds give way to the tropical sun and hurricane winds cease to whip the waves to fury, the Florida keys constitute one of the most alluring and historic spots in American territory.

SERIES OF ISLANDS

"The keys consist of a series of islands, reefs and sand banks nearly 150 miles long, extending from near Miami on the Florida east coast southwestward to Key West, which is 60 miles from the mainland and only 90 miles across the Florida straits from Havana, Cuba. Along the chain, linking 41 of the keys as a string links beads, is the track of a railroad, which by a series of monumental bridges and causeways connects Key West with the mainland.

"This line, known as 'the railroad that goes to sea,' makes it possible for both passengers and freight to travel almost all the way to Cuba by rail, with only a short 90-mile water trip to Havana from Key West. Forty-nine miles of the line are over open water or low, swampy keys. The longest water jump is seven miles.

"The foundations of the keys are limestone and coral, but some of them lie so low in the ocean that their surfaces are entirely swampy and contain no real dry land. Others lie high enough for the building of dwellings, fishing camps, and hotels, and have room for the growing of crops.

HEADQUARTERS OF PIRATES

"One island, now occupied by an exclusive private fishing club, was once, according to tradition, the headquarters of 'Black Caesar,' negro pirate chief of the early nineteenth century, who terrorized shipping from Central and South America.

"Among the white sand beaches and coral rocks of the keys grow coconut palms, pine and mangrove trees, coarse beach grass, and other tropical vegetation. In the clear, blue-green water off shore swarm fish of all sizes and kinds, from the dainty angel fish to the huge hammerhead shark.

"Fishermen from the world over come to the keys to hunt the big game of the sea—jewfish, sailfish, tarpon, barracuda. Presidents Harding and Hoover both fished in these waters.

"Key West, only city on the keys, is the southernmost city in the United States and one of the most historic. Until recently its naval base and army post were active as port of call for warships and garrison through many wars. Key West was one of the few places in the south where the United States flag flew throughout the Civil War, for it served as the headquarters for the Union fleet blockading southern ports.

FORT ON ISLAND

"West of Key West, on the dry Tortugas, tiny islands far beyond the regular line of keys, is old Fort Jefferson, famous as the prison of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth, assassin of President Lincoln, and as a result was accused of complicity in the murder plot.

"In former days, before modern lighthouses and other aids to navigation made the region of the keys comparatively safe for ships, the salvaging of wrecks was an important industry in Key West and vicinity. Many a rich haul was garnered by the key dwellers, swarming out in their small boats in response to the cry, 'wreck ashore!'

"Recently, with the aid of government relief administrators, the inhabitants of Key West have made their city into an attractive resort and tourist center, after departure of military and naval forces and decline of several industries had struck the city heavy economic blows.

"Even when hurricanes have blown themselves out and tropic breezes stir only wavelets on the surface, the waters about the Florida keys are far from quiet. Two giant ocean rivers flow unceasingly southeastward of the keys. Several miles out is the mighty gulf stream, river of warm water pouring from the Gulf of Mexico between the keys and Cuba out into the Atlantic. Between it and the keys, closer inshore, is a counter current flowing in the opposite direction.

"Closer in still, only five miles or so off the coasts of the keys, lie the Florida reefs, a chain of dangerous shoals and shallows where many ships have come to grief. Few of the reefs show above water, and they still constitute a menace despite modern lighthouses, buoys, and other warning devices. It was on such a reef that the 'Dixie' went aground.

New York Evening Post

NOV 9 1935

"Two Negroes have served in the United States Senate—Hiram R. Revels, representing Mississippi from 1870 to 1871, and Blanche K. Bruce, representing the same State from 1875 to 1881. . . . There's a fraternal order on the Pacific slope called the Royal Snapping Turtles. .

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Illustrated by George L. Lee

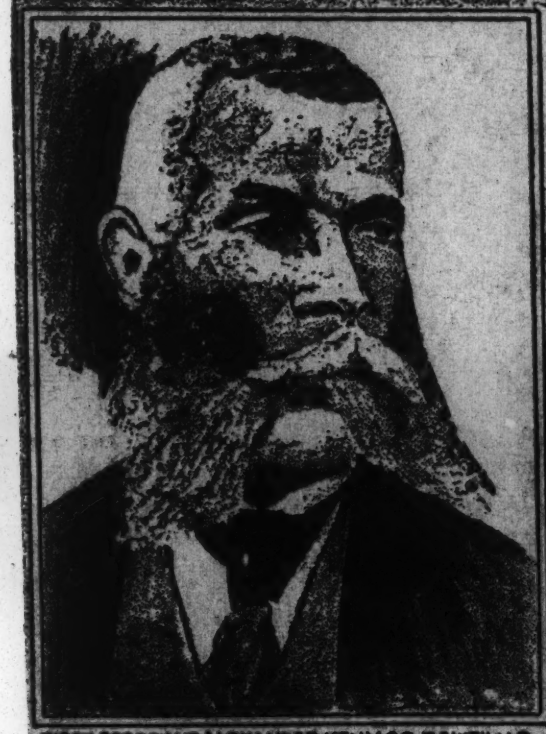
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Courier 6-8-35 Pittsburgh Pa.

Historical - 1935.

NOTE - 19 OR MORE NEGROES HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, THE HIGHEST DECORATION FOR VALOR GIVEN BY THE UNITED STATES, AND WHICH IS AWARDED ONLY UNDER THE MOST EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUM-STANCES. GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS ITS FIRST RECIPIENT.



FIRST SERGEANT ALEXANDER KELLY, CO. F, SIXTH U.S. COLORED TROOPS. BORN IN INDIANA, CO., PA., APRIL 7, 1846.



SERGT. ALEXANDER KELLY, WHO GALLANTLY SEIZED THE COLORS THAT HAD FALLEN NEAR THE ENEMY'S LINE, RALLIED THE TROOPS, AND LED THEM TO VICTORY, AT CHAPIN'S FARM, SEPT. 29, 1864.



(NOTE - NEGRO HEAD ISSUING OUT OF THE DUKE'S CORONET.)

NEGROES, SOMETIMES AS PRINCES, FIGURE ON THE COAT-OF-ARMS OF MANY NOBLE FAMILIES OF EUROPE AND BRITAIN. CERTAIN EXPERTS DECLARE THAT THESE NEGROES TYPIFY THE WARRIORS WHO RESISTED THE WHITE CRUSADERS FOR THE TOMB OF CHRIST; AND ALSO THE MOORS WHO FOUGHT THE WHITE KNIGHTS IN SPAIN. IN HERALDRY "MOOR" MEANS NEGRO

OTHER EXPERTS SAY THAT THE NEGROES ARE THE ACTUAL ANCESTORS OF THESE FAMILIES. BOTH THEORIES TOGETHER SEEM TO BE RIGHT. THE MOORS RULED IN PARTS OF SCOTLAND UNTIL THE 13th CENTURY. SOME FAMILIES WITH NEGROES IN THEIR CRESTS ARE ACTUALLY NAMED MOORE. THE ABOVE CREST IS THAT OF THE RIGHT. HON. THE EARL OF DROGHEDA, IRELAND, WHOSE FAMILY IS ANCIENT.



NUFLO DE OLANO

A NEGRO NOBLEMAN BORN IN SPAIN WAS ONE OF THE COMMANDERS OF BALBOA'S EXPEDITION THAT DISCOVERED THE PACIFIC OCEAN IN 1513. THIRTY OTHER NEGROES ACCOMPANIED BALBOA. MOST OF THESE ARE BELIEVED TO BE FROM A NEGRO TRIBE OF QUAREPA, PANAMA, WHO WERE LIVING IN AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS.

NEXT WEEK. SERGT-MAJOR C. A. FLEETWOOD AND SERGT. WILLIAM H. CARNEY.

Your History

Your history dates back beyond the cotton fields of the South; back thousands of years before Christ.

By J. A. ROGERS

Illustrated by George L. Lee

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Courier 6-22-35 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINNERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR.



SERGT. WILLIAM H. THOMPKINS

AT TAYABACAN, CUBA, ON JUNE 30, 1898. VOLUNTARILY GOT INTO AN OPEN BOAT AND UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM THE ENEMY WENT TO THE RESCUE OF HIS WOUNDED COMRADES, AND BROUGHT THEM BACK ALIVE.



ROBERT PENN.

FIREMAN ON THE U.S.S. IOWA DURING THE BATTLE OF GUANTANAMO BAY ON JULY 20, 1898 RUSHED INTO THE BOILER-ROOM FROM WHICH THE LIVE STEAM WAS ESCAPING IN DEADLY VOLUME, AND SAVED A COAL PASSER, AFTER WHICH HE DREW THE FIRE AND PREVENTED AN EXPLOSION.

NEXT WEEK "JEFFREYS."

AMONG OTHER CIVIL WAR WINNERS ARE:

ALFRED B. HILTON.
CHARLES VEAL.
MILTON A. HOLLAND.
JAMES H. BRONSON.
ROBERT PINN.
MILES JAMES.
JAMES GARDINER.
EDWARD RATCLIFFE.
JAMES HARRIS.
WILLIAM BARNES.
AND
DECATUR DORSEY.

Geo. Lee.



SERGT. HENRY JOHNSON

OF THE 9TH CAVALRY, WHILE FIGHTING THE INDIANS AT THE BATTLE OF MILK RIVER, SEPT. 2, 1879, VOLUNTARILY LEFT HIS POST AND CARRIED INSTRUCTIONS UNDER HEAVY FIRE TO AN OUT POST, AND WATER TO THE WOUNDED.

Historical -1935.

History

Thomson, Ga., Progress
February 7, 1935

. . . HISTORY OF . . .

McDuffie County, Ga.

Compiled by

MRS. W. C. McCOMMONS And MISS CLARA STOVALL.

Sponsored by The "Ida Evans Eve" Chapter of United Daughters Of Confederacy, Thomson, Georgia.

CHAPTER XX—(Continued)
NEGROES

Probably the greatest advancement of the Negro has been in education; at the close of the war they were almost wholly illiterate and as educational interest of the South advanced schools for them have been established and we find most of them eager for a certain amount of education. Many of those who are educated become teachers and preachers.

In the early days after the war, money was given freely by people of the North and many earnest men and women hastened South to teach the negroes. Just as soon as possible after reconstruction the southern people provided schools for them and now all negro children have an opportunity to get a good elementary education.

The religious life of the negroes was most notably affected by the war; prior to the war their membership was in the churches of the white people, usually there was a balcony where they sat or they occupied the rear seats. They were designated on the church roll as "a brother" or "sister" of color or the slave of a certain person. They were disciplined, sometimes excluded for an offence or restored on repentance, as were the white members.

On Union church records, we find that on one occasion a colored maid requested a letter of dismission for her mistress and herself.

After the war they established their own churches, which were generally built by the help of the white people on land donated by them. Some of the old negroes did not want to sever relationship with the church of the white race and were allowed to remain and now their children will tell you that their parents "died in the white folks church."

Evans Landers, one of the outstanding Negroes of McDuffie County has given us some facts regarding his race and says that the greatest influence for good in the lives of the negro race was the precept and example received, when slaves, from their masters and mistresses and which they passed on to their descendants; that one could easily tell the negroes, both men and women who were house servants from those who were reared exclusively in the negro quarters and that the chain-gang of today doesn't draw its force from the descendants of the former in but few instances, that these people absorbed from their owners better, higher ideals as they were more intimately associated with them as maids, butlers, cooks and carriage drivers, though he says he fears this influence has lost some of its power as it has been handed down for several generations.

Evans Landers has been a teacher in the county for forty years. He was born at Wightsboro in 1866 on the Vinc Reese place, to which family his mother belonged. His mother was Josephine Stanford and his father Sam Landers (whose mother belonged to the Butler family and became the property of Mrs. Quin West, (who was Miss Butler) when she married.

Evans attended Atlanta Baptist College and later graduated at Howard University, Washington, D. C.; he was admitted to the bar in McDuffie County March 1897, practiced law in Macon and Thomson. He is still teaching and trying in every way possible to be a help to his race.

After being a Republican all his life, he says, in 1890-92 he became a Democrat and made speeches all over this section for Grover Cleveland, candidate for President, after which he lost his place as teacher; for the negroes said they didn't want a negro Democrat as teacher. Major Black, Congressman from the 10th District, got him the place as private messenger to Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of Interior; while in Washington, D. C., he took the Civil Service examination under Theodore Roosevelt, Civil Service Commissioner, passed the examination creditably and held several positions in the Civil service department, spending seven years in Washington, after which he returned to Thomson and is a teacher and merchant.

Ida B. Landers, wife of Evans, is also a teacher in the county having taught for about twelve years; she is a graduate of Spellman College of Atlanta. When the Negro schools of Thomson were consolidated in "People's Institute," Ida and her assistant, Idella Shank, gave all their appropriation from the State one year to help build this school for their people.

Alex G. Reed, who died several years ago, was also an outstanding Negro of the county, a credit to his race and respected by the white race. He taught in the county for forty years and was a successful teacher. It was through his influence the school at Springfield Church was built. Eliza Reed, his wife, was a practical nurse and endeared herself to the people, white and colored, by her faithfulness.

Among the earlier influential Negroes was Washington Stone, preacher, born near Wrens, Jefferson County, Georgia, and came to this section in 1868 and bought probably one of the first farms owned by a colored man in this section, which he bought of Mr. Wm. Murry and it was situated on Little River near the Griffin place. He built a school house on his place where he taught many years and he was pastor of four churches.

Washington West, another one of these earlier negroes of influence, belonged to Rev. Thomas West, he was a very successful preacher and a great help to his race; he was a builder of schools and organized one of the first schools in the county for colored people, known as "Hickory Grove," located about three miles from Thomson. He employed white teachers; Rev. Brinson and later Rev. Yarborough, white teachers, taught at this school.

Ephriam White, preacher, who was reared on the plantation of the Steed family, in Columbia county (later McDuffie). He built four churches in the county. He was probably the greatest builder of character among his race of any one who ever lived in the county.

In an old Thomson newspaper of 1879, the following advertisements of Negroes appear; Anderson Crawford, Shoemaker; Davis Marshal, Barber; Alexander Scroggins, Blacksmith.

The territory now forming the States of New Mexico and Arizona was explored first by a party of Spaniards led by a negro named Estevanico.

IOWA CITY, IA.
PRESS
JAN 4 1935

A Fact a Day About Iowa City

FIGHT FOR CITIZENSHIP

Negroes, after graduation from the shackles of serfdom to co-called "freedom," passed many years in a sort of political slavery that differed not vastly from their earlier trammels, in the United States. As to their right to the ballot, they were as wholly slaves in Iowa, long after the Civil war, as they were freedomless "down South" prior thereto.

One of the dramatic phases of the third and final constitutional convention of Iowa, held in Iowa City—that which provided the constitution of the new state, which, save as to amendments, is the "magna charta" as it were, in 1935—was the great verbal battle over that very problem.

The third convention opened here January 19, 1857, and closed, March 5, 1857. During many of the days that lay between, the status of the colored man was debated again and again. William Penn Clarke, of Iowa City, a member of the local bar, destined to be a conspicuous figure in most of Iowa City's activities of those days, participated animatedly in many of the forensic clashes.

Among the questions threshed out in the sessions of the assemblage that strove to create a vital document for the new state, were such knotty ones as those involving the Negro's right to acquire property, and to continue to own, and to hand it down to his descendants, or otherwise dispose of it; his right to cast his ballot at elections; and to appear in court, to be administered the oath, and to "swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

It may be remembered by our readers, that many years after that seven-week convention, Justice of the Peace George W. Dodder impaneled the first group of colored jurymen ever permitted to serve in Johnson county, and let them listen to ,and weigh, the evidence of the first Negro witnesses to testify here.

The convention of 1857 debated, too, the right of the Negro to sent his sons and daughters to school in Iowa City, and other cities in Iowa, along with white children. The pioneers of 1857, officially and solemnly assembled, were even in doubt as to whether the Negro was entitled to a place in the militia of Iowa. Only five years later, there was considerable activity among some of these very men to secure all the black-faced warriors possible, to defend the flag that guaranteed their "freedom."

There was another Clarke active in the color fight (Rufus L. B. Clarke, of Henry county) who drew down the wrath of one delegate, Jonathan C. Hall, of Des Moines

county. Mr. Hall made the rafters of the Old Capitol ring with sarcasm and irony. He suggested that his old fellow-citizen, Mr. Clarke (the Mt. Pleasant man) make his motions so sweeping as to include in his liberalizations "Indians, knaves, and fools," as well as "niggers." (Thus the irritated Burlingtonian insultingly phrased it). Mr. Clarke rather mildly described Mr. Hall's remarks as "undignified," and "ungenerous."

Blacks Lived in New World Long Before Columbus

By J. A. ROGERS

Among the band of civilized men first to see the Pacific Ocean was a black nobleman, born in Spain, named Nuflo de Olano, one of the companions of Balboa, when the latter discovered that ocean in 1513.

De Olano also saw then for the first time, black people in Panama who to all appearances, had crossed from Africa, long before Columbus. These people were so numerous that they had a king, and made war on the Indians.

Peter Martyr, who lived at that time and wrote about the voyages of Christopher Columbus, says of the travels of Balboa in panama:

Fierce and Cruel

"There is a region not past two days journey distant from Quarepa in which they found only black Moors and those exceedingly fierce and cruel. They suppose in times past certain black Moors sailed thither out of Ethiopia to rob and that by shipwreck or some other chance they were driven to these mountains."

Thirty others as bearers accompanied Balboa on his expeditions. Helps, the historian, thinks that "it is just possible that they were taken from that tribe which was found so unaccountably in this very region of South America, close to Quarepa."

Long Before Columbus

There are abundant evidences of blacks in America before Columbus. They figure on the ancient monuments of Central America as deities. Prof. R. B. Dixon, late of Harvard University, says that the early Indians of Massachusetts and Rhode Island showed marked Negroid descent.

When Magellan touched Brazil, in 1519, which was eleven years before the introduction of black slavery, he found natives with "wooly hair" there.

Women Ruled Egypt

The first woman ruler in recorded history was Hatshepsut who ruled all Egypt, 3,500 years ago. With her shrewdness and ability she held in check her half-brother, Thotmes III, who later conquered the then known world.

Hatshepsut was also a great builder. She erected splendid obelisks, laid out magnificent boulevards bordered with incense-bearing trees, and built the great Temple of Deir-al-Bahri, which is still one of the architectural marvels of the world.

She also sent an expedition to Arabia, the supposed ancestral land of the Ancient Egyptians. Hatshepsut's portraits clearly show her Negroid descent.

Your History

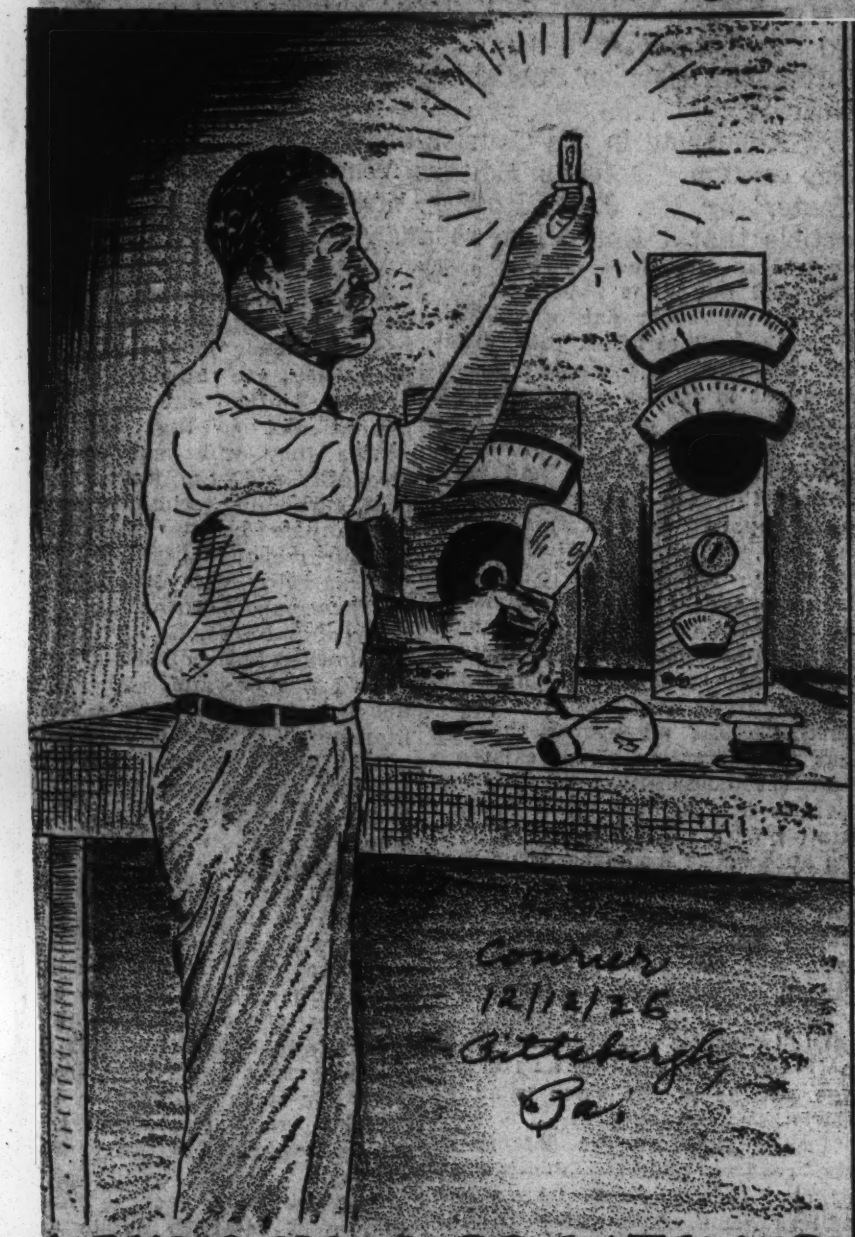
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By J. A. ROGERS

Illustrated by George L. Lee

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Historical - 1936



LEWIS HOWARD LATIMER,

A NEGRO, WAS AN "EDISON PIONEER" THAT IS HE WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINATORS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING. HE INVENTED A CARBON FILAMENT FOR THE MAXIM ELECTRIC LAMP, AND SUPERINTENDED THE INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, CANADA, AND LONDON, ENG., IN 1881. IN 1896 HE BECAME ASSOCIATED WITH EDISON AND LATER WAS CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN FOR THE GENERAL ELECTRIC AND WESTINGHOUSE. LATIMER ALSO MADE THE DRAWINGS FOR THE FIRST BELL TELEPHONE. HE WAS ONE OF THE 28 MEMBERS WHO FOUNDED THE EDISON PIONEERS IN NEW YORK CITY ON JAN. 24, 1918. LATIMER DIED ON DEC. 11, 1928.

NEXT WEEK ☞ GEORGE THOMAS



AL JOLSON,

NOTED COMEDIAN, GOT THE IDEA THAT BROUGHT HIM WEALTH AND SUCCESS FROM A NEGRO. ONCE WHEN JOLSON WAS MUCH OF A FLOP, THE NEGRO, WHO WAS HIS DRESSER AT THE THEATRE, SAID TO HIM, "WHY DON'T YOU BLACK YOUR FACE, THAT ALWAYS MAKES PEOPLE LAUGH." JOLSON, WHO HAD SPENT MUCH TIME AMONG NEGROES AND KNEW THEM, ADOPTED THE IDEA, AND WON IMMEDIATE SUCCESS.



FANNY NESBIT,

THE BEAUTIFUL WIFE OF LORD NELSON, ENGLAND'S GREATEST SEA HERO, AND LATER DUCHESS OF BRONTE, WAS POPULARLY SAID TO HAVE BEEN OF NEGRO DECENT. LIKE ALEXANDER HAMILTON SHE WAS A NATIVE OF THE ISLAND OF NEVIS, WEST INDIES.

Geo LEE



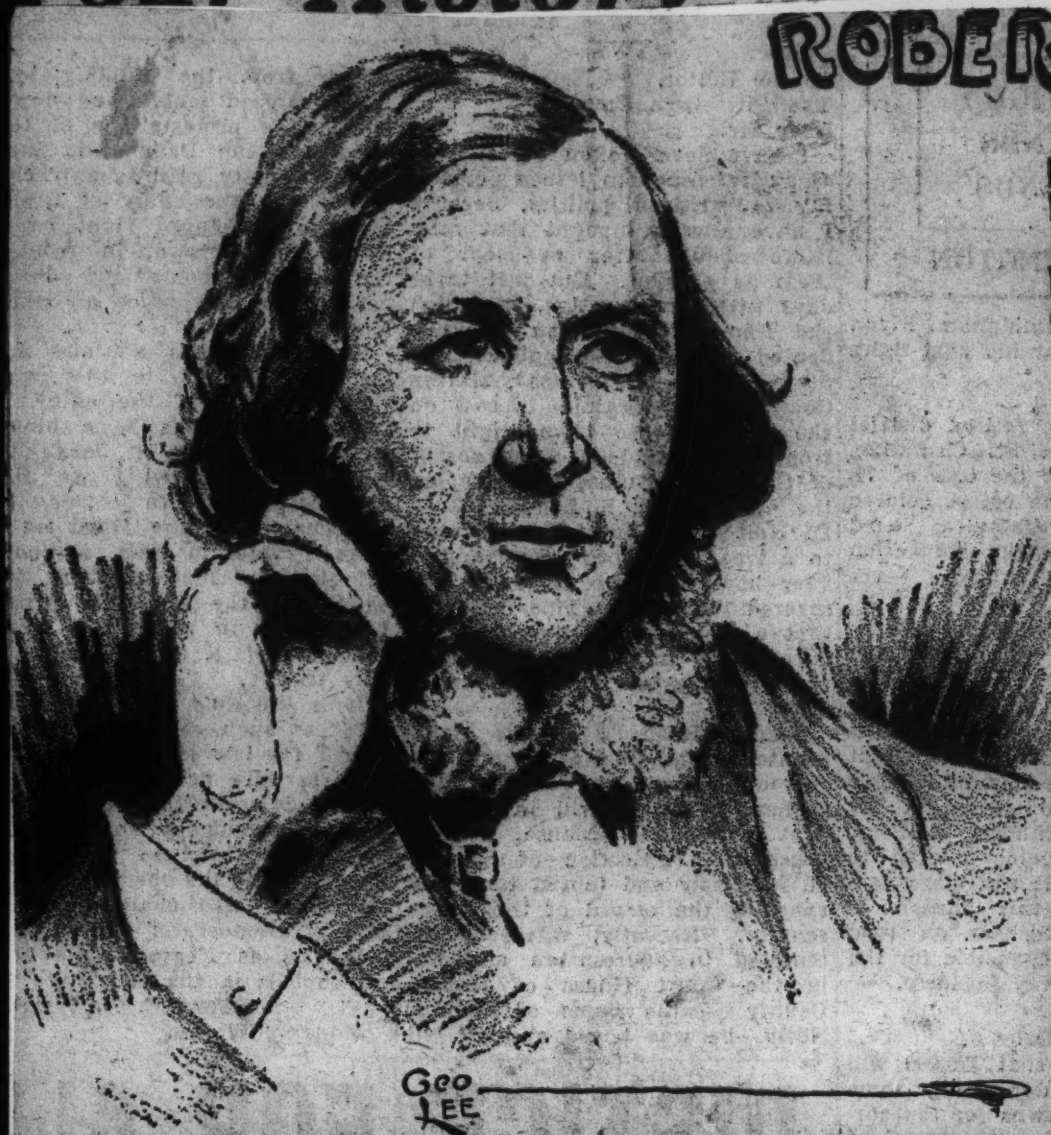
SEVERAL SCULPTORS AND SCIENTISTS HAVE SAID THAT THE FINEST PHYSIQUES IN THE WORLD ARE TO BE FOUND AMONG THE NEGRO PEOPLES. DR. SARGENT, DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY SAID IN 1903 THAT HE THOUGHT THE GREEKS MODELLED THE BODIES OF SOME OF THEIR FINEST STATUES FROM NEGROES AND THAT THE APOLLO BELVEDERE, THE MOST SUPERB OF ALL WAS "MODELLED FROM A NEGRO."

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ROBERT BROWNING,

POET, AND ONE OF ENGLAND'S IMMORTALS, WAS OF NEGRO DESCENT. THIS STRAIN WAS INHERITED FROM HIS GRANDMOTHER, MARGARET TITTLE, WHO WAS A NATIVE OF JAMAICA, WEST INDIES. BROWNING'S FATHER WAS SO DARK IN COLOR THAT ONCE WHEN HE WENT TO SIT AMONG THE WHITE PEOPLE IN JAMAICA, THE BEADLE OF THE CHURCH ORDERED HIM TO TAKE HIS PLACE AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE. THOMAS CARLYLE WAS SO IMPRESSED BY ROBERT BROWNING'S DARK SKIN THAT HE MADE MENTION OF IT AND ATTRIBUTED IT TO HIS WEST INDIAN STRAIN.

NEXT WEEK — YORK

OCTAVE REY,



A NEGRO, POLICE CAPTAIN OF NEW ORLEANS FROM 1868 TO 1877 HAD A PRODIGIOUS MEMORY. HE NOT ONLY KNEW EVERY OFFENDER BUT THE NAME OF EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD IN THE CITY. **REY** WHO WAS HERCULEAN BUILD, GRACEFUL PROPORTIONS, AND COURTLY MANNERS, BECAME ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE CITY DESPITE HIS COLOR. WHEN HE DIED IN 1902 NEW ORLEANS GAVE HIM A SPLENDID PUBLIC FUNERAL. REY WAS ALSO STATE SENATOR.



ZAID BIN HARITH,

A **NEGRO** SLAVE, WHO ROSE TO BE MOHAMET'S GREATEST GENERAL AND HIS ADOPTED SON, SHOWED HIS DEVOTION TO MOHAMET BY GIVING UP TO HIM HIS WIFE, **ZAINAB**, "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN IN ISLAM." MOHAMET, CALLED AT **ZAID'S** HOME ONE DAY WHEN HE WAS AWAY AND SAW ZAINAB, HE WAS SO SMITTEN BY HER BEAUTY AND GENTLENESS THAT HE BECAME HELPLESS. **ZAID** HEARING OF HIS MASTER'S INFATUATION VOLUNTARILY YIELDED HER AND SHE BECAME ONE OF MOHAMET'S WIVES.



IN 1730 THE **NEGROES** AND THE POOR **WHITES** OF MARYLAND UNITED AND TRIED TO SEIZE THE GOVERNMENT BUT WERE DEFEATED. THEIR OBJECT WAS THE ABOLITION OF ALL DEBTS.

Courier 11-21-36

Historical - 1936

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YORK, A VIRGINIA NEGRO, WAS ONE THE MEMBERS OF THE LEWIS-CLARK EXPEDITION WHICH WAS THE FIRST TO CROSS THE AMERICAN CONTINENT FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE NORTH PACIFIC. LEAVING VIRGINIA IN 1803 THE EXPEDITION REACHED THE PACIFIC AFTER GREAT HARDSHIPS IN DECEMBER, 1806. YORK CONTRIBUTED MUCH TO THE SUCCESS OF JOURNEY BECAUSE OF HIS POPULARITY WITH THE INDIANS. HE WAS THE FIRST BLACK MAN THEY HAD EVER SEEN AND THIS TOGETHER WITH HIS HERCULEAN BUILD AND HIS IMMENSE GOOD NATURE CAUSED HIM TO BE JOYOUSLY RECEIVED EVERYWERE. THE INDIANS GAVE WIVES AND, RICH PRESENTS: TO THE INDIAN PEOPLES GENERALLY YORK WAS THE LEADING FIGURE OF THE EXPEDITION. ANOTHER NEGRO, ESTEVANICO, PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST CROSSING OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT (1528-1537) FROM FLORIDA TO CALIFORNIA.

NEXT WEEK — **LEWIS HOWARD LATIMER**



(A PERSIAN BEGGAR.)

UNDER THE **OMAYYAD** RULERS OF THE MOHAMMEDAN EMPIRE IN THE 8th CENTURY A.D. THE DARK-SKINNED ARABS WHO WERE THE RULING ELEMENT, AND WERE LARGELY OF MULATTO STOCK, LOOKED DOWN UPON THE WHITE-SKINNED TURKS, AND PERSIANS, WHO WERE THEIR SUBJECTS AND THE CAUCASIANS, WHO WERE THEIR SLAVES. THEY CALLED THEMSELVES "THE DARK PEOPLE," AND THE WHITES, "THE RUDDY PEOPLE" WITH THE SAME PRIDE THAT A WHITE AMERICAN LOOKING AT A BLACK ONE NOW SAYS, "I AM A WHITE MAN." Courier 11-28-36



HAROUN AL-RASCHID

OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, PATRON OF LEARNING AND ART, THE RICHEST, MOST POWERFUL, AND MOST SPLENDID MONARCH OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY A.D. WAS VERY LIKELY OF **NEGRO** DESCENT. WE KNOW POSITIVELY THAT HIS FAVORITE BROTHER, IBRAHIM AL-MAHDI, THE RENOWED SINGER OF ISLAM, AND LATER ONE OF HIS SUCCESSORS TO THE THRONE, WAS A VERY DARK NEGRO.

THE **GUINEA**, THE LARGEST UNIT IN ENGLISH CURRENCY, WAS NAMED AFTER GUINEA, WEST AFRICA. THE GOLD IN THE GUINEAS WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE COME FROM THAT COUNTRY.

Your History

Courier 10-17-36

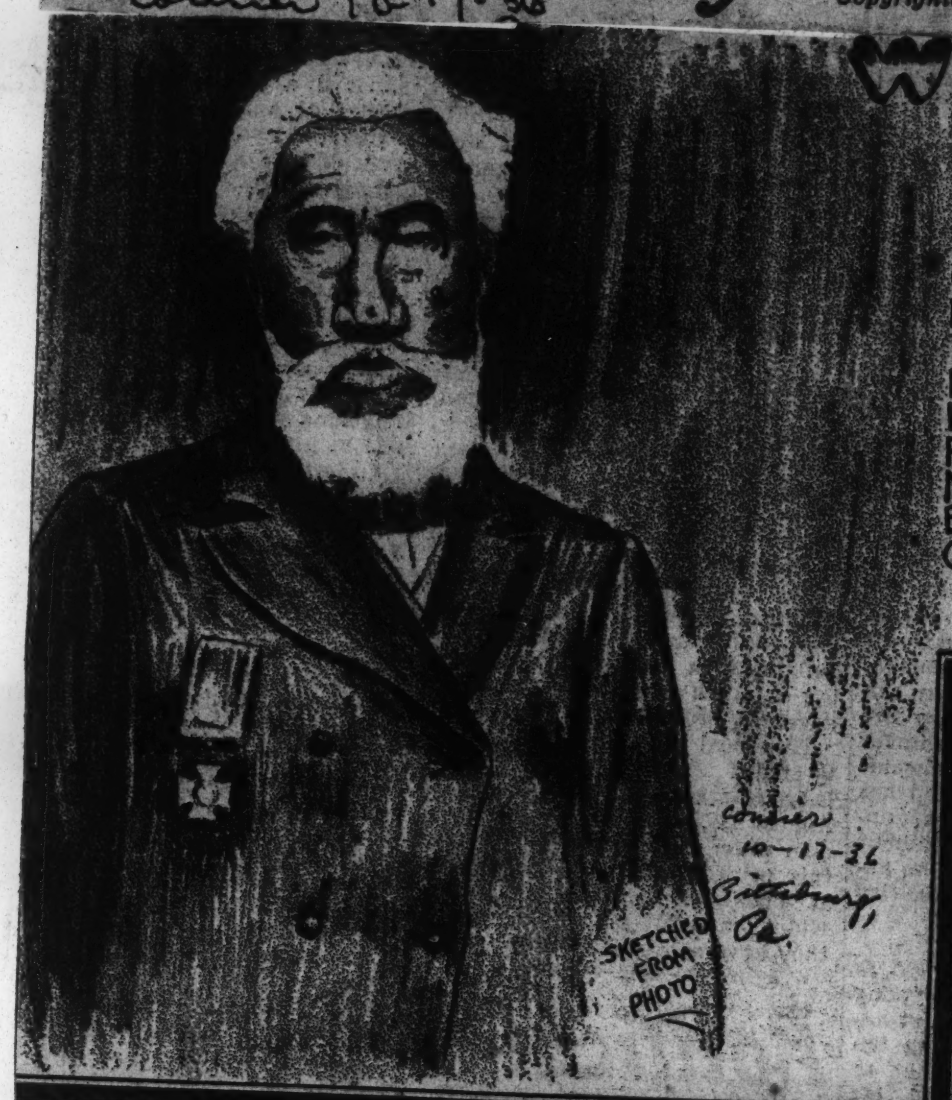
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Historical – 1936



WILLIAM HALL,

A NEGRO BORN AT AVONPORT, NOVA SCOTIA WAS AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS, THE HIGHEST AND MOST COVETED DECORATION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE. HALL, WHO WAS CAPTAIN OF THE FORETOP OF H.M.S. SHANNON WAS PART OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE THAT WENT TO THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW DURING THE INDIAN MUTINY. ON NOV. 10, 1857 HALL AND A WHITE LIEUTENANT ALONE MANNED A TWENTY-FOUR POUNDER AGAINST THE SHAH NUJIFF FORT UNDER A HEAVY FIRE THEREBY SAVING THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF WHITE PEOPLE.

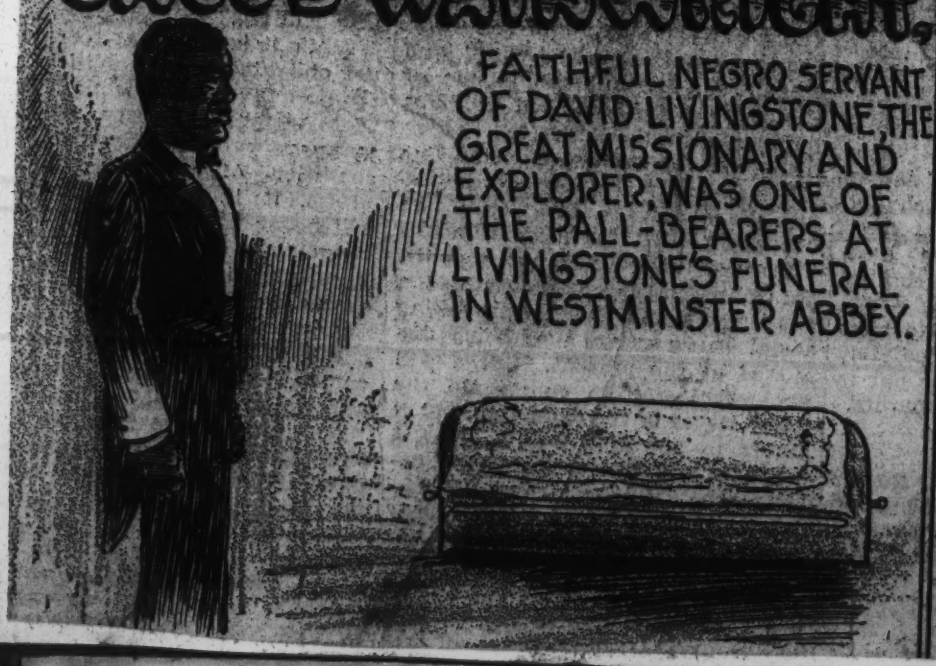
Geo. Lee Pittsburg, Pa. Courier 10/17/36





A NEGRO, WAS THE PRIVATE SECRETARY OF JOHN BROWN, THE FAMOUS ABOLITIONST AND MARTYR.

JACOB WAINWRIGHT,



FAITHFUL NEGRO SERVANT OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE, THE GREAT MISSIONARY AND EXPLORER, WAS ONE OF THE PALL-BEARERS AT LIVINGSTONE'S FUNERAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

SAMUEL HODGE,

A PRIVATE OF THE FOURTH WEST INDIA REGIMENT WAS ALSO AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS. DURING THE STORMING OF A STOCK-ADED TOWN AT TUBABECOLONG, GAMBIA, WEST AFRICA ON JUNE 30, 1866, HODGE, WHO HAD ANSWERED THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS, OPENED THE TWO GATES WITH AN AXE UNDER A HEAVY FIRE, PERMITTING HIS COMRADES TO ENTER. HE WAS PERSONALLY DECORATED BY QUEEN VICTORIA WHO CALLED HIM AS "THE BRAVEST SOLDIER OF THE REGIMENT."

THE THIRD NEGRO TO WIN THE VICTORIA CROSS WAS WILLIAM JAMES GORDON OF JAMAICA, WI

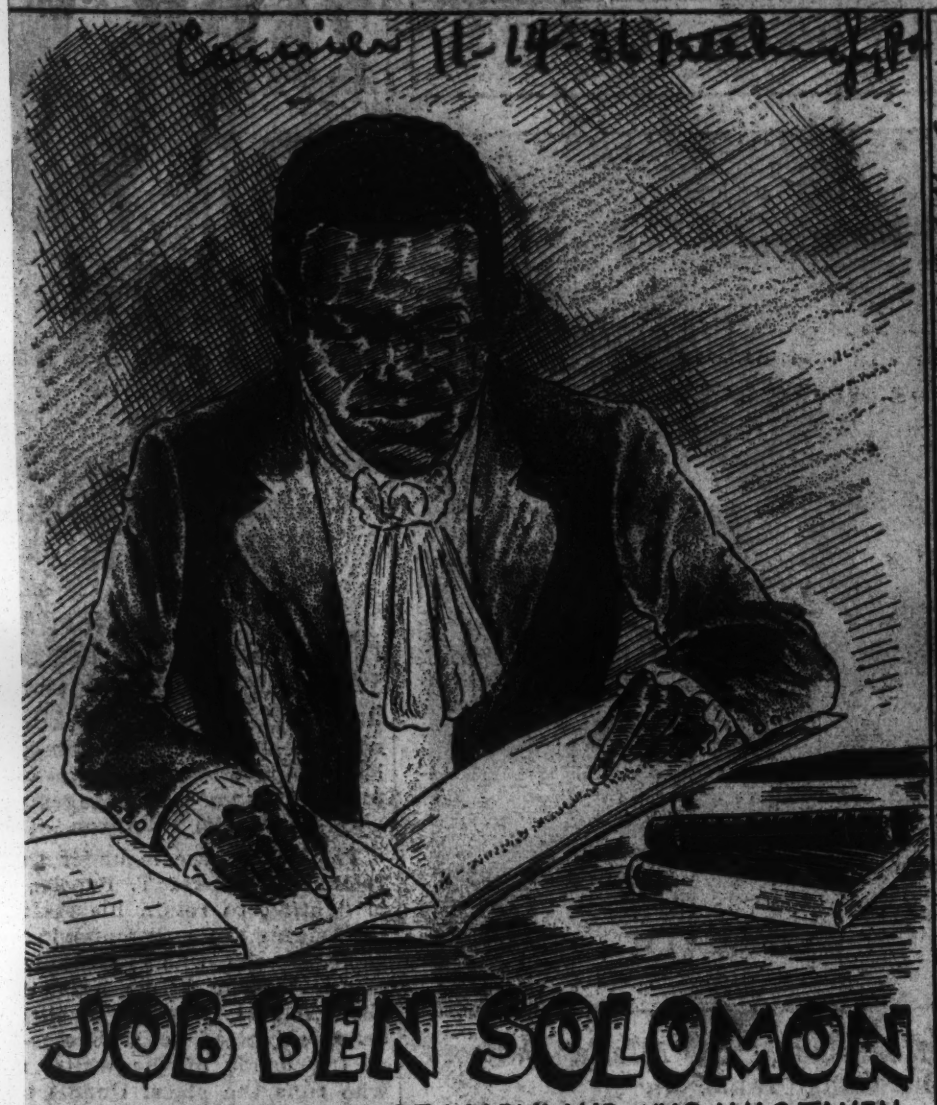
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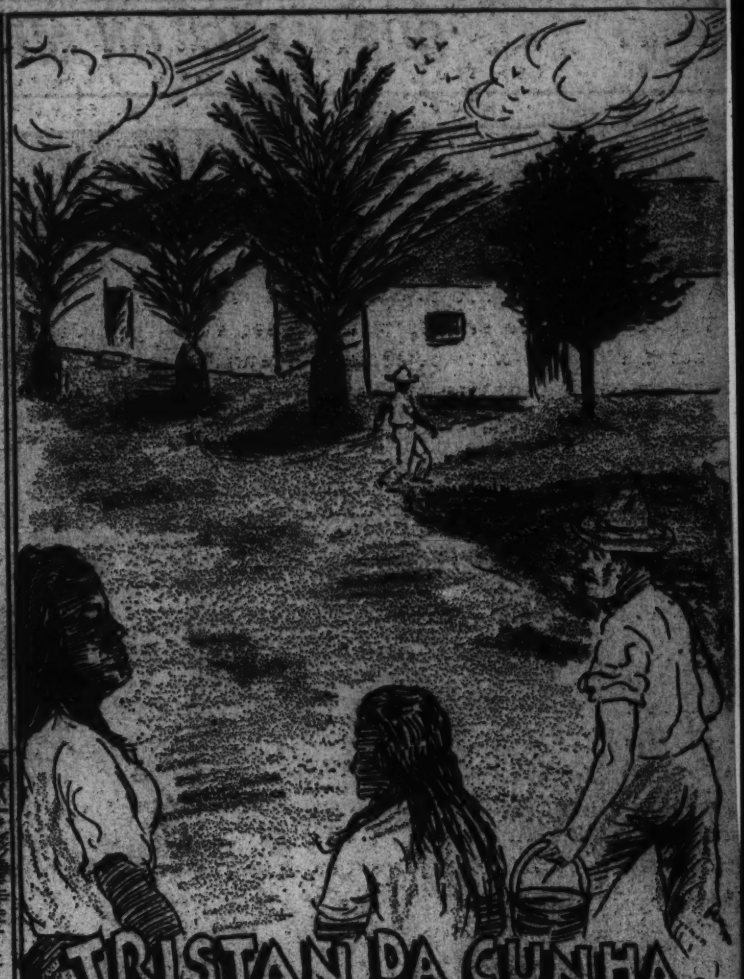
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JOB BEN SOLOMON

A NEGRO SLAVE OF MARYLAND, WHO WAS TAKEN TO ENGLAND, BECAME ONE OF THE GREATEST ARABIC TRANSLATORS OF HIS TIME. HE TRANSLATED ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS AND MEDALS FOR **SIR HANS SLOANE** FOUNDER OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN 1753. SOLOMON WAS SAID TO HAVE A MEMORY SO RETENTIVE THAT HE WROTE OFF THE KORAN BY HEART.



TRISTAN DA CUNHA,

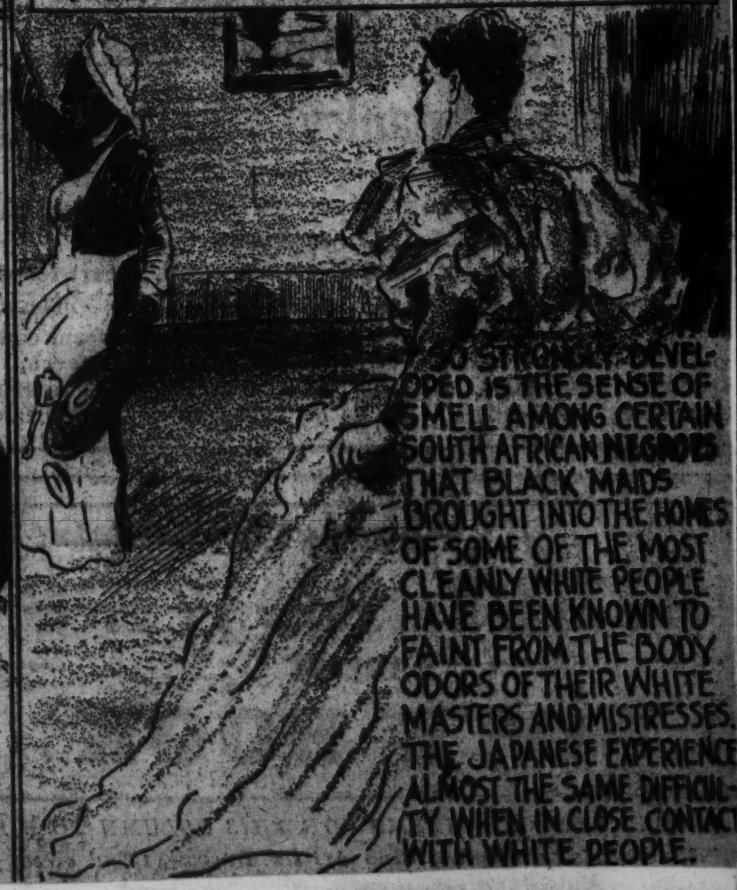
A LONELY LITTLE ISLE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, WAS POPULATED LARGELY FROM THE MARRIAGE OF FIVE **NEGRO** WOMEN WITH **WHITE** ENGLISHMEN LIVING THERE IN 1827. AN ENGLISH ANTHROPOLOGIST WHO VISITED THE ISLAND SAID HE FOUND THERE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN THE WORLD.

NEXT WEEK ↻ **ROBERT BROWNING.**



THE **BADARIANS**, A NEGROID PEOPLE, WHO INHABITED UPPER EGYPT ABOUT 6000 B.C. ARE SAID TO BE THE FIRST TO PASS FROM THE STAGE OF HUNTING TO AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-BREEDING THEREBY TAKING THE FIRST STEP THAT LED TO OUR PRESENT CIVILIZATION.

Geo. LEE



SO STRONGLY DEVELOPED IS THE SENSE OF SMELL AMONG CERTAIN SOUTH AFRICAN **NEGROES** THAT BLACK MAIDS BROUGHT INTO THE HOMES OF SOME OF THE MOST CLEANLY WHITE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO FAINT FROM THE BODY ODORS OF THEIR WHITE MASTERS AND MISTRESSES. THE JAPANESE EXPERIENCE ALMOST THE SAME DIFFICULTY WHEN IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH WHITE PEOPLE.

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"THE TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE"!

MILLIE ~ CRISTINE.

SIAMESE TWINS, WON-WORLD-WIDE FAME AS DANCERS AND SINGERS. BORN IN SLAVERY IN 1851, THEY WERE SOLD FOR $40,000 AND EXHIBITED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. AMAZED AUDIENCES PAID MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO SEE THEM. THEY PLAYED THE GUITAR; SANG DUETS OF SOPRANO AND CONTRALTO; AND DANCED WITH GRACE AND RHYTHM. THEY COULD NOT SEE EACH OTHER BUT WHEN ONE MOVED A LEG THE OTHER INSTINCTIVELY KNEW IT. THE SISTERS DIED TWO HOURS APART AT WILMINGTON N.C. ON OCT 9. 1912.





BISHOP W.T. VERNON.

"ONE OF THE REGISTERS OF THE U.S. TREASURY."



THE NAMES OF FOUR NEGROES HAVE APPEARED ON THE PAPER MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES --- BLANCHE K. BRUCE, UNITED STATES SENATOR; JAMES C. NAPIER; JUDSON F. LYONS, AND W. T. VERNON, NOW BISHOP OF THE A.M.E. CHURCH. ALL WERE REGISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

THIRTY-FIVE **NEGROES** SERVED IN THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE BETWEEN 1871 AND 1895. THREE WERE IN THE SENATE AND THIRTY-TWO IN THE HOUSE. THEIR CONSTITUENCY WAS CHIEFLY WHITE. SIXTEEN OTHER NEGROES HELPED TO WRITE THE TEXAS CONSTITUTION. SOME OF THEM HAD BEEN BORN SLAVES. IN 1905 THE NEGROES OF TEXAS WERE DISFRANCHISED. THE NEWER GENERATION EVIDENTLY HADN'T THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE OLDER NEGROES.



NEGRO SOLDIERS ARE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PART IN NEARLY 400 BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES OF THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865).

NEXT WEEK "LUC."

Henson Retires From Government Minus Recognition

Journal and Guide Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Matt Henson, the only man now living who has stood on the North Pole, will retire from the United States Customs Service Monday without being recognized by his government for his achievement in the field of exploration.

Instead, he will receive a monthly pension of only $87.27 representing the customary retirement compensation for government employees in his classification.

His retirement however will not arrest the efforts of friends to obtain Congressional recognition for the genial, unassuming man who stood on the North Pole with Admiral Robert E. Peary on the night of April 6, 1909 to culminate a nineteen-year struggle.

Speaking of his forthcoming retirement and the failure of the government to recognize his feat, Henson displayed no bitterness. "I could use the money," he said. "I think that I deserve it. But I will never ask the Government or anybody else, for anything.

"I have worked sixty of the seventy years of my life, so I guess I can make out from now on on the pension I have earned here."

Henson's friends however, have not been so philosophical. For a quarter of a century they have demanded official recognition and a pension for the intrepid explorer.

Through their efforts, six bills have been introduced in Congress. Five have died in committee. The sixth was sponsored this year by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois.

A score of prominent Negroes appeared before the House committee to support the bill which asked for a gold medal and a $2,500 pension.

They pointed out that the late Rear Admiral Peary had been awarded a $5,000 pension and a Congressional medal. They recalled that Henson had twice saved his employer's life. They charged that his racial identification was the only barrier to recognition.

The House passed the bill but it was allowed to die in a Senate committee.

Henson's supporters, led by Fred R. Moore, Harlem publisher, will renew the fight in the next Congress.

The arrival of Peary and Henson at the North Pole on the night of April 6, 1909, was the culmination of their nineteen-year struggle. Together they had made eight expeditions into the Artic regions and five unsuccessful dashes for the Pole.

Twice Peary was brought back to civilization by his Negro companion—once when his feet were frozen, and again when he was stricken with pneumonia.

Henson recalled the climax of that final dash which had started on July 8, 1908.

REACHES NORTH POLE

As trail breaker for the party which included the two Americans and four Eskimos, he was the first to arrive at the pole.

"When the compass started to go crazy," he recalled, "I sat down to wait for Admiral Peary. He arrived about forty-five minutes later, and we prepared to wait for the dawn to check our exact positions."

The next morning when their position had been verified, Peary said: "Matt, we've reached the North Pole at last!"

Henson was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1866. He was orphaned at the age of four. When he was nine he ran away from his foster parents and signed up as cabin boy on the sailing vessel Katie Hines.

Peary met Henson in 1887 when the latter was working in a store in Washington. Informed of Henson's love of travel, the explorer offered him a job on a surveying expedition in South America. Henson accepted, and for 22 years the two men were never separated.

Criticized for taking a Negro with him on his dash to the Pole, Peary once said:

PEARY PRAISED HIM

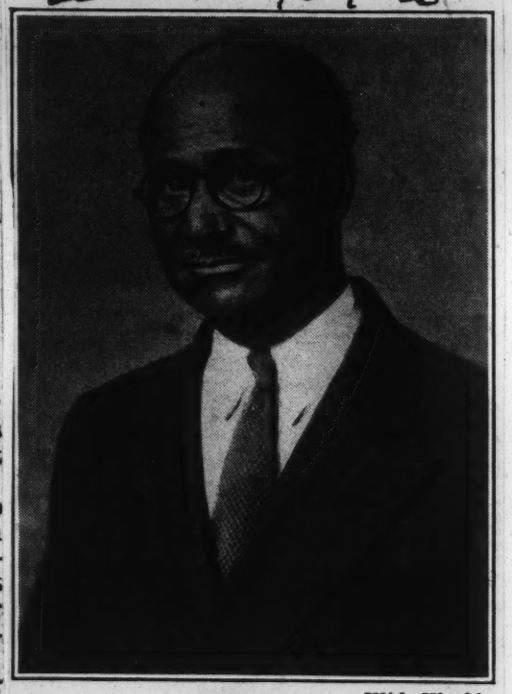
"Matt was a better man than any of my white assistants. He made all our sleds. He was popular with the Eskimos. He could talk their language like a native. He was the greatest man living for handling dogs. I couldn't get along without him."

After the return from the pole Henson made a countrywide lecture tour.

In 1912, when agitation first started for a Congressional pension, he was working as a machinist in Brooklyn. In 1913 President Taft appointed him clerk for life in the Customs Service.

He lived with his wife at 246 West 150th Street. They have no children.

In Manhattan, reaching the retirement age of 70 Negro **Matthew Alexander Henson** quit his clerkship at the Customs House. An unsung U. S. hero, Henson made eight trips to the Arctic with the late Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary. On April 6, 1909 he and Explorer Peary fell asleep after warming their frozen feet on each other's stomachs, woke to find they had slumbered over the North Pole. Elated, Negro Henson led three Eskimos in three whooping cheers while Explorer Peary planted the U. S. flag. Reflected he: "That was the happiest day of my life."

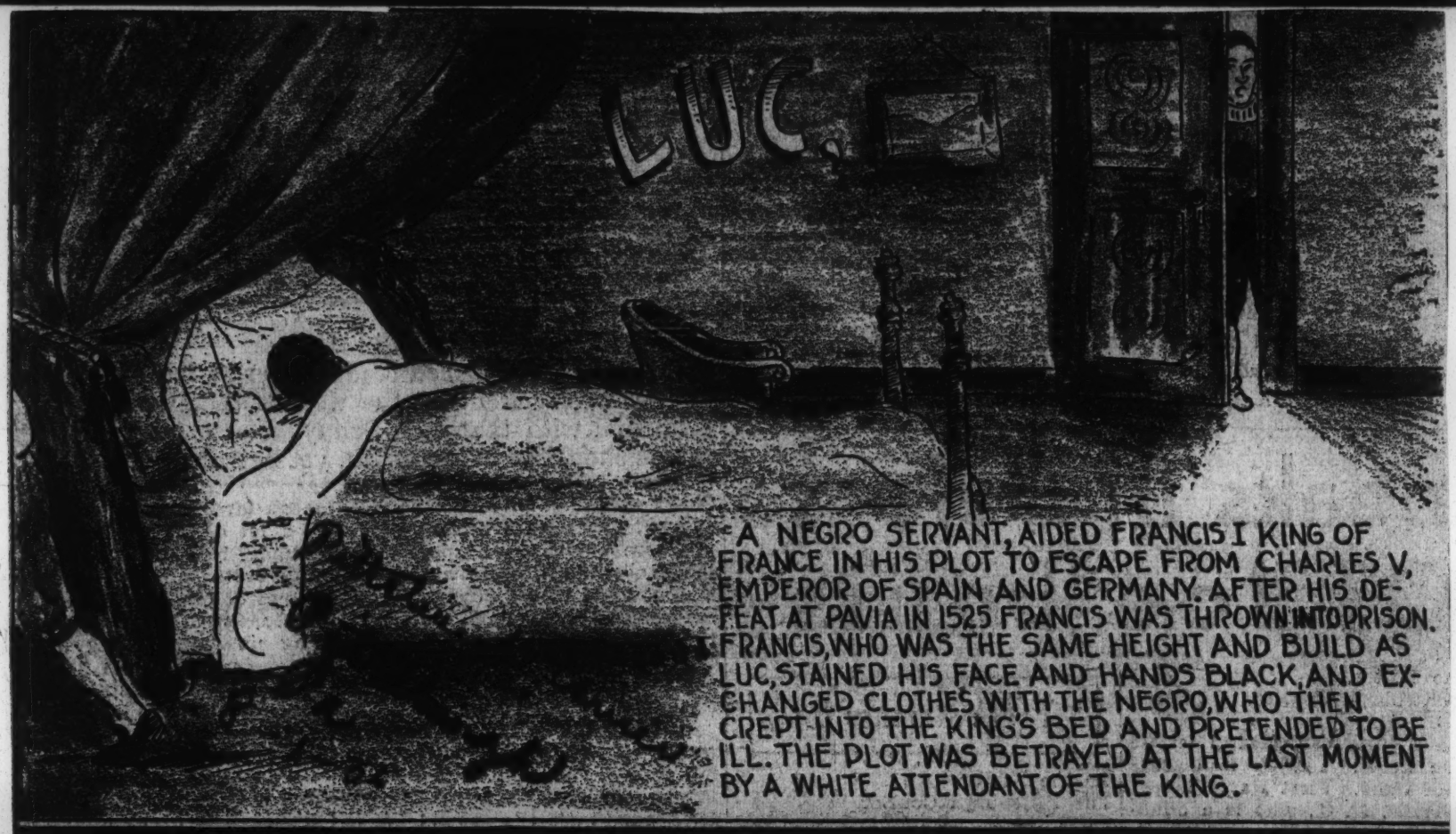


Wide World

HERO HENSON

His happiest day was at the North Pole.

Historical-1936



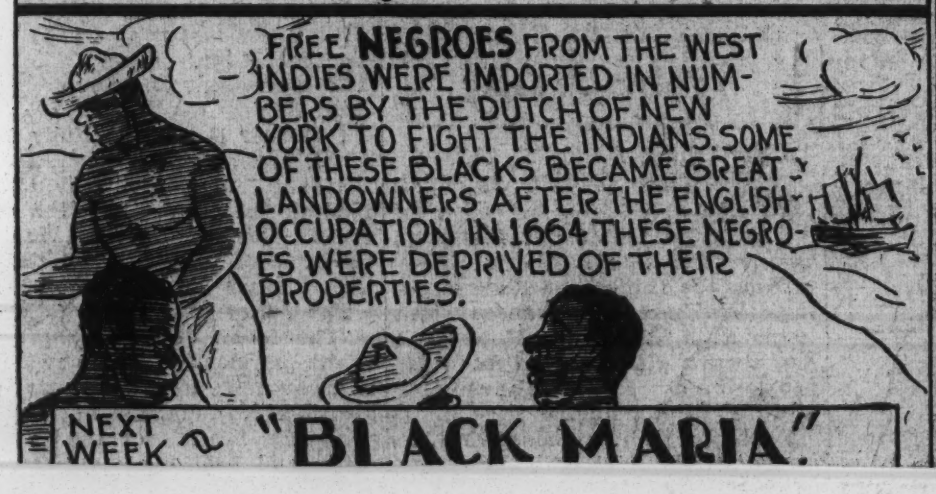
A NEGRO SERVANT, AIDED FRANCIS I KING OF FRANCE IN HIS PLOT TO ESCAPE FROM CHARLES V, EMPEROR OF SPAIN AND GERMANY. AFTER HIS DEFEAT AT PAVIA IN 1525 FRANCIS WAS THROWN INTO PRISON. FRANCIS, WHO WAS THE SAME HEIGHT AND BUILD AS LUC, STAINED HIS FACE AND HANDS BLACK, AND EXCHANGED CLOTHES WITH THE NEGRO, WHO THEN CREPT INTO THE KING'S BED AND PRETENDED TO BE ILL. THE PLOT WAS BETRAYED AT THE LAST MOMENT BY A WHITE ATTENDANT OF THE KING.



NUBIAN STREET SINGER.

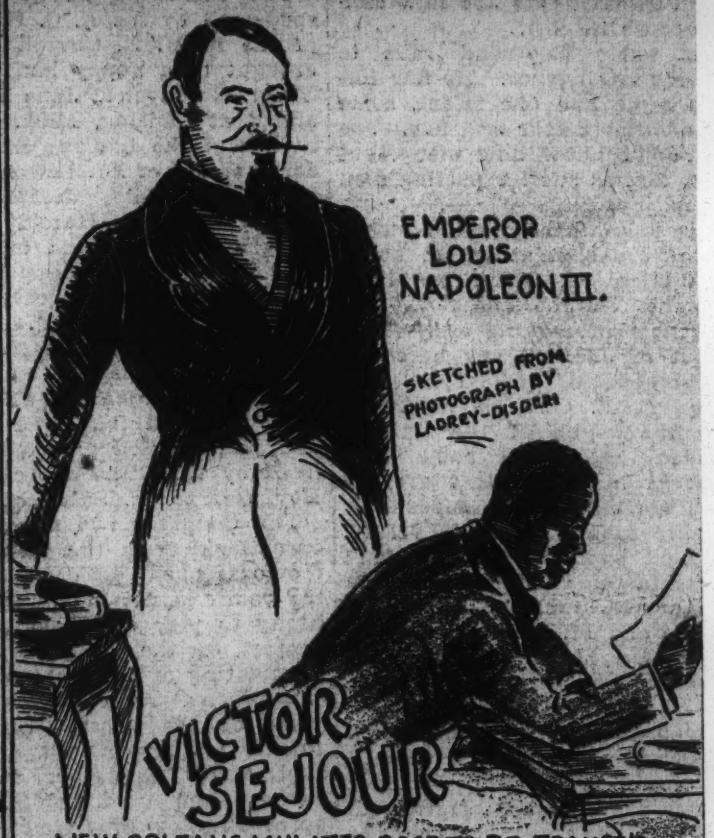
FROM 660 B.C. TO 250 B.C. ETHIOPIA, OR NUBIA, WAS RULED BY 25 QUEENS OR CANDACES. ETHIOPIA ALSO HAD WOMEN RULERS IN THE CHRISTIAN ERA AS THE BIBLE REPORTS THAT JUDA THE CHIEF EUNUCH OF A CANDACE, WAS CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY BY THE APOSTLE PHILLIP.

GO LEE



FREE **NEGROES** FROM THE WEST INDIES WERE IMPORTED IN NUMBERS BY THE DUTCH OF NEW YORK TO FIGHT THE INDIANS. SOME OF THESE BLACKS BECAME GREAT LANDOWNERS AFTER THE ENGLISH OCCUPATION IN 1664 THESE NEGROES WERE DEPRIVED OF THEIR PROPERTIES.

NEXT WEEK — "BLACK MARIA."



EMPEROR LOUIS NAPOLEON III.

SKETCHED FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY LADREY-DISDERI

VICTOR SEJOUR

NEW ORLEANS MULATTO, ROSE TO BE FRANCE'S MOST POPULAR PLAYWRIGHT IN THE 1850'S. BORN IN 1817 HE WON DISTINCTION AT THE AGE OF 17 WITH HIS FIRST POEM. IN 1836 HIS PARENTS SENT HIM TO PARIS TO ESCAPE AMERICA'S COLOR PREJUDICE. HERE HE BECAME PRIVATE SECRETARY TO LOUIS NAPOLEON, LATER EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. SEJOUR'S FIRST PLAY, "THE RETURN OF NAPOLEON," WON HIM BRILLIANT RECOGNITION; MUCH MONEY; AND OPENED TO HIM LITERARY CIRCLES WHERE HE MET AMONG OTHERS ALEXANDER DUMAS. SEJOUR WROTE 22 PLAYS, ALL OF WHICH WERE PERFORMED IN PARIS BUT HIS VOGUE PASSED AND HE DIED IN POVERTY AT THE AGE OF 57.

Your History

Your history dates back beyond the cotton fields of the South; back thousands of years before Christ.

By J. A. ROGERS

Illustrated by George L. Lee

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BLACK MARIA,



THE PRISON-VAN, WAS NAMED AFTER MARIA LEE, A COLORED WOMAN. MRS. LEE WAS THE KEEPER OF A LODGING HOUSE IN BOSTON, WHICH WAS FREQUENTED BY SAILORS. A GIANTESS IN SIZE AND STRENGTH, SHE COULD WHIP ANY OF HER DRUNKEN OR DISORDERLY LODGERS. AND WOULD HOLD THEM DOWN WHILE THE POLICE FASTENED ON THE HANDCUFFS. HER FAME IN THIS RESPECT SO INCREASED THAT WHENEVER ANYONE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WAS BOISTEROUS PEOPLE WOULD SHOUT.

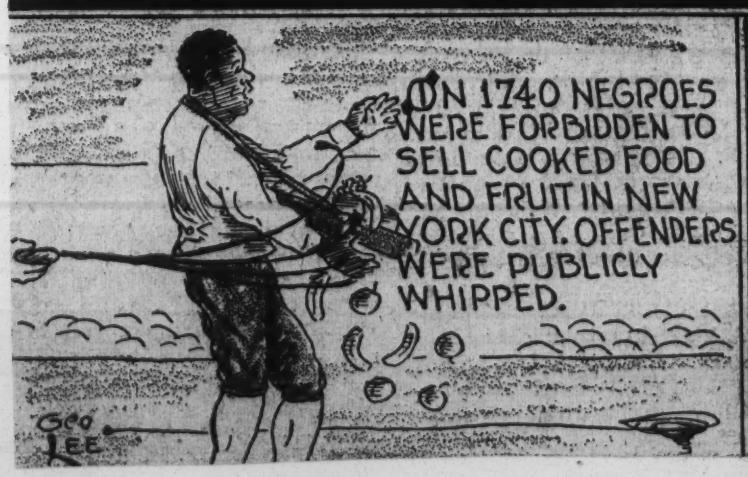
"SEND FOR BLACK MARIA"



BUDDOE,

ALSO CALLED GENERAL BOURDREAUX, A FULL-BLOODED NEGRO, WAS THE EMANCIPATOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS IN 1848 HE LED A SUCCESSFUL REVOLT AGAINST THE WHITE PEOPLE OF ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND FORCED THE GOVERNOR TO ISSUE AN EMANCIPATION DECREE. THE REVOLT SPREAD TO OTHER ISLANDS AND THE TOTAL MASSACRE OF THE WHITES WAS AVOIDED ONLY BY THE ARRIVAL OF SPANISH WARSHIPS FROM CUBA AND PORTO RICO. THE NUMBER OF WHITE DEAD WAS REDUCED LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE KINDLY SPIRIT OF BUDDOE. LATER BUDDOE WAS FORCED TO TAKE REFUGE IN THE U.S. BUT SLAVERY WAS AT AN END.

NEXT WEEK — **"BLIND TOM".**



ON 1740 NEGROES WERE FORBIDDEN TO SELL COOKED FOOD AND FRUIT IN NEW YORK CITY. OFFENDERS WERE PUBLICLY WHIPPED.



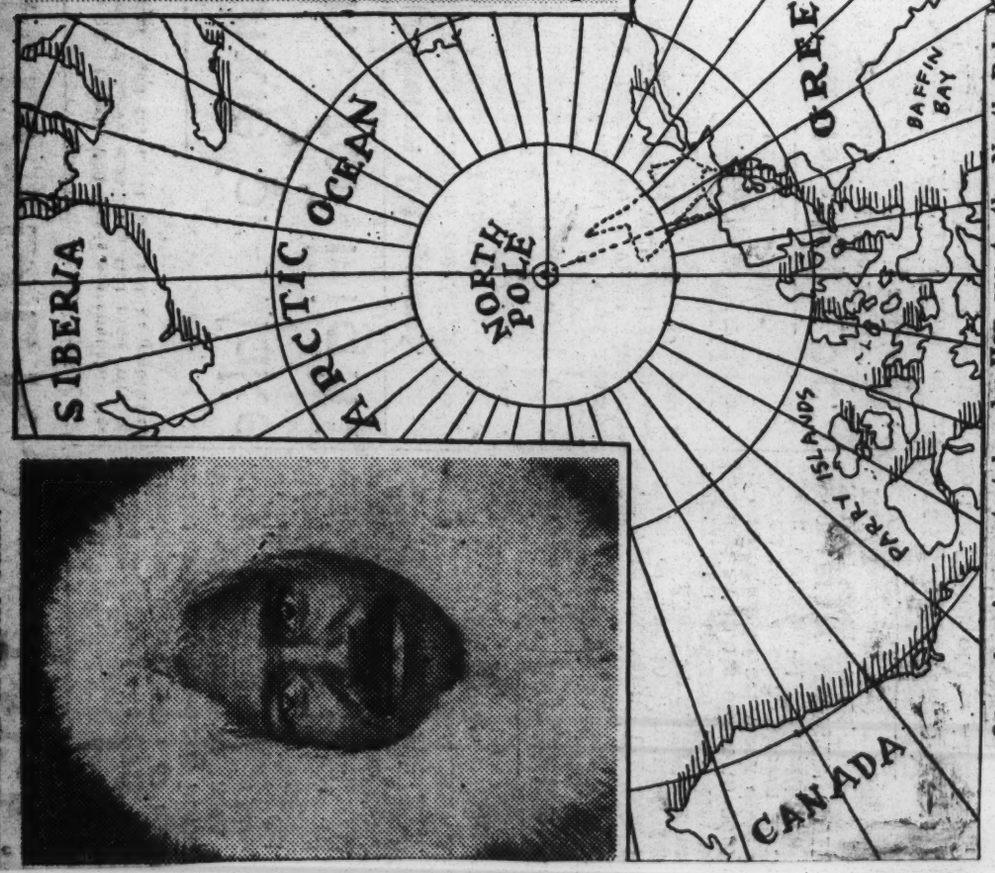
THE FIRST STREET-ENTERTAINERS IN AMERICA WERE PROBABLY NEGROES. THEY SANG AND PLAYED BANJO'S IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONS, AND IN PHILADELPHIA UNTIL THE EARLY PART OF THE 19th CENTURY. THESE BLACK TROUBADOURS WON SUCH POPULARITY THAT WHITE COMEDIANS WITH BLACKENED FACES BEGAN TO IMITATE THEM ON THE STAGE. THE ORIGINAL OF ALL THE AL JOLSON'S AND EDDIE CANTORS IS SAID TO BE GEORGE WASHINGTON DIXON, A WHITE MAN OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

Historical - 1936

SENATE FILIBUSTER KICKS BACK



Mat Henson in arctic outfit.



Map showing route taken by Hen-son to the North Pole.

House Warms Up to Henson Medal Project

Committee Hears Arctic Hero Praised for Journey to Pole.

HENSON TO QUIT U.S. POST AUG. 1

Pension of $87.50 Too Meagre, Friends Say.

By CONSTANCE E. H. DANIEL

WASHINGTON—The story of Matthew Henson, Maryland-born man who planted the Stars and Stripes on the top of the world, April 6, 1909, was told to a subcommittee of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, last Friday.

While the man who for twenty years accompanied Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, on his Arctic expeditions, sat modestly by, members of a delegation of nationally-known citizens, led by Congressman Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, recounted his exploits and urged passage of the Mitchell Bill, H.R. 12388, to provide recognition for his heroic conduct.

The Illinois Congressman read into the record the statement of Admiral Peary, in which that world-hero declared:

"The example of Matthew Henson, who has been a member of each and all my Arctic expeditions since '91, is only another one of the multiplying illustrations of the fact that race, color, or bringing-up, or environment, count nothing against a determined heart, if it is backed and aided by intelligence.

"Henson proved his fitness by long and thorough apprenticeship, and his participation in the final victory which planted the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole, and won for his country the international prize of nearly four centuries, is a distinct credit and feather in the cap of his race."

Telegrams Pour In

The handful of committee members, who for all their apparent interest, might have been listening to an account of a new pants-pressing device, pricked up their ears a little as telegrams from Carl Murphy, editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN, Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute and Walter White of the NAACP were read.

Then to the man of whom Carl Murphy said three years ago, "If this native Marylander were not colored, his breast would be covered with medals," Chairman Andrew L. Somers, (Dem. N.Y.) remarked:

"Have you anything to say? We should be glad to have a statement from you regarding the bill."

Matt Henson, Arctic hero, rose to his feet, obviously ill at ease at having to plead his own cause.

"I think it would be no more than right if Congress should do this," he said hesitatingly. "I think I have earned that much not only for my people but for the whole country."

Questioning disclosed the fact that the man who had braved the Arctic without thought of compensation, would soon be left to brave the adversities of old age on the meagre retirement income of $87.50 a month. With the advent of his seventieth birthday on August 31, Henson will be automatically retired from his position of clerk in the New York Customs House.

As one after another of the delegation who accompanied Henson was introduced, the committee showed increasing interest and when Captain Louis Mehlinger, American Legionnaire declared:

"This great man is looking toward the sunset of his life. Posthumous awards are beneficial to some people but not to him—he has no children. May he live to hold the medal in his own hands," a murmured "That's right," was heard from the little group of Congressmen at the head of the table.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Atwood, apparently sensing reluctance among committee members, told them,

"You can't be afraid to do honor to people who deserve it without hurting yourself. It would do you more good than it would Matthew Henson, to give favorable consideration to this bill."

Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, called Henson "a greater hero than Columbus. DeSoto or Lindbergh, because they had every reason to believe that they would get reward if they were successful. Henson went along without thought of reward."

"We paused in the midst of sessions of one of the largest gatherings on the face of the earth, to honor Henson," declared John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A.M.E. Church, while Dean George A. Parker of the Terrell Law School asked that Henson be honored.

Faced Unknown Perils

"Not for the reason that he is colored, but because he courageously faced unknown perils to plant the American flag on the North Pole. The entire American people benefited by his bravery."

Eugene Kinckle Jones, special adviser in the Commerce Department, reminded the committee that Henson twice saved the life of his commander in the final thrust for the Pole.

To members' questions as to whether any other member of the Peary expedition besides the commander himself had ever been honored by Congress, Congressman Mitchell replied that of the four Esquimaux, the commander and Henson, who made the final dash to the Pole, Henson alone survived, and quoted the late Booker T. Washington's comment:

"No matter that color has denied him medals for bravery and pension for achievement—a kind Providence has seen to it that of all those who were present at the discovery of the Pole, only Henson survives."

Chairman Somers expressed the opinion that "if the committee took favorable action on the Mitchell Bill, the pension feature in Section 3 would have to be eliminated as it was not within the jurisdiction of the committee. Somewhat tardily members expressed regret that time would not permit hearing Henson relate some of his Arctic experiences.

Statements from Congressman Ralph O. Brewster, (Rep, Maine) and letters and statements from Judge James A. Cobb, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Dean Dwight O. W. Holmes, the Rev. John H. Johnson, Perry Howard, Dr. Emmett J. Scott and Garnet C. Wilkinson were introduced into the record together with Dr. Washington's introduction to Henson's book on the discovery of the Pole.

Other members of the delegation who attended the hearing were:

Jesse O. Thomas, field director for the Urban League, now directing work of the Texas centennial committee, who arrived in an eyeful of pearl gray Texas headgear; Dr. J. Hayden Johnson, seinor member of the board of education; the Rev. R. W. Brooks of Lincoln Temple Congregational Church; Theron Hamilton, newly appointed special assistant at the Department of Justice and Edgar Brown, WPA publicity director.

Following the hearings, the hero of the Arctic was escorted to the visitors' gallery of the House by Representative Mitchell who later entertained him at lunch in the House restaurant.

Negro voters in the forthcoming election will be appealed to for their support but they should consider the "run arounds" that have been given them on these two pieces of legislation before committing themselves to the support of any candidate.

HENSON AGAIN SIDETRACKED

WHEN CONGRESS ADJOURNED last week two bills were left to die that were of particular interest to Negroes. One bill provided for the striking of a medal for Matthew Henson in commemoration of his heroic service in accompanying the late Admiral Peary to the North Pole, also a pension of $2,500 for the remainder of his life. Mr. Henson will be retired from the Customs Service in New York this August after more than 20 years service on the meagre pension of $850 per year, which is hardly enough for himself and wife to live on.

Both Congressmen Gavagan of New York and Mitchell of Chicago had introduced bills to secure deserved recognition for Henson but it seems that in its haste to adjourn, the Congress seemed to feel that this was a matter of minor importance and could be taken care of at any time. Everyone connected with the Peary expedition has been given some such recognition but Henson, who happens to be colored. He was the Admiral's most trusted lieutenant and it is related by Donald McMillan that the night before they left the ship on their dash to the pole that Peary said to to him, "I can't get along without Henson," and when Peary reached the Pole, he has further stated, "Henson held the American flag."

Another bill that was permitted to die was the Wagner-Costigan Anti-Lynching Bill. The delays that have attended this piece of legislation in the past three sessions of Congress are hard to understand, especially in view of the fact that the government has expressed a determination to stamp out crime of all kinds.

Historical-1936

(For your SCRAP BOOK on Negro History)

THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND

On August 29th 1778

IT SEEMS THAT the French Fleet, under command of the Count D'Estaing, arrived off Newport on July 29th, 1778, with twelve ships of the line and four frigates, one ship of 110 guns, two of eighty guns, eight of seventy four, one of sixty-four and four ships of thirty-six, and sixteen between them all—A grand and proud fleet which with French troops were sent by the French King to help the beleaguered colonists in their fight for freedom.

Count D'Estaing first arrived on the coast of Virginia, sailing north to the mouth of the Delaware hoping to catch the British fleet under Lord Howe, but the British already had sailed for New York. Count D'Estaing then came to Rhode Island to aid General Sullivan.

The arrival of the French fleet caused universal joy in this state. With the army of General John Sullivan in front, and the French fleet in the rear to block all escape, it seemed absolutely certain that General Pigot, who commanded the British troops at Newport, would surrender. When the French fleet arrived off the harbor General Pigot ordered his six frigates burnt rather than let them fall into the hands of the French fleet. General Pigot then fortified the city of Newport and entrenched his six thousand well trained British and Hessian troops.

On August 9th, Major General Sullivan with his aides General Nathaniel Greene and the Marquis De La Fayette, with ten thousand men of whom two continental "Brigades" had been sent by General Washington from the "Grand Army" to aid in the execution of freeing Rhode Island of the British; all the Rhode Island state troops, one half of the militia in the state, and a large number of regiments of Massachusetts Militia, moved his troops on to the Island of Rhodes, bringing his cannon from Fox Point to Portsmouth, taking the batteries at the north end of the island.

Lord Howe arrived the next day in the harbor of Newport with twenty-four ships. Despite pleas by the American generals and the Marquis De La Fayette, the proud Count D'Estaing set sail to do Lord Howe battle. But as the two fleets maneuvered for positions preparatory to fight, on August 11th, a great storm arose, and after the French fleet had been tossed about for two days, the Count returned to Newport harbor, with his ships maimed. After harsh words with the blunt General Sullivan, Count D'Estaing set sail for Boston to refit his ships.

The American army which had weathered the terrific storm in the open without shelter of any kind, many of their horses dead, the men demoralized and discouraged at seeing the French leave, began to desert Sullivan's ranks in th night until some three thousand had fled across to the mainland. On the morning of August 22nd, after a council of war, and fearing Lord Howe's return, the three Generals decided to retreat again to the northern end of Rhode Island and cross over to Tiverton and Bristol with their troops.

Seeing the American army retreating, the British force boldly came out of Newport city by the two roads, the east and the west. General Sullivan was now encamped at Butts Hill fort, with his troop of light horse in front, stationed along what now is Union Street in Portsmouth, on the west road near where the Church of the Friends now stands, a second line in the valley below Butts Hill fort, and two troops to his flank. As the British and Hessians reached Union road the American troops under Colonels Laurens and Fleury and Major Talbot who were posted in the thicket near the west road opened fire, as did the troops under Colonels Livingston and Jackson, defending the approach from the east road. These brave light horse slowly retreated to the picket line in the rear of the army commanded by Colonel Wade, keeping up a retreating fire upon the British while doing so. The British then advanced on the left very near to the fort but were repulsed by the continental troops under General Glover whose force was more than one half black soldiers from every town in Massachusetts. The Hessians under Colonel Tossier formed their column on a chain of hills, running northward from Quaker Hill. Sullivan's first line of troops held the Meadowland between the two hills which are about a mile apart, three times repulsed the British troops as they charged down the hill and were forced to retreat to Quaker Hall after each assault, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

The brigades of the first line were Varnum's, Glover's, Cornell's and La. Colonel Christopher Green's black regiment. and a brigade of the second line under Brigadier General Lovell of Massachusetts. In Sullivan's letter to Congress he commended these troops for their action, saying no troops could possibly show more spirit than those black men on that first line.

—LYDIA T. BROWN

Dred Scott Author.

Roger Brooke Taney (taw-ny) was born in 1777 in Calvert county, Maryland, where he lived until he became successively United States attorney-general, secretary of the treasury and chief justice. The senate refused his confirmation as associate justice—the first time a president's nomination was rejected—but approved his appointment as chief justice exactly a century ago, in March, 1836!

He wrote the celebrated Dred Scott decision, upholding slavery, which it required the four years of War Between the States to reverse, but both the state of Wisconsin and President Lincoln defied his decisions. When he denied the right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, Lincoln did so anyway.

Appropriately, Taney died on the same day that Maryland abolished slavery.

Ripley Explains

New Era-Herald

GENERAL SIBLEY—Henry Hastings Sibley (1811-1891), first governor of the State of Minnesota, was a resident of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota while living in the same house, the famous Sibley residence at Mendota, Minn. Mendota was the first settlement on the territory of what is now the State of Minnesota, aside from the garrison of Fort Snelling. Governor Sibley began as factor for the American Fur Company at Mendota. The Sibley House was built in 1835, and has undergone many geographical transformations since the day of its construction. The territory has repeatedly changed names and the house, has in turn, been a part of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, before it was finally included in the State of Minnesota. Six children were born to General Sibley, and the birth of each child is said to have coincided with a new geographical realignment of the state.

THE BRETZEL—The word is really bretzel, not pretzel. It is derived from the medieval Latin bracelli (little arms) (singular bracellum) which is descriptive of its appearance. The bretzel is symbolic of the fettering of the Saviour's arms before the crucifixion.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.
NEWS

FEB 27 193

MORE AND BETTER HISTORY

"The first Negro voter in the United States was a resident of Perth Amboy, workers on the New Jersey Federal Writers' project discovered yesterday. Engaged in research work for the New Jersey State Guide Book, investigators found that Thomas Peterson, former slave, cast the first ballot of his race March 31, 1870, in a city charter referendum in that town.

"The freed man voted a few minutes after news of ratification of the 15th Amendment, enfranchising Negroes, arrived at 7 A. M. Another Negro, who went to the polls at Princeton at 2 P. M., is said to be the only other to have voted in the country that day, although five states held elections.

"Peterson was a slave of the Mundy family of Metuchen. The record of his voting was discovered by Samuel D. Zeidman of Perth Amboy. Citizens of the town voted the ex-slave a medal in commemoration of the event.

"A picture of Peterson was also unearthed by Zeidman in the attic of a house belonging to his aunt, Mrs. Esther Esberg, who bought it from the Negro.

"The fame brought by the event and the subsequent decoration proved profitable to Old Tom, who sold pictures of himself at fairs, parades and picnics."

42 Years Ago

MARCH 10, 1896

Reverend L. B. Maxwell preached Thanksgiving sermon to all of the Odd-Fellows of the city last Sunday. 3-12-36

Rifle and Gun Club organized permanently Monday night.

Forest City Light Infantry appointed new non-commissioned officers.

White and colored longshoremen held joint meeting discussing non-union workers.

Sylvester Rhodes, charged with killing Robert Frazier, a white man at Jesup, was lynched at Collins last week.

Ex-Congressman Thomas Miller Blind, WPA Investigator Finds

At the Age of 87, Former Solon Spends Time With Daughters, Writing Story of His Experience As Reconstruction Leader.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23—Ex-Congressman Thomas Ezekiel Miller, who served in the House of Representatives from September 24, 1890, to March 3, 1891, has been found by an investigator for the American Guide, the Works Progress Administration's forthcoming six-volume publication, to be totally blind.

At the age of 87, the former solon spends his time with one of his daughters, writing about his experiences and the things that made him a success. He has ready for publication a bulky history of the part which Negroes played in Congressional Reconstruction in South Carolina and a second volume showing how the seed of Tillman's Revolution was sown in South Carolina. He has also written a number of short stories.

Born in Ferrebeeville, Beaufort County, S. C., June 17, 1849, Miller attended the Charleston public school for Negroes and later the public school in Hudson, N. Y. He was graduated from Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa., in 1872. In the same year, he was appointed School Commissioner of Beaufort County, S. C. He was shortly elected to the State House of Representatives, serving until 1879. In this period he studied law at the South Carolina College and was admitted to the bar in 1875. From 1878 to 1880, he served as a member of the State Executive Committee, He served next in the State Senate.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Fifty-Second Congress in 1890, but was returned to the State House of Representatives in 1894. The following year he was made a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

After his retirement from politics, he became president of the State Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg, S. C., serving 15 years.

Mr. Miller's early life was one of continuous hardship and privation. His mother died when he was nine years of age. Soon after, he was hired to distribute the Charleston Mercury to the hotels. The next year he was placed in charge of delivering the papers to all railroad stations between Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. In 1864, he became an assistant conductor of the Savannah Railroad.

In the early part of 1865, when his train was captured by Union soldiers south of Harleyville, he was taken prisoner and spent two weeks in a stockade at Savannah. When released, he went with the 24th New York Regiment to Hueson, N. Y., returning to Charleston in 1866.

Historical - 1936

Editor Says South Overlooks Its Real Great Figures in Erecting Monuments to Lesser Individuals

Cites Baltimore as City Where Deeds of Importance Have Not Received Acknowledgment.

Editor's note: Gerald W. Johnson has been editorial writer on the staff of the Baltimore Evening Sun since 1926. Previous to that time he was professor of journalism at the University of North Carolina and for 14 years editor of North Carolina newspapers. The views expressed in the following article are those of the writer and are not necessarily those of The Constitution.

By GERALD W. JOHNSON.

Some months ago chance carried me to the city of Portland, Me. Finding myself stranded there for four or five hours I took a walk around the town. As a result, I came away somewhat chastened and subdued. What impressed me was not the beauty of the town's situation, although that is striking enough, but the evidence in the streets of the way these Yankees think about their own history.

Although I didn't know it, or had forgotten it, Portland produced two men, both of whom became national celebrities, and she has erected monuments to both. One was Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the national house of representatives in the McKinley era, who ruled the house with such an iron hand that he was popularly known as "Czar." Reed, like a great many men—level-headed, unexcitable men, too—looked upon him and Mark Hanna as the real rulers of America, more powerful than the President.

Naturally, Portland has put up a monument to him. Overlooking one of the broad residential boulevards is a bronze statue of Reed, about seven feet high and weighing tons—a fitting memorial to a political czar.

LONGFELLOW HONORED

But the thing that left me, a southerner, chastened and subdued is the fact that Reed has only the second-best place for his statue. Down in the center of the city at a point where several important streets converge is a bronze statue representing Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who also came from Portland.

I take off my hat to the excellent good sense displayed by the citizens of Portland in placing these two monuments. Consider that I had to explain, in this article, who Reed was. Thirty years ago the name of Reed was one of the best known in the country, but who ever thinks of him today? His work was to erect a great political machine by means of which he and his friends ruled the country for a while; but they ruled it in their own interests, and the moment they were removed from power the rest of the country lost interest in them.

The other man never ruled anything as far as I know. Nevertheless his statue occupies the most prominent place in the city, the house in which he was born is carefully preserved as a public museum, all sorts of business enterprises—stores, tea shops, hotels and so on—try to capitalize his great name. Portland, in brief, remembers all of her history, but she remembers best that part which is best worth remembering.

I ask any of my readers who live south of the Mason and Dixon line to look about them and ask themselves whether the local heroes are as well chosen as the heroes of Portland. Whose are the biggest, the best placed and the most impressive monuments? Who are regarded as the really great men?

IMPORTANT MEN OVERLOOKED

My own city of Baltimore, while it lies on the extreme edge of the south, may serve as an excellent example. The town is broken out with a rash of statues, most of them terrible, yet it was not until 1935 that it unveiled a monument to Johns Hopkins. The visitor coming into the city from the principal railroad stations is confronted with a vast equestrian figure of a Revolutionary general never heard of outside of the state of Maryland and whose name, according to local tradition, even George Washington forgot, but nowhere will he find a comparable monument to William Osler, who made the name of Baltimore famous wherever the science of medicine is respected.

In the heart of the downtown business district is a 10-ton statue of the president of a jerk-water railroad, but there is no statue of Daniel Coit Gilman, first president of the Johns Hopkins University. There are two gigantic and atrocious monuments to Francis Scott Key, a poetaster who wrote one rhyme that is remembered, "The Star-Spangled Banner," but only one modest memorial to Edgar Allen Poe and none at all to Sidney Lanier, although both these poets are intimately connected with the city.

There is a statue of George Peabody in front of the Peabody Institute, which is certainly fitting, but there was one lawyer in Baltimore who, as far as I can discover, did nothing except live an honest life; yet there are no less than six memorials to him in various places about the city. Granting that an honest lawyer is worth remembering, still six monuments seem a little excessive.

There is a monument to Sir William Wallace, the Scottish chief, and one is now being erected to Martin Luther; but there is none to Samuel F. B. Morse, who dispatched the first telegraphic message to Baltimore from Washington, and none to Ottmar Mergenthaler, who invented the linotype.

SOUTHERN TENDENCY

I think that Baltimore is typically southern in its tendency to perpetuate the memory of unimportant people. As I look back on my own boyhood, I am astonished at the way I was taught trifling details of southern history and left in complete ignorance of many of its finest achievements. I heard a great deal about Jefferson Davis, but I was a man of voting age before I learned so much as the name of Dr. Crawford Long, of Georgia. Yet, when it comes down to cold facts, what did the two men do for us? One led us during a disastrous war, from the consequences of which we are suffering 70 years after the last shot was fired; the other learned how to perform major surgery with the help of ether as an anaesthetic. Is there any question as to which should be the southern hero?

In Durham, N. C., there is a ponderous statue of Washington Duke, but I dare say it will be at least 70 years more before Durham erects a statue of Charles Wardell Stiles, although the man who wiped out hookworm did far more to rehabilitate southern industrialism than did the man who built the tobacco factories.

ACHIEVEMENTS OVERLOOKED

Yet there are southerners who are always denouncing the north because, they say, the north refuses to give us credit for our real achievements. But why should the north grant us credit that we don't claim. Certainly the discovery of ether meant more for mankind than did the battle of Gettysburg. One Walter Reed accomplished more for the world than did half the statesmen Virginia has given to the republic. "Uncle Remus" will outlast nine-tenths of the cotton factories in the south and "The Song of the Chattahoochee" was as fine an achievement as the biggest bridge built since Jacob's Ladder.

It is the south that has taught the rest of the country to believe that she produces little besides orators and the swashbucklers; for it is the south that remembers men like Huey Long and forgets men like Seaman A. Knapp. If we are laughed at when we claim a fine history, it is because we have not imitated the wisdom of the Yankees; when we have a Thomas B. Reed, we put his statue in the public square, and when we have a Longfellow, we put his overlooking the railroad yards—oh, not always; but so frequently that seeing Portland left me chastened and subdued.

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Westminster, S. C. Tribune
February 11, 1936

Negro Adjourned Court In Union County For Judge-Master In 1801

UNION, Feb. 5. — The first and only known instance in the judicial history of South Carolina, where a negro man servant adjourned court according to local tradition, occurred at old Pinckneyville in 1801, when it was the district court term for the counties of Union, Spartanburg, Chester and York.

Judge Bay was holding court during the fall and winter of 1801. Late one evening after court had closed for the day's session he crossed Pacolet river to spend the night with a friend. During the night it began to rain and continued through the late hours of the following morning, swelling the river to such an extent that Judge Bay was afraid to take the personal risk of crossing to adjourn court at Pinckney. He therefore asked his body servant, a negro, to attempt to cross and adjourn court. The negro after some difficulty was successful in making a safe crossing. He immediately entered the brick court of justice and adjourned court for the judge.

This is the only case in the judicial history of South Carolina where a negro adjourned court.

Your History

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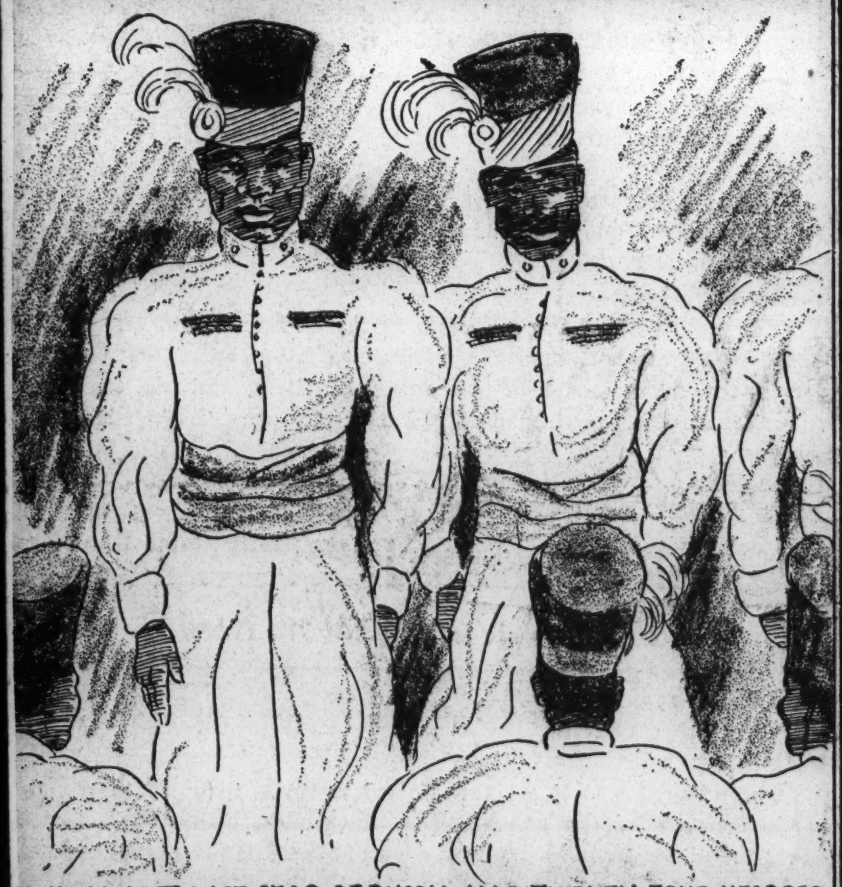
By J. A. ROGERS

Illustrated by George L. Lee

For Proof, Address J. A. Rogers, 2293 Seventh Avenue, New York City, enclosing stamped envelope for reply.



KING OF NAPLES, WAS OF NEGRO DESCENT. BORN IN POVERTY IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF FRANCE. HE WENT TO PARIS WHERE HE SERVED AS A POT-WASHER. ENTERING THE ARMY HE ROSE RAPIDLY TO THE RANK OF GENERAL, THEN FIELD-MARSHAL, PRINCE AND KING. MURAT IS PERHAPS THE MOST SPECTACULAR FIGURE OF THE NAPOLEONIC ERA, AND CERTAINLY ITS GREATEST CAVALRY LEADER. IT WAS ON MURAT'S INITIATIVE THAT NAPOLEON SEIZED SUPREME POWER IN FRANCE. NAPOLEON THOUGHT SO HIGHLY OF HIM THAT HE GAVE HIM HIS FAVORITE SISTER IN MARRIAGE. LATER HE AND NAPOLEON QUARRELLED, AND NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT AT WATERLOO IS ATTRIBUTED BY SOME WRITERS TO THE ABSENCE OF MURAT. MURAT WAS SHOT TO DEATH IN ITALY. ONE OF HIS SONS, COMING TO THE UNITED STATES, MARRIED THE GRAND NIECE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.



NICHOLAS II, LAST CZAR OF RUSSIA, HAD TWENTY-FOUR NEGROES OF MAGNIFICENT BUILD AND UNMIXED BLOOD IN HIS PALACE. THEY WERE GORGEOUSLY DRESSED IN FLOWING ROBES OF WHITE SILK, HIGH TURBANS WITH OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FLASHING JEWELS. ON STATE OCCASIONS THEY STOOD LIKE EBONY STATUES ABOUT THE DINING-ROOM. IN STATUS THEY WERE CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE THIRD CLASS. THEIR CHILDREN BY THE RUSSIAN WOMEN WERE CARED FOR BY THE STATE. NEGROES FOR CENTURIES, WERE FAVORITES AT THE RUSSIAN COURT, THE MOST FAMOUS BEING ABRAM HANNIBAL, ANCESTOR OF PUSHKIN, WHO ROSE TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY UNDER THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

THE WIFE OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE WAS IMPRISONED IN FRANCE BY NAPOLEON'S ORDER. SHE DIED AT AGEN, FRANCE IN 1816 AFTER SUFFERING GREAT PRIVATIONS.



THE NOBLE FAMILY OF MILFORD HAVEN, COUSIN'S OF THE LATE KING GEORGE V OF ENGLAND ARE DESCENDED THROUGH THE COUNTESS TORBY, FROM PUSHKIN, RUSSIA'S GREATEST POET, WHO WAS OF NEGRO DESCENT.

Geo Lee

Your History

By J. A. ROGERS

Illustrated by George L. Lee

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Geo Lee

Your History

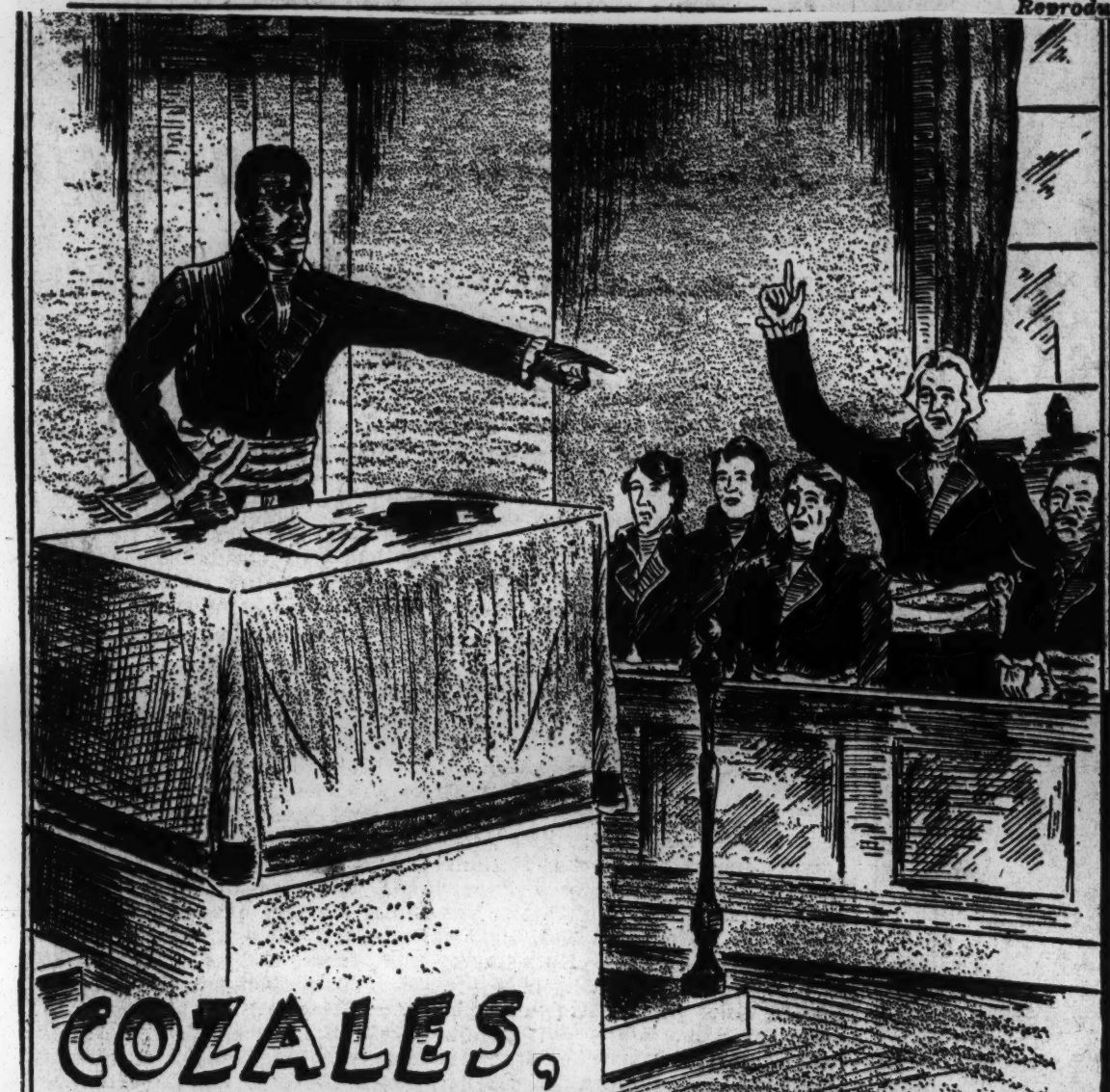
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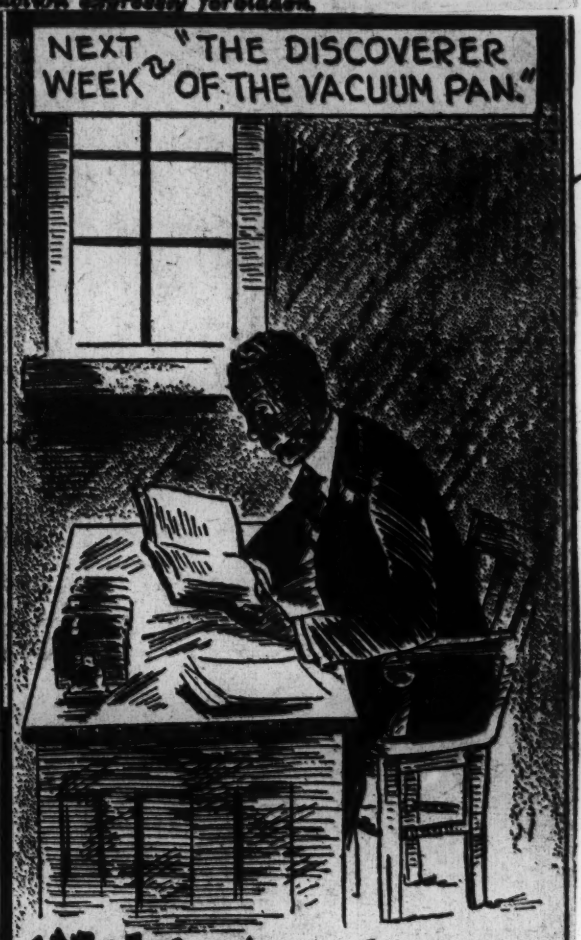
Historical-1937



COZALES,

A NEGRO MEMBER OF THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT FOUGHT A DUEL IN PARIS ON AUG. 12, 1790 WITH A WHITE MEMBER, NAMED BARNAVE. COZALES IN A HEATED DEBATE, SHOUTED THAT ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION WERE THIEVES WHILE GLARING AT BARNAVE. THE LATTER TAKING IT PERSONALLY CHALLENGED HIM. IN THE FIRST ROUND BARNAVE, FIRING FIRST, MISSED COZALES. THE LATTER FIRING IN HIS OWN TIME, ALSO MISSED. IN THE SECOND ROUND A BULLET GRAZED SLIGHTLY THE FOREHEAD OF THE NEGRO DEPUTY.

GEO LEE



WILLIAM G. ALLEN

IS SAID TO BE THE FIRST NEGRO EVER TO TEACH IN A WHITE AMERICAN COLLEGE. A GRADUATE OF ONEIDA INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, HE BECAME PROFESSOR OF GREEK AND GERMAN IN THE NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE. IN 1851, HOWEVER, WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO WED, MARY KING, DAUGHTER OF A WHITE MINISTER, HE WAS ROUGHLY HANDLED BY A WHITE MOB. THE PAIR TO ESCAPE A COAT OF TAR AND FEATHERS FLED TO ENGLAND WHERE ALLEN WROTE THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.



WHEN MISSIONARIES AND THE SLAVE-TRADERS TOLD THE WEST AFRICANS IN THE 18th CENTURY THAT THEY WERE BLACK BECAUSE GOD HAD CURSED CANAAN, A SON OF HAM, THEY RETORTED BY SAYING THAT THE WHITE PEOPLE WERE WHITE BECAUSE THEY WERE DESCENDED FROM CAIN. ADAM AND EVE, THEY SAID, WERE BLACK AND HAD BLACK CHILDREN. BUT WHEN CAIN KILLED ABEL AND GOD SHOUTED AT HIM IN THE GARDEN CAIN GREW WHITE FROM TERROR AND HIS FEATURES SHRUNK



MAJ-GENERAL GODFREY WEITZEL

OF THE ENGINEERS, A NORTHERN COMMANDER WHEN OFFERED NEGRO SOLDIERS BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN REFUSED TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THEM. LATER, HOWEVER, HE LEARNT TO LIKE THEM SO WELL THAT HE WANTED NO OTHERS. IN APRIL 1865 WEITZEL WITH THE 25th ARMY CORPS COMPOSED EXCLUSIVELY OF NEGROES OCCUPIED RICHMOND, VA.

THE REAL TOBACCO ROAD

It Is in North Georgia and It Has Seen Service During More Than a Century

By EARL T. DE LOACH

AUGUSTA, Ga.

TOBACCO ROAD is more than a fictional name. For more than a century before it became famous as the name of a novel and a play, it stretched its serpentine length for miles over Georgia's red-clay hilltops. It was constructed for the purpose of transporting tobacco from Georgia farms to the nearest and most accessible shipping point on the Savannah River.

Today it is a modern sand-clay thoroughfare that carries a fair burden of traffic, although it is not one of the State's main highways. It extends from Northern Georgia to New Savannah, an old settlement and shipping point on the river a few miles below Augusta, which was established prior to 1803, since it is shown on maps published in that year. Its location was chosen because it is immediately below the shoals in Richmond County, which evidently were not always navigable at that time. Tobacco Road was doubtless responsible in part for the settlement and certainly for its period of active existence. The terminus of the road is near the site where the Federal Government is constructing a lock and dam on the river.

Tobacco Road passes through many fertile farms and wooded areas of slash pine, oaks and other native trees. One of its most striking peculiarities, which is a tribute to those who routed it and to the patience of those who used it, is that it never crosses a stream. It circuitously follows the highlands, and crosses Richmond County, of which Augusta is the seat, on a ridge almost midway between two creeks. Tobacco would have been ruined had it got wet. Construction of bridges in that day was almost prohibitively difficult and the only method of crossing streams was by fording in shallow places. The primitive way of transporting tobacco provided little or no protection against water. Therefore water was avoided.

Hundred-Mile Journey

The road was doubtless completed during the early life of New Savannah. It is probable that Georgia farmers began growing tobacco immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War; at least one history of the State says the weed became a profitable crop in the northern part of the State after the War of 1812. Some of the growers lived a hundred miles or more from Augusta and New Savannah, and at that time a hundred miles was a long, tedious and sometimes dangerous journey.

Their first need was a road over which to haul their produce to market. Hence Tobacco Road came into being. It served not only for the transportation of tobacco but as an outlet for the farming sections and a connecting link between the farms and the trading centers. The road winds around Augusta in a semicircle to avoid small streams, and does not touch the city.

Method of Hauling

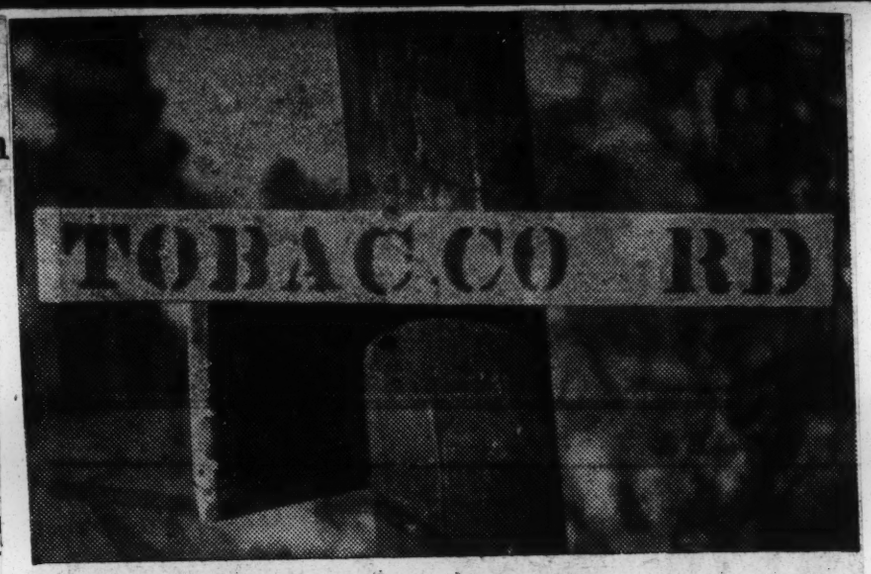
The crop was rolled over Tobacco Road in huge hogsheads, around the ends of which wooden felloes were fastened. A large pin was run through the giant barrels from end to end, and a hickory pole, split and divided at one end, was fastened to the ends of the axle thus formed. The unsplit end extended forward and served as a coupling pole to which a pair of mules or oxen were hitched.

The method of hauling was necessarily slow, since the drivers usually walked along beside their teams, and a journey of a hundred miles required several days. When possible the growers of one community would arrange to move their tobacco at the same time and would travel together, probably joining growers from other communities along the route. They would stop at night and camp.

Around the camp fires they made merry with feasting, singing and sports, and it is possible that some of the drivers on Tobacco Road, who were experts with their long whips, were partly responsible for the name "Georgia Cracker" by which Georgians are widely known today. They could crack their whips so fast that the sound was like the rapid fire of a pistol.

During the more than a century of its existence Tobacco Road has been improved as the wilderness through which it passed gave way to men of the soil. Farms were cleared and homes were built along its course, and today it is bordered by broad fields of cotton, corn and other crops and forests.

It is a peaceful country road, conceived and built of necessity and maintained because of its usefulness. Its people are like the people on any other road; some good, some bad, all perhaps being somewhat good and somewhat bad. Its atmosphere of pastoral serenity is undisturbed by the fame it has attained since its name was borrowed for a novel and a play, although that fame has brought it many curious visitors, and the repeated disappearance of the highway markers designating it "Tobacco Road" would seem to indicate that these have an adhesive fascination for souvenir hunters.



Intersection of Tobacco and Savannah Roads near Augusta, Ga.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL

On Sunday, Feb. 7, 3:00 p.m. at 558 Mass Ave., the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities is establishing an Annual Memorial to commemorate the life of Frederick Douglass.

Mrs. Mary E. Moore, chairman of the committee, is leaving nothing undone to make this first annual memorial a success. Rare books of Frederick Douglass by himself will be read by the owners of these treasures. One friend will come with three books of the life of Frederick Douglass by latter, long out of print. Another friend, a member of the Boston City Council in 1895, who signed the eulogy of Douglass that the City of Boston printed will be present, the only living member of that committee. He will tell of that event. Another friend who had personal contacts with Frederick Douglass will be present to tell of her experience.

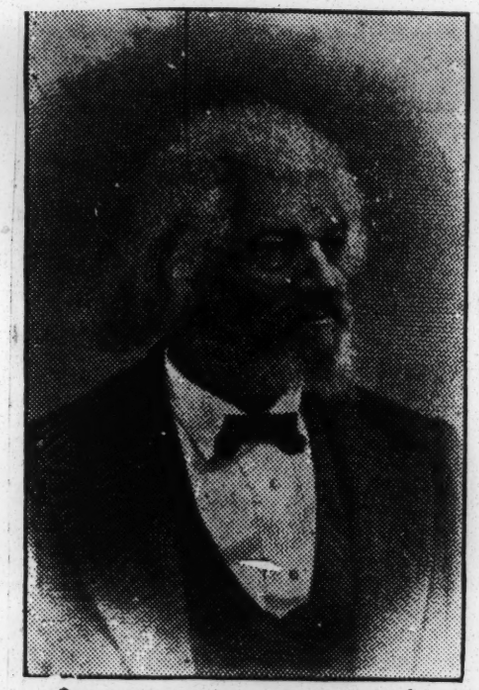
Slogans from some of Douglass' outstanding speeches are being printed and will adorn the wall, as well as a huge bust of Frederick Douglass, which is being loaned by Mrs. Maude Trotter-Steward, editor of THE GUARDIAN. Slogans of William Monroe Trotter will also adorn the walls, and Mrs. Steward has kindly consented to read the short life story of Douglass, arranged by Mrs. Lillian Feurtado. Many outstanding persons have volunteered to add a word in honor of Douglass which will be an historic event.

A huge poster with the Preamble of The Constitution of the U. S. A. will also be on display. There will be a short musical programme. Atty. J. S. R. Bourne, the very capable president of the Congress, will preside.

This memorial, literary and musical programme is given at this time for the further purpose of raising funds to send James H. Jones as a delegate Southern Colored Youth Congress to Richmond, Virginia, to the first February 12, 13, and 14. Mr. Jones is director of the youth work at the Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor st., Boston. He is also organizer and president of the Fathers Club and a very valuable assistant to Julian D. Steele, director of the Robert Gould Shaw House and Regional Vice-President of the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities.

A silver offering of 25 cents, only, is asked towards the fund above mentioned.

COME ONE—COME ALL!



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

The great American abolishionist, statesmen, and Race rights leader, for whom a memorial concert will be held Sunday, Feb. 7 at 3 P.M.

Your History

Your history dates back beyond the cotton fields of the South; back thousands of years before Christ.

By J. A. ROGERS

Illustrated by George L. Lee

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Historical - 1937



JUAN DE VALLODOLID, A NEGRO OF SEVILLE, SPAIN, SO WON THE LOVE OF THE CITIZENS AND THE ADMIRATION OF THE KING THAT THE LATTER MADE HIM A COUNT IN 1474. A STREET IN SEVILLE, "**EL CONDE NEGRO,**" (THE BLACK COUNT) STILL COMMEMORATES HIM.



MARSHAL JUNOT OF NAPOLEONIC FAME WAS DEEPLY ATTACHED TO AN ETHIOPIAN FEMALE SLAVE NAMED ARAXAR. HE HAD BY HER A SON, NAMED OTHELLO, IN WHOM NAPOLEON WAS MUCH INTERESTED.



LYNCHING WAS ONCE LEGAL IN NEW JERSEY. NEGRO SLAVES WHO REBELLED WERE TORTURED BY LYNCHING METHODS. ON SEPT. 23, 1694 JUDGE JOHN JOHNSTONE OF MONMOUTH COUNTY SENTENCED A NEGRO REBEL, NAMED CAESAR, TO HAVE HIS RIGHT HAND CUT OFF. THIS WAS TO BE BURNED BEFORE HIS EYES AFTER WHICH HE WAS TO BE HANGED AND THEN BURNT. ALL THE OTHER SLAVES HAD TO BE PRESENT. AN OLD ACCOUNT BOOK OF ESSEX COUNTY SHOWS THE PAYMENT OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS ($2.75) ON JUNE 4 1741 TO DANIEL HARRISON FOR WOOD USED IN BURNING TWO NEGROES ALIVE.

NEXT WEEK — "ROBIN HOOD"



MORE THAN 100 NEGROES PARTICIPATED IN THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH OF 1849. MOSES RODGERS, ONE OF THEM, ROSE TO BE ONE OF THE LEADING MINING EXPERTS AND METALLURGISTS IN THE STATE. ANOTHER NEGRO, NAMED DICK, DISCOVERED A GOLD VEIN OF UNUSUAL RICHNESS IN TUOLUMNE COUNTY. AFTER HE HAD TAKEN $100,000 OUT OF IT HE RETIRED THINKING HE HAD ENOUGH. BUT SOON LOSING IT ALL, HE KILLED HIMSELF.

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NORBERT RILLIEUX.

A NEGRO CHEMIST SAID TO BE THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE NEW ORLEANS CREOLES WAS THE DISCOVERER OF THE VACUUM PAN CENTRIFUGAL PROCESS, WHICH REVOLUTIONIZED THE MAKING OF SUGAR. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, A CELEBRATED CONFEDERATE LEADER AND A WEST INDIAN BY BIRTH, AIDED RILLIEUX AND PLACED THE FACILITIES OF HIS ESTATE AT HIS DISPOSAL. DISGUSTED WITH COLOR PREJUDICE RILLIEUX WENT TO FRANCE, WHERE HE WAS APPOINTED HEAD OF THE CENTRAL SCHOOL BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. AT HIS DEATH THE NEW ORLEANS PAPERS DEVOTED COLUMNS TO HIM BUT OMITTED MENTION OF HIS COLOR.

Geo. Lee

Courier 1-27-37 Pittsburgh, Pa.



THE FIRST PERSON TO BE SOLD IN CHICAGO, ILL., WAS A WHITE VAGRANT FROM MARYLAND IN 1837. HE WAS BOUGHT BY GEORGE WHITE, A NEGRO, THE CRIER OF AUCTION AND OF LOST CHILDREN. LATER WHITE'S PURCHASE WAS USED AS JUSTIFICATION BY THE SHERIFF FOR THE SALE OF EDWIN HEATHCOCK, A NEGRO INTO SLAVERY.



THE NEGROES ON THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT, WEST INDIES DEFEATED THE CARIBS THE MOST WARLIKE OF THE INDIANS, AND ABSORBED THEM.

NEXT WEEK — THE NEGRO OWNER OF THE STEAMSHIP "SITKA".



THE LATE DEPUTY BLAISE DIAGNE OF SENEGAL AND, A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH CABINET, FOUGHT A DUEL WITH A WHITE MERCHANT NAMED BOUJASSY. DIAGNE WHO WAS THEN HEAD OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT OF MADAGASCAR, FELT INSULTED AT A REMARK THAT BOUJASSY HAD MADE ABOUT NEGROES AND CHALLENGED HIM. SWORDS WERE CHOSEN. DIAGNE WOUNDED BOUJASSY IN THE HAND AND COULD HAVE KILLED HIM HAD HE WISHED.

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Historical - 1937

ALAIN LEROY LOCKE

Courier, 2-6-37 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WON INTERNATIONAL DISTINCTION BY WINNING THE **RHODES SCHOLARSHIP** FROM PENNSYLVANIA IN 1907, ESTABLISHED BY CECIL RHODES OF SOUTH AFRICA. AFTER A BRILLIANT FOUR YEARS' COURSE AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND, HE STUDIED PHILOSOPHY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN AND TOOK HIS PH.D., AT HARVARD. DR. LOCKE WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BOOKS HAS DONE EMINENT WORK IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF ART, LITERATURE, AND OTHER CULTURAL RECOGNITION OF THE NEGRO. HE IS PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.



NEXT WEEK ~ NEGRO SEA-ROVERS IN IRELAND



PIGMIES AND DWARFS WERE HIGHLY PRIZED AS MASCOTS BY THE PHAROAHS. THIS WAS PERHAPS BECAUSE THEIR CHIEF GOD AS WELL AS SEVERAL OF THE OTHER IMPORTANT DEITIES WERE OF NEGRO PIGMY ORIGIN.



BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR MULATTOES IN OHIO WERE PERMITTED TO VOTE UNDER A JUDICIAL DECISION THAT THEY WERE JUST AS MUCH WHITE AS BLACK.



A PANEL ON ONE OF THE GREAT BRONZE DOORS OF ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL AT ROME DEPICTS THE RECEPTION OF TWO ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADORS BY POPE EUGENIUS IV IN 1442. THE ETHIOPIANS HAD BEEN SENT BY THEIR KING, ZARA YAKOB, TO TAKE PART IN THE COUNCIL OF FLORENCE.

Your History

Your history dates back beyond the cotton fields of the South; back thousands of years before Christ.

By J. A. ROGERS

Illustrated by George L. Lee

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NEGRO SEA-ROVERS IN IRELAND



IN 1631, ALI KRUSSA, NEGRO SEA-ROVER, ATTACKED BALTIMORE CASTLE, IRELAND, AND CARRIED OFF MARY, DAUGHTER OF SIR FINEEN O'DRISCOLL. ALI KRUSSA HAD BEEN CAPTURED AS A CHILD BY HER FATHER WHEN ALI'S UNCLE, NUDDA, HAD RAIDED THE IRISH COAST. ALI HAD GROWN UP WITH THE FAMILY; HE LOVED MARY AND SHE HAD REFUSED HIM. AFRICAN SEA-ROVERS USED TO RAID THE BRITISH ISLES FOR LOOT AND SLAVES UNTIL LATE IN THE 18th CENTURY.

Courier 2-13-37 Pittsburgh, Pa.



PIERRE CAZENAVE, A NEGRO UNDERTAKER OF NEW ORLEANS IN THE 70'S, ORIGINATED A METHOD OF EMBALMING SO PERFECT THAT IT WAS BELIEVED HE HAD DISCOVERED THE SECRET OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. CAZENAVE, HAD A MUMMY OF HIS OWN PRESERVATION IN HIS SHOP WINDOW. HE DIED WITHOUT REVEALING HIS SECRET.



NEXT WEEK ~ WAS THERE A NEGRO U.S. VICE-PRESIDENT?



MIFFLIN W. GIBBS, A NEGRO WHO BEGAN AS A SHOE-SHINER IN SAN FRANCISCO, ROSE TO BE A CITY JUDGE AND A UNITED STATES CONSUL. GIBBS, AFTER OWNING THE FIRST SHOE STORE IN SAN FRANCISCO, WENT TO VICTORIA B.C. WHERE HE STUDIED LAW. RETURNING TO LITTLE ROCK, HE PRACTISED LAW AND WAS LATER ELECTED CITY JUDGE THERE IN 1873. LATER PRESIDENT HAYES APPOINTED HIM REGISTRAR OF U.S. LANDS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS. IN 1897 HE WENT AS U.S. CONSUL TO MADAGASCAR, EAST AFRICA WHERE HE SERVED 4 YEARS.



THE BATTLE OF THE IRONCLADS MERRIMAC AND MONITOR

FIFTY NEGRO SEAMEN BECAME THE HEROES OF THE DAY IN 1862 WHEN THEY VOLUNTEERED TO SINK THE MERRIMAC, CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD THAT HAD BEEN DESTROYING NORTHERN SHIPS. FOUR STEAMSHIPS, MANNED BY WHITE CREWS, HAD BEEN SELECTED TO RAM THE MERRIMAC, THE WHOLE BEING KEPT A SECRET. BUT THE STORY LEAKING OUT ON ONE SHIP, THE CREW DESERTED IN A BODY. 350 NEGROES WERE LINED UP AND ASKED TO VOLUNTEER. NONE WOULD. BUT WHEN TOLD THAT THE WHITE MEN HAD QUIT BECAUSE OF THE DANGER ALL STEPPED FORWARD IN A BODY. FIFTY WERE SELECTED AND ESCORTED TO THE SHIP WITH GREAT CEREMONY. THE NAVY ORDERED FREE RECRUITING OF NEGROES THEREAFTER.

all this high water"

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Historical — 1937



SHISHAK,

EGYPTIAN RULER OF ETHIOPIAN DESCENT, INVADED PALESTINE IN 950 B.C., AND CARRIED OFF ALL THE TREASURES FROM SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AS WELL AS THOSE FROM THE PALACE OF THE HEBREW KING, REHOBOAM. SHISHAK'S EXPLOITS IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA ARE RECORDED ON THE WALLS OF THE GREAT TEMPLE OF KARNAK IN UPPER EGYPT.

NEXT WEEK — JOHN BROWN'S BODY

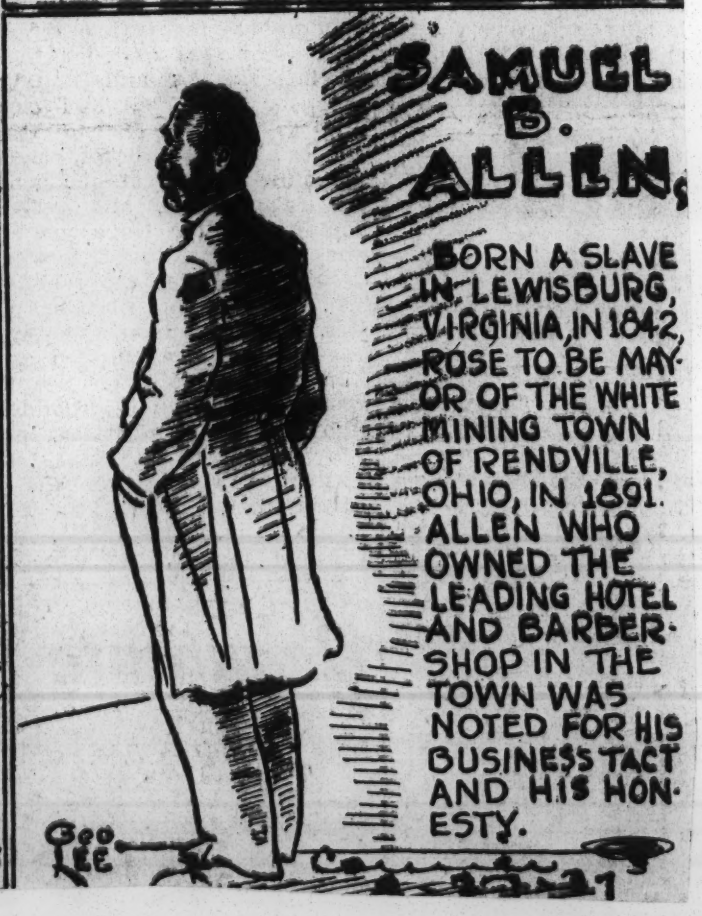


GENERAL JACKSON,

LATER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, USED TO SPECULATE IN SLAVES



A THIRD OF THE ARMY OF GEN. PHILIP SCHUYLER IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR WERE NEGROES. SCHUYLER, IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO GET MORE WHITE VOLUNTEERS WROTE WASHINGTON, "IS IT CONSISTENT WITH THE BONS OF FREEDOM TO TRUST THEIR ALL TO BE DEFENDED BY SLAVES?"



SAMUEL D. ALLEN,

BORN A SLAVE IN LEWISBURG, VIRGINIA, IN 1842, ROSE TO BE MAYOR OF THE WHITE MINING TOWN OF RENDVILLE, OHIO, IN 1891. ALLEN WHO OWNED THE LEADING HOTEL AND BARBER-SHOP IN THE TOWN WAS NOTED FOR HIS BUSINESS TACT AND HIS HONESTY.

Geo Lee

Your History

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By J. A. ROGERS

Illustrated by George L. Lee

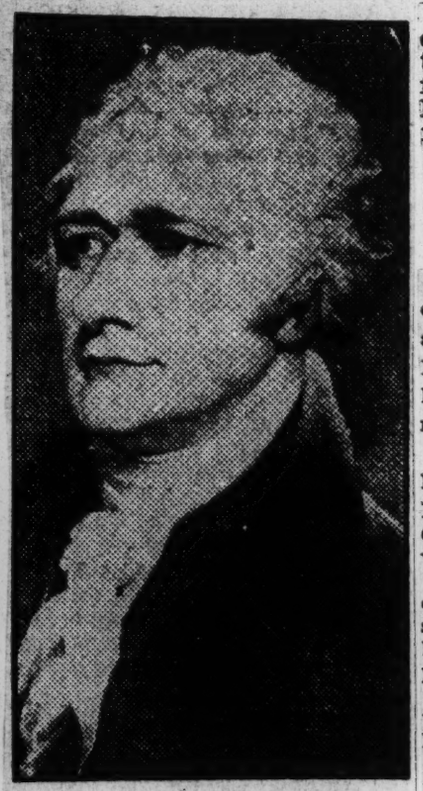
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Historical - 1937

First U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Colored, WPA Finds

WASHINGTON.

Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury of the United States,



ALEXANDER HAMILTON

was colored, according to State documents, which have been found in the Virgin Islands, dating back to the seventeenth century.

The documents, which are invaluable, have been moth eaten and termite ridden, but they are still legible. Lawrence W. Cramer, governor of the Islands, has made a proposal that they be housed in the National Archives in Washington.

Mother Wanted Divorce

The Hamilton information is contained in a protocol book, which reveals that Rachel Levine, the mulatto mother of Alexander Hamilton, made application for divorce from her husband, a Jew.

She did not get the divorce, but went along with Hamilton's father as his mistress, and Alexander was one of the several offsprings of this irregular union, according to accounts, to the great distress of Levine.

When Hamilton's mother died, she was buried under her legal name, Rachel Levine.

Gertrude Atherton, novelist, once made an extensive trip to the West Indies in search of data for her novel based on Hamilton's life. There were rumors, on her return, that she had found "too much," as none of the facts generally known appeared in her book. Writers' Project researchers are now digging up Virgin Island history without restraint.

Georgia Colonial Dames will conclude their 47th annual meeting with a business session at the Hotel Dempsey and a reception at the home of Mrs. S. T. Coleman this morning.

Last night the Georgia society held its annual banquet at the Dempsey, where John Temple Graves, Birmingham newspaper man, was the principal speaker.

Mr. Graves, a native Georgian and a grandson of John C. Calhoun, stressed the fact that romance can be found in the solution of modern problems if it is sought.

"Romance is a way of looking at things," he said. "A person who can look at his problems in the light of gallant adventure is indeed fortunate."

He said the South abounds in romance, and that "we have only to look around us to find it."

He pointed to the love of land; the new plans for soil conservation; use of rivers as test tubes to determine the success of conservation undertakings; the manner in which "out sociologists, humanitarians and statesmen are facing the great problems of share-cropping;" waterpower; cotton; the "vistas of commercial chemistry;" the work of Dr. Charles Herty in developing paper from pine pulp; the work of Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee in developing new uses of farm products, etc., as romantic conditions and situations.

South Must Meet Test

He warned that the South would fail to meet the test if it does not provide money with which to finance the new pine industry and if it allows its forests to be stripped without new ones being planted.

"Romance hasn't gone from the South," he declared. "It has simply changed its subject matter. There's plenty of romance for those who have the eyes with which to see it and the heart with which to grasp it."

He likewise stressed the importance of remembering "old things," and of recognizing the continued existence of eternal truths.

"Truth is something that doesn't change, but just accumulates," he told the Colonial Dames.

Introduced by Anderson

He praised the organization for its work in preserving the traditions and contributions of the past.

Mr. Graves was introduced by W. T. Anderson, Macon publisher, who was presented by Mrs. S. V. Sanford, Athens, a vice president. Mrs. Sanford presided at the dinner.

Mrs. Walter D. Lamar read five poems written by Sidney Lanier, and group of musicians played several numbers. In the ensemble were Prof. Joseph Maerz, pianist; Mrs. Glenn Priest Maerz, violin; Robert Quinlan, violin; Pierro Grechi, viola; Raleigh Drake, cello.

The dinner came at the conclusion of a busy day for the members of the society, who met at 10 a.m. for a business session, attended a luncheon at the Idle Hour club early in the afternoon, an unveiling in Baconsfield park in mid-afternoon, and a tea at Clinton late in the afternoon.

Gen. Walter A. Harris, president of the Macon Historical society made the principal address at the unveiling, at which Mrs. Pringle Willingham, chairman of the Macon Town Committee, presided. Mrs. Willis Sparks, daughter of Senator A. O. Bacons, donor of the park to Macon, unveiled the boulder in which is set a tablet.

Woman's Influence Cited

In his address, General Harris referred to the influence a woman, Mary Musgrove, had on the fate of the struggling young colony of Georgia. She prepared the way for many of the accomplishments of General Oglethorpe, he said.

The boulder is set in the middle of Old Ocmulgee Fields, where General Oglethorpe stopped for a night en route from the coast to the Chattahoochee, where he negotiated a treaty with the Creek Indians in 1739.

General Harris referred to the Georgia founder as the "most fascinating of all the founders of American colonies." He said Oglethorpe was a soldier first and that he proved himself the first typical Georgian by instituting the barbecue as a social function.

Master of Indian Diplomacy

Oglethorpe became a master of Indian diplomacy, and by their help succeeded in defeating the Spaniards at Bloody Marsh and in insuring an English future for the colony of Georgia, General Harris said.

Following the unveiling ceremony attended by about 125 people, the Colonial Dames saw the Indian mounds here and then went to Clinton, where they had tea at old Lowther Hall, as the guests of Mrs. Frank Jones.

Officers for the new year are to be elected at the concluding business session at the Hotel Dempsey this morning.

Mrs. John Kirk Train of Savannah, vice president of the Georgia Society, is presiding at the sessions in the absence of Mrs. Thomas Pinckney Waring, Savannah, who is president.



scene at the unveiling of a boulder commemorating the overnight stop of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe here almost 200 years ago was snapped yesterday afternoon by The Telegraph's staff photographer in Basonsfield park. Mrs. Willis Sparks, who unveiled the tablet, is shown at right. At left is Mrs. Pringle Willingham, chairman of the Macon Town Committee, and at the meeting here. Mrs. Kirk Train of Savannah, vice president and presiding officer at the annual meeting here. Mrs. Sparks is a daughter of Senator A. O. Bacon, who donated Baconsfield park to the city. The photo is by Coke.

HENSON FORGOTTEN AGAIN

THIS EDITORIAL is directed to the sponsors and producers of the DuPont's regular Wednesday night broadcast, "The Cavalcade of America," which each week dramatizes important events in the life of the nation and the men and women responsible for for or connected with them.

Whether or not the DuPont Company is to blame or whether or not the script writer is at fault, we do not know. Of this much, however, we are certain. And that is to every Negro who listened in one the program Wednesday night there must have been just as keen a disappointment as we experienced when we heard the dramatization of the discovery of the North Pole by Commodore Peary.

And to a now-aged man who might have sat by his radio and listened to the program, it must have been another bitter pill for him to swallow, for being almost entirely ignored and hardly even mentioned in connection with one of the greatest triumphs of man over the elements some 28 years ago. We refer to Matthew A. Henson, familiarly known as "Matt" and who was ready to sacrifice his life in the expedition and was the only man in the party who was selected by Peary to make that history making trip to the "top of the world."

While Henson might originally have joined the expedition in the capacity more or less of personal attendant upon Peary, that still does not minimize what he accomplished. It was with keen regret, then, when the announcer, who had been explainng the various steps through which the expedition went in preparation for the final dash to the North Pole, introduced to the radio audience one whom he chose to call one of the most important men on the expedition, Captain Bartlett.

And with greater disappointment we listened to Captain Bartlett tell how the party split into four divisions, three of which were to precede Peary and drop supplies along the route and keep the trails open. For when this important part in the story was reached, Captain Bartlett told how he and the other divisions carried out their assignments and how he was the last to bid Peary good luck on the epoch-making dash.

Prior to Bartlett's introduction, the final instructions by Peary were dramatized with Peary telling each of the divisions its personnel and what they were to do. In his own party, Peary announced that he would take Matt Henson and four Eskimos. And yet when Captain Bartlett told of Peary's final dash and the final adieus, he said he wished Commodore Peary and the four Eskimos goodbye. Not a word of Matt Henson being with Peary on that final dash and standing at the "top of the world" with the explorer. Not a word of the hardships which were suffered by Peary and Henson and the Eskimos on that final dash of some 130 miles.

And yet, in view of what has transpired as far as Matt Henson is concerned, we suppose we shouldn't have expected any better. For while others were honored by Congress, bill after bill to give Henson a medal and a pension has been sidetracked and Henson practicaly forgotten. His praises have been sung by other explorers, it is true, but the fact remains that the United States has never officially taken cognizance of his deeds.

The DuPonts missed a glorious opportunity to pay homage where homage is due—something it has studiously done in its prevous broadcasts—when it failed to have Matt Henson as its guest on the program instead of the ship captain. How more vivid a story of the important event could have been given by Henson who made the side by side battle to the Pole with Peary.

But then, we suppose it wouldn't have done to let the listening millions on the air know that a Negro was chosen by Peary over all others to accompany him on his history-making dash. But, had Henson fallen down or refused to make the trip, that fact would have very prominently been featured on the broadcast.

We have written both the DuPonts and the broadcasting company about the slight to Matt Henson and await with interest their replies.

Du Saible Was Man of Fine Tastes, White Priest Says

CHICAGO —(ANP)—Describing Jean Baptists Point du Saible, colored explorer, recognized as the "first Chicagoan," as a "man of fine tastes and refinement," the Rev. Thomas A. Meehan, white, explodes the popular beliefs built up around the man as a very ordinary person.

The Rev. Mr. Meehan points this out in "Mid-America," a Loyola University magazine, basing his contention on research work and data which he has collected, and also on three contemporary documents which show du Saible as "a man of wealth, education and character."

Exhibited Rude Hut

Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition of 1933-34 exhibited a crude log cabin which was supposed to have resembled that built by a pioneew around 1779, according to the writer. He is commonly pictured as a very ordinary person, drinking freely and consorting with Indian women.

"What has been described as a rude cabin or hut," the article sets forth, "in reality was a house 40 by 22 feet, a horsemill 36 by 24 feet, a bakehouse 20 by 18 feet, a dairy ten feet square, a smokehouse eight feet square, a poultry house fifteen feet square, a workshop 15 by 12 feet, one stable 30 by 24 feet, a barn 40 by 28 feet, and all the wood necessary for a new barn."

Historical-1937



Through The Years

Montgomery Advertiser

Fort Stonewall At Choctaw Bluff

6-13-37
Montgomery Ala

By PETER A. BRANNON

According to the official records, the Confederate Government must have early in the period of the War Between the States anticipated that Mobile might fall into the hands of Federal troops, and the presence of the enemy thereby jeopardized South Alabama. As early as the Fall of 1861, the fortification of Choctaw Bluff on the Alabama and of Oven Bluff on the Tombigbee was begun.

The Salt Springs of South Alabama are located on the lower Tombigbee, one out of Jackson somewhat to the North, one just Southeast of Jackson, and one well down toward Nanahubba Island, not far from the junction of the two streams, the Alabama and the Tombigbee. Oven Bluff was close-by the lower Salt Springs. By fortifying the two rivers a short distance above the junction, protection would be given the Salt Works, and this badly needed osurce of economic material was thus saved from capture. Another concern of the Government was the Confederate Arsenal and Navy Yard located at Selma on the Alabama. The enemy in boats could be prevented from coming up stream by the use of land force if the land forces were entrenched well up over the river.

Mount Vernon Arsenal

The student of the Military history of that period is perhaps not aware of the fact, but the United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon on the Mobile River, at the old United States Fort Stoddert, was one of the earliest of the United States Military establishments seized after the secession of Alabama from the Union. Automatically it reverted to the Confederate Government and shortly after the Confederacy began to arm it's volunteers, the stored material from there, those former United States arms in the Gulf country now having been hastily moved to Selma, were requisitioned.

I was at Choctaw Bluff two weeks ago, and even though it has been seventy-two years since this earthwork, Fort Stonewall, was prepared in which to mount those old siege guns, the pits are pretty well yet marked. The fort was visioned as a garrison post high up on a bluff at the Eastern terminus of a road-way which seems to have been an early route Southeast through Suggsville, by old Fort Madison of 1813 days, and down to the rich lands, in the point between the two rivers. While apparently never more than sparsely settled, this section of the country is quite old, and the Darringtons and James of South Carolina were early thereabout. The locality is below Gainstown's Landing. I talked to an old negro man there not long since who referred to "Jeemes Hammock Plantation", and he told me it was on the lands down stream above Walker's Spring Road. Fishermen of course know of Hal's Lake and students know of the efforts of historians who find Spanish influence that far South as possible proof of the visit of De Soto. Those who believe in superstition, and who take stock in the "tall tales" of pioneer days tell stories of the renegades, and runaways who have in the years gone by, taken refuge in the swamps along the lower Alabama.

Building Of The Confederate Defense

The Impressment Agents of the the Confederate Government, the original papers referring to which are preserved in the Military Records Division of the Department of Archives and History, requisitioned large numbers of slaves to serve on the works at Choctaw and Oven Bluffs. One may find numerous refererces to the requirements of the certain counties in the furnishing of slaves for this purpose. For example, on January 12, 1862, all the Impressment Agents in the State received orders to have slaves at those points to take the place of those who had been ordered out on the 25th of November previous. Dallas county, (or rather the citizens of that county who owned slaves), was required to furnish one hundred and twenty workmen to be at Choctaw on the 24th of January to relieve the one hundred and twenty-four who arrived there in November 1861. The orders to Wilcox county were to impress the same number of slaves which went on the 20th of November, and the same number which went on the 8th of December, 1861, and to send these new workmen on to take the places of those who had been on duty for the sixty days previous. Reuben Pinkney was wagon master (in the early part of 1862) in the employ of the Government at Choctaw Bluff at a salary of one-hundred and fifty dollars a month. One McLemore was Timber Superintendent there, and James Sheaver of Union Town, Perry County, was the Timber Agent for the works at Oven Bluff.

Governor John Gill Shorter who sent a blanket letter, somewhat of a proclamation, addressed to the voluntary contributors of labor for river defenses, dated Montgomery, May 20, 1862, notified slave owners that their laborers would be retained by an extended term, longer than first anticipated, and he appealed to their patriotism, to make the sacrifice, "to save their alters from desecration—and their hearthstones from pollution." He promised that provisions (food) would be supplied to them through the term of service. At the same time that this genera' letter went out he addressed a letter to slave owners in Montgomery, notably: Hugh M. Caffey, Charles M. Molton, William H. Ogburn, M. Thomas, John Alford, J. M. Dillahey, J. A. Bozeman, J. H. Ware, W. P. Dawson, B. J. Baldwin, P. Robinson, W. S. May and H. P. McCord, who he commissioned to solicit and procure laborers to work on the defenses on the Alabama River.

These slave owners were requested to furnish adult male slaves with provisions for twenty days and with axes, spades and shovels. The State agreed to furnish transportation on any steamboat plying the river to the point of destination "at present Choctaw Bluff." Governor Shorter indicated that the Confederate Government and the authorities of the State of Alabama had united their means and energy to defend the navigable waters of the State against the invader.

Earliest Historical Mention

Article five of the Choctaw Boundary line agreement between the British and the Indians, made in 1763, fixes the Eastern boundary of the Choctaw claim at the point where the Chickianoce River enters the Alabama. While we in later years have never been able to find a stream called Chickianoce, the map of that day shows the point due east of the place thereon marked "Salt Springs," (the Lower Salt Works of later days). This locality is identically co-incident with Choctaw Bluff on the Alabama. There is a right good size stream which enters the Alabama from the West, just above the old James "Hammock" plantation. It is at the head of Choctaw Lake which is itself an old bed of the stream, and which is about a mile above the landing at Choctaw Bluff. This may be the water course indicated in the British-Choctaw boundary line map.

There is another interesting early reference when the bluff is mentioned by Major Howell Tatum who surveyed the Alabama River on his way down stream as he accompanied Andrew Jackson's troops from Fort Jackson in the Summer of 1814. The transports, being flat boats loaded with soldiers on August 19, passed on the right side of the river below Sizemore's Landing, the plantation of the half-breed Mrs. Dyer and as well, a small improvement on what he speaks of as "a handsome bluff," identified as our Choctaw Bluff of later days. The name is without doubt to be ascribed to the fact that the point was the Northern and East corner claimed by the Choctaws, under the treaty of 1763, in what was logically Creek territory. This must not be confused with "Choctaw Corner," (on the ridge) of later days.

Probable Visit of De Soto

Choctaw Bluff has, from the earliest days of Alabama History, been one of the most commented on points at least by students, in American history. Pickett, in his investigations preparatory to his publication of his History of Alabama in 1851, reached the conclusion that Mauvila, that still controversial point on the route of De Soto through the Gulf country, was at or near Choctaw Bluff. Years later students reached the conclusion that the site of that very decisive battle between the Spaniards and the American Indians under Tuskaloosa took place at what has been known from early days as French's Landing up-stream from Choctaw and Gainstown. The site of Mauvila in the estimation of students has geographically fluctuated from points North of Demopolis all the way South to Hal's Lake in the point between the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers.

In recent years, the road of the Spaniards through the Gulf Country has been given much attention and it is perhaps being studied now by more people than ever prior to this date. The Spanish Chroniclers, being total strangers in this country, apparently not much interested in details left few records and while Chiaha, Cosa, Ullibahahi, and Talisi, have been without doubt positively fixed as to location, this place in Southern Alabama, somewhere west of Claiborne, where from three to five thousand Indians were killed (and perhaps burned,) and where some 20 Spaniards lost their lives, has never been positively fixed. Those who reckon as to the roads over which these Europeans traveled in this Indian country, in order to fix localities must take into account the possibilities of travel. The Spanish expedition had more than two hundred horses, more than 600 troopers, perhaps two or three hundred servants, camp followers and baggage carriers and such (most of these were women impressed as slaves), a drove f hogs, and when it is considered that they followed a one-man-wide path, it will be seen that not much physical distance could be covered in a day's time. Where Pickett got this information is not known to me. Armchair investigators throughout the world have arrived at their conclusions and reckoned distances only by consulting maps. Present day investigators tramp on foot these old pathways to get more intelligent comprehension of the exigencies which had to be et. It the present day investigators fix Mauvilla near Choctaw Bluff, then they must consider whether the Spanish expedition could have reached, from that point in South Alabama, the cross place on the Mississippi River in the number of days time shown in the diaries of these Spanish writers.

Cost of the Erection of the Fort

In the quartermaster's report referable to the Confederate Government operations at Choctaw and Oven Bluffs on the Alabama and the Tombigbee respectively, it has interested me much to note the large amount of expenditures, payable by some sixty-nine vouchers during the months of January, February, and March, 1863, for Choctaw Bluff alone where more than ten thousand dollars was paid, at Montgomery, for expenditure on account of the defenses at the Post on the Alabama. I see that many Montgomerians whose names have come down to us over the years, never lost an opportunity to get an account with the Confederate government. Just a few in this list of 69 are: Edmond Harrison, S. Scheussler, Charles G. Gunter, William M. Marks, the Estate of Thomas Cowles, Lehman and Brothers, W. R. Pickett, George Matthews, Matt Gayle Cox, Brainard and Company, M. M Lassiter, T. C. Hartwell, the Montgomery Mills Company, Blount and Hale and several others. The records of the post give the students an opportunity to almost form a list of steamboats operating on the river. I see that the State paid amounts for transportation to the steamboats Coquette, the Duke, the A. G. Ross the Lily, the Senator and the Warrior, within that three months.

In as much as the operatives, hired slaves and other workmen at the two posts seem to have been engaged at times at both places, it has interested me to examine the lists when I have found that dozens, (I might say several hundred men in Alabama) hired slaves to the government in the latter days of these operations. There were still more impressed by the government in the latter days of these operations for work on the lower rivers. James Shearer, general superintendent of hands at Oven Bluff from time to time certified his payroll, and one of these, before me, shows N. Ridgeway, W. Saxon, J. Goodman, S. Newell, C. Harris, S. Vickers and William Vanderslice as carpenters. They seem to have been of different qualities. In all the pay rolls, William Vanderslice was a seven dollar a day man, whereas C. Harris was always a five dollar a day man. Harry Lake, a rigger, got

four dollars a day. William Foster, superintendent to the general superintendent made $12 a day. The above men were not slaves for in the same list is shown negro boys, Jack, Peter, Robert, etc., allowed one dollar and a half per day.

Military History of the Place

I am unable to say whence came the large cannon, which it was anticipated to mount here at Fort Stonewall. It is a well known fact that several at the place years after the war, were precariously close to the water's edge under the bluff. Some 10 years ago, Mr. George C. Colton offered two of these old siege guns, and at my request the U. S. dredge boat hauled them away. One is today mounted in the town of Jackson, in Clarke County, on the Tombigbee, and the other one "alone in its glory" half covered with dirt, is at the foot of Commerce Street in Montgomery, because I cannot get anyone sufficiently interested, or even disposed to offer aid, in pulling these 14,000 pounds up to a safe place on the grounds of the Capitol—or anywhere else for that matter. I noted the other day when I was down there at Fort Stonewall some of the gun-pits full one-fourth mile back from the river's edge, so range finders were going to be necessary if the operation of these big guns was to be successful.

Charles T. Lienier, chief of C. S. A. engineers, requested Gov. John Gill Shorter, of Alabama, in January 1862, to meet him at Choctaw Bluff when he would be accompanied by Gen. Forney. The captain must have been assigned as engineer in charge of the work at Choctaw Bluff early in January, 1863, for I have before me a telegram advising his Selma representatives that he, Gov. Shorter, could not go down the river then, but that he had assigned Capt. Liernier, and that Capt. Farrand (who was destined about two years later to surrender the Confederate Navy), to meet the chief engineer at the bluff. In May, 1862, there were four engineers, Capts. Willington, Randolpn, Fitz, and Force at the posts at Choctaw Bluff, Elm Bluff, and Oven Bluff. These last two bluffs were on the Tombigbee. Although it seems longer when you have to travel those roads in southern Clarke, according to the Confederate military records it was only eight miles distance between the bluff on the Alabama and that one on the Tombigbee. The road today is known as the Walker Springs Road.

Even as late as March, 1865, Confederate dispatches indicate that if there were more impressed negroes in Mobile than absolutely necessary during the siege, then Col. Lockett in charge of the impressment should send them on to the fortification up the Alabama and Tombigbee.

The official report of Capt. W. T. Smith commanding Confederate Couriers, dated at Suggsville April 16, 1865, states that Col. Miles blew up the magazines at Choctaw Bluff, and evacuated that place on the 14th. He took his men over to Oven Bluff.

George C. Colton

There passed from the scene of action within the past 60 days an interesting personality in later years associated with Choctaw Bluff. A corporal, over six feet tall, of Company F, 114th Illinois Infantry, U. S. A., who later served during Reconstruction Days as sergeant-at-arms of one of Alabama's carpetbag Legislatures, was Marshall Greene Candee, born in New Jersey, who after a term as adjutant general of the State of Alabama, bought the plantation at the bluff and lived there until his death in September, 1904. When he went to his plantation, he brought from the North to be with him his nephew, George Candee Colton, and just recently this boy, since himself grown old, met with an accident resulting in his death. Mr. Colton, an old bachelor, resided in a rather unique house, rather than a mansion, on the high bluff at Choctaw, immediately back from the river bank and in recent years at least, lived somewhat in retirement. Col. Candee, as he was known, left a valuable property and I learned last week that Mr. Colton's niece inherited his estate. Though the old gentleman, Mr. Colton, was said to be somewhat eccentric, he was a man of cultural tastes and most of his neighbors speak of him as a "nice old fellow." My correspondence with him during the past 25 years has been rather pleasant. As noted above, he furnished the two siege pieces and wished that they might have a place as memorials. His death itself lent an interesting phase to the story of Choctaw Bluff. It seems that the vigorous activtiies of the motorcycle somewhat charmed him so he rigged up a bicycle with one of these "outboard spring motors" and improvised for himself a vehicle which would facilitate his visits four miles west to the postoffice. Shortly after rigging up this machine, either through the strenuous handling of it or through some other unavoidable accident, he met his death.

Visitors to Choctaw Bluff today may see two unmarked mounded-up graves of rather mammoth proportions (but it should be remembered that both Mr. Candee and Mr. Colton were men of large stature) and while you do not see evidences of them except as casual pits, the graves of Col. Candee's two breeding animals who bore names somewhat sacrilegious in the estimation of most of us, "the Lord" and "Jesus," are adjacent to that of their old master. Mr. Colton passed on in the week of the 100th anniversary of the birth of his old uncle who according to the records died at Conde. I cannot locate in the postal records the physical site of such a postoffice, but I rather suspect that Conde in Clarke was the current postoffice name of the bluff office at Choctaw and was called such because "Candee" should be pronounced "Conde." Again, Choctaw Bluff postoffice is, and has been many years, four and one-half miles west of the Alabama River, out in the piney woods, just exactly that far from any bluff. Incidentally and in conclusion, even today as you travel that way, it is a long way from nowhere and rather desirable for you to select good weather to make the trip. Strange though it may seem, I found there the other day a houseboat tied at the dock, a rather interesting clubhouse, the old Bragg mansion, and I learned that Indianapolis, Ind., New Orleans, and Mobile, and Clarke County Alabamians fished there in their leeisure moments.

The End of the Navy

At the Battle of Mobile Bay, (the engagement between Farragut and his fleet and the Confederate boats off Fort Morgan), such Confederate vessels not there disabled and beached, were run up stream, and in the late days of the war, some two or three weeks following the Battle of Spanish Fort, these vessels attempted to escape up the Alabama hoping to reach Selma. In the meantime Selma had fallen into the hands of Wilson's troops, and these Confederate gunboats seeking the protection of Fort Stonewall, never got any further than Nannahubba Island. Here they surrendered in the early part of May, 1865, and closed the career of the Confederate States Navy in these parts.

St Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 13, 1937

THE LAW'S MIGHT

THE LAW'S MIGHT and its ponderously inevitable processes, if not symbolized, are well illustrated by the life of one of the dumbest, sawed-off, scraggly-faced negroes, who, during slavery times, lived in Missouri, a faithful house servant belonging to Dr. John Emerson, a surgeon in the United States army stationed in St. Louis. Dred Scott was destined to be one of America's immortals. He became the issue about which were grouped more supreme court contentions and decisions than the new deal and a prolonged political contest that caused and led to the terrific four years of Civil war between our states. George Creel writes this sketch of the public life of poor Dred Scott:

"The start of it goes back to 1833, when Dr. John Emerson, an army surgeon stationed in St. Louis, bought the squat slave for a house servant. A year later the master was ordered to Rock Island, Ill., and in 1836 to Fort Snelling in what is now Minnesota. Here Dred fell in love with Harriet, a comely young negress, and the kindly surgeon purchased her so that the two might marry. Returning to St. Louis in 1838 on the steamer Gypsy, Harriet was delivered of a child on the boat, and in due course a second girl came into the world on Missouri soil.

"Dr. Emerson, dying in 1844, left Dred Harriet, Eliza and Lizzie in trust for his wife and daughter, but when the widow decided to make her home with relatives in Massachusetts, knowledge of the anti-slavery sentiment in New England made her conclude that it would be wisest to leave the Scotts behind. Unfortunately, this proved less than simple, for owing to the trust provision in her husband's will she could neither sell the slaves nor free them. A pretty how-de-do for one who meant to live among Abolitionists, and after much fruitless stewing Mrs. Emerson solved the problem by flight, leaving Dred and his family to shift for themselves."

The climax of the colorful career of Dred Scott came when, because of his being taken by Dr. Emerson to Fort Snelling, Minn., a free state, where he married and where one of his children was born, he got the notion in his hard, wooly head that he and his brood were in fact all free and so claimed. There were plenty of abolitionist lawyers to assure him he was right and to advise him to appeal to the courts for support, which he did—and so the Dred Scott case got into the courts, and was the most momentous ever to come before the supreme court of the United States. The decision was long in coming and when finally pronounced it was against the contention of poor Dred.

The instant result was to so inflame the fiercely contending forces of abolition and of slavery that the election of Abraham Lincoln president in 1860 would be certain to mean war. Lincoln was elected, and inaugurated and the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter followed immediately and the terrible four years war between the fellow citizens and relations that constituted the country was on.

And because every step toward this terrific tragedy of a nation was only by way of observing the laws of the land and being guided by the edicts of its courts, the case of Dred Scott, negro, the most famous and momentous ever considered by the United States supreme court may properly be held to have exemplified in highest measure "The Law's Might."

Historical-1937

Macon's Picturesque Personalities

By MIRIAM BREWER RICHARDSON

The fair and pleasant land of Macon was organized as a political unit by legislative act approved Dec. 18, 1832, from territory ceded by the Muscogees that year. Its fertile soil and sparkling streams soon attracted the highest type of settlers from the older communities along the Atlantic seaboard. The histories of these colonial families who began their American life in the coast settlements of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, and fought their way through the dim forests into the hinterland of the Deep South, read like cross sections of American history, as indeed many of them are. Rich in glamorous interests before they arrived, they proceeded to impart to Macon County the glamor and the glory of their picturesque and colorful lives. From the beginning of its towns and plantation communities have been cultural centers, and its citizens have generously contributed their talents and resources to the upbuilding of the State.

* * * *

One of Macon's most colorful native sons was the noted Seminole chief, Ussa-yohola, known to the world as Oceola or "Black Drink". He was born between Ufaupee and Chattabogue, but left his native lair to lead his dusky followers into the Florida Everglades, which they made the last stronghold of their race east of the Mississippi. Though cruel and relentless, Oceola was an able leader and possessed many noble characteristics. He was lured into the American camps by promises of pardon, captured, incarcerated for a time in old Fort Marion at St. Augustine, then carried to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, where he died in chains. Macon has another memorable link with the aborigines in the battle of Autossee, Nov. 29, 1813, when General Floyd with 950 Georgia militia and 400 Indian allies, marched to the village near the mouth of Calabee Creek on the Tallapoosa, where the Indians driven from the Coosa Valley by Jackson had congregated. Both sides fought with stubborn courage, but the village was burned and the savages driven across the river. General Floyd went to Fort Mitchell, where he received needed supplies, and then left it after establishing Forts Bainbridge and Hull. As he was proceeding down the valley of the Calabee, he was attacked seven miles from the present town of Tuskegee, when a number of Indians sprang from the thick undergrowth and made a furious assault on his troops. Though surprised, the Georgians quickly rallied, and with their artillery beat back the attackers into the swamps. But the wary Floyd was checked and his brief campaign prematurely closed with the practical advantages wholly with the savages. The historic soil of Macon knew another conflict when, during the War Between the States, a party of Confederate reserves, mostly school boys, met a part of Yankee General Rousseau's cavalry at Beasley's Tank, a mile and a half from Chehaw, July 12, 1864. When the blue coats abruptly left the railroad, the school boys believed they had won this "Battle of Chehaw," though their loss was eight killed and 60 wounded and the Yankee loss was slight.

* * * *

Macon has been the home of a brilliant group of Congressmen which have added luster to the political annals of the State. Perhaps they found inspiration in the county's namesake, Congressman Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, who was both a representative and a senator from the "Old North State." He was born near Warrenton, Warren County, N. C., Dec. 17, 1757, pursued classical studies, and later attended Princeton College. He served in the Revolution, and was a member of the State Senate 1780-1782, 1784, and again in 1785. He moved to a large plantation on the Roanoke River and engaged in planting for a time. He was elected as a Democrat to the Second and to the 12 succeeding Congresses and served from March 4, 1791, until Dec. 13, 1815, when he resigned, having been elected Senator. He served as Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1801 until 1807, and was elected to the United States Senate on Dec. 5, 1815, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Francis Locke. He was reelected in 1819 and in 1825, and served from Dec. 13, 1815, until his resignation on Nov. 14, 1828. He was elected President pro tempore of the Senate May 20, 1826, Jan. 2, 1827. and March 2, 1827. In 1825, he received 24 electoral votes for Vice-President. He served as president of the State constitutional convention in 1835, and was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of Van Buren and Johnson in 1836. He died near Macon, Warren County, N. C., June 29, 1837, and was interred in the private grounds of his estate, at Bucks Creek in that county.

David Cloptons' name and career added luster to the National House of Representatives. He was born in Putnam County, near Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 29, 1820. He attended the county schools and Edenton (Ga.) Academy, and graduated from Randolph-Macon College, Oakland, Va., in 1840. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in 1841, and commenced practice in Milledgeville. In 1844 he removed to Tuskegee and continued the practice of his profession. He was elected as a States Rights Democrat to the 36th Congress, and served from March 4, 1859, to Jan. 21, 1861, when he withdrew with the Alabama delegation. During the War Between the States he enlisted as a private in the C. S. A. in the 12th Alabama Infantry for a year, and then was elected as a representative to the First and Second Confederate Congresses, and served from 1862 until 1864. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama Oct, 30, 1884, and served until his death. He died at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 5, 1892, and was interred in Oakwood Cemetery.

* * * *

Robert Fulwood Ligon's name is a glamorous one in Macon. He was born at Watkinsville, Oconee County, Ga., Dec. 16, 1823, the son of Robert Ligon, who married Wilhelmina Fulwood in Clarke County, Georgia, Oct. 1, 1822. The elder Ligon, member of a prominent family of that section, served as circuit court clerk for a number of years. After attending an academy near Watkinsville, he enrolled at the University of Georgia at Athens, removed to Athens, and in 1844 came to Tuskegee with David Clopton, in whose office he read law. He was admitted to the Alabama bar in 1845 and commenced practice in Tuskegee, but his legal career was interrupted by the Mexican War in which he served for six months as captain in the First Alabama Battalion. After his return he was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1849 and 1850, and served in the State Senate from 1861 until 1864. During the War Between the States he served in the Confederate Army as captain of Company F, 12th Alabama Infantry, Rhodes Division. After Appomattox he resumed the practice of law in Tuskegee. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Alabama in 1874, and was elected as a Democrat to the 45th Congress, and served from March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1879. In 1884 he retired from active practice and removed to Montgomery where he engaged in banking and as a planter. He served 40 years as president of the board of trustees of Alabama Female College, and was also a trustee of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn for many years. He died at his home in Montgomery Oct. 11, 1901, and was interred in Oakwood Cemetery.

General Cullen Andrews Battle was a distinguished adopted son of Macon who had the honor of being elected to Congress, but under the Reconstruction Acts was not permitted to take his seat. He was born in Powelton, Hancock County, Ga., June 1, 1829, his father, Dr. Cullen Battle, and his mother, the former Miss Lamon, both being natives of North Carolina. In 1836 the family removed to Barbour County, Ala., when the son read law in the office of John Gill Shorter after receiving his education at the University of Alabama. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and the following year removed to Tuskegee where he practiced for several years in partnership with Judge Chilton and W. C. McIver. In 1860 he was chosen an elector for Breckenridge, and towards the close of that year he was elected lieutenant colonel of the 2nd Alabama Volunteer Regiment, and was serving with his command in January, 1861, at Pensacola, when Forts Barrancas and McRae were evacuated. Soon after he was elected major of the 3rd Alabama. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and in this capacity was under fire at Drewry's Bluff and led the regiment at Seven Pines after the fall of Col. Lomax. He was in command during the entire week of the sanguinary battles before Richmond, was wounded at Boonsboro and disabled at Sharpsburg for several weeks. Placed in permanent command of his brigade he led it at the Wilderness and on June 2 he was slightly wounded at Second Cold Harbor. He led with Early at Winchester, and at Cedar Creek he was struck in the knee and so disabled as to prevent his return to active duty. His commission as major general dated from Oct. 19 1864, when he was thus wounded.

* * * *

Congressman James Edward Cobb is a beloved memory of Macon. He was born in Thomaston, Upson County, Ga., Oct. 5, 1835, attended the public schools, and graduated from Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in June, 1856. He was admitted to the bar, practiced for a time and moved to Texas in 1857. In 1861 he enlisted in the C. S. A. as a lieutenant in Company F, Fifth Texas Regiment, and served in the Army of Northern Virginia until he was made prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg. After his release he settled in Tuskegee and practiced law until 1874, when he was made circuit judge. He held this office until 1886, when he was reelected, but before qualifying he was elected to the 50th Congress. He was elected to the three succeeding Congresses and served from March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1895. He presented credentials to the 54th Congress as member-elect and served from March 4, 1895, to April 21, 1896, when he was succeeded by Albert T. Goodwyn of Robinson Springs, who contested his seat. He served as delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1901. He died in East Las Vegas, San Miguel County, N. M., June 2, 1903, and was interred in Evergreen Cemetery at Tuskegee.

Congressman Charles Winston Thompson was a political force in Macon for many years. He was born near Tuskegee, Dec. 30, 1860, attended the public schools of Macon, Park High School in Tuskegee, and graduated from Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Louisville, Ky., in 1878. He was president of the Bank of Tuskegee, and served as county superintendent of education for Macon from 1886 to 1888. He was a member of the State Senate in 1898. He was elected as a Democrat to the 57th and 58th Congresses, and served from March 4, 1901, until his death in Washington, D. C., March 20, 1904. He was interred in the city cemetery at Tuskegee.

* * * *

William George Brewer was a noted pioneer lawyer of Tuskegee. He was a son of Willias H. Brewer, who fought with General Floyd at Autossee, and Mary Walpole of North Carolina, whom he married in 1819. William G. Brewer married Mary Attaway, and their large family of sons and daughters resided for many years in Tuskegee. One of the latter, Janie, married Judge Carl Tutwiler, brother of the famous educator, Julia Tutwiler. Another, Julia Augusta, wedded James Kelly Dickson, of Talladega, and they are the parents of Brewer Dickson of that city. A son was Judge George Brewer, for many years a circuit judge in Talladega. Judge Samuel Lewis Brewer, of Tuskegee and Opelika, who served as circuit judge for nearly 30 years, was another.

General E. M. Law, who rose to exalted rank in the Confederate Army, was practicing law in Tuskegee in 1861. His immortal brigade, "Laws", made the famous charge on Little Round Top at Gettysburg.

Lieut. Bernand Philip Oswalt was among Macon's army officers just after the turn of the century. He graduated at West Point in 1904, ranking high in his class. He was stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, for a time, and then sent to the Philippines, where he was mysteriously slain in July, 1908, at Fort William McKinley, Island of Luzon.



Through The Years

Doctor Read's Alabama Indian Names

By PETER A. BRANNON

Dr. William A. Read, professor of the English language and literature at the Louisiana State University, who has brought out several studies of place-names, has recently compiled, and the Louisiana University Press has, in the last few days, issued Indian Place-Names in Alabama. Naturally, the little volume has an especial appeal to me, and in view of the fact that I was honored by the Doctor in assisting him in reaching conclusions, I am particularly interested in the volume.

DrL. Read classifies the present Indian names in the State, some eighty of them as Choctaw, some nine of them as Cherokee, some seven of them as Hitchiti, one hundred and seventeen of them as Creek, four of them as Chickasaw, and the other fourteen as being of the other dialects, Tohome, Mobilian, Shawnee Chatat, Kashita, Coosati, Natchez Tawasa, Tensas, and Yuchi. He thinks we have only one to be credited genealogically to the people whose name we bear—Alabama—two Alonquians, and a Mobilian, with a Cherokee background.

The "Trade Jargon", that dialectic means of communication used by those travelers from town to town tribe to tribe, and locality to locality enabled these original men of commerce to understand their customers, when they could not, except through the means of their interpreters, understand the language of the people with whom they associated. The author in his study has set comparative tables to show the divergences between the Chickasaw and Choctaw vocabularies, and while the actual spelling of some names here to the uninitiated is not alike, the pronunciation at least to the Indianologist, are strikingly similar. For example, "Falaha" is Chickasaw, and "Falaia" is Choctaw, both mean "long". In early Alabama History, we have the word "Pafalaha", sometimes "Pafalaia", the word designating "long haired people." It is brought out in his discussion that frequently one nation borrowed words from another, so it is sometimes difficult to ascribe the ethnological origin of some terms or expressions. Particularly, is such generalization permissable when it is a fact that most students at least classify the Mobilians, the Naniabas, and the Tahomes as linguistically Choctaw in their classification.

Some Derivations

I have been particularly interested in Doctor Read's book and I am anticipating with real joy using it as sort of a text book. Uusing his ability as a literary man, his interpretations and explanations have been effectively put in a charmingly concise way and their most interest to me, is the lack of ambiguousness. I am perhaps called on every week in the year to coin words in the Indian Language which will explain the character of the site on which some person has built a country hom, or has built a camp house, or wishes to designate a plantation. Without egotism, I can claim to have named quite a large number of school annuals in Alabama. Unfortunately the majority of my inquirers lose sight of the fact that words made to fit circumstances are most often uneuphonius names and practically everybody wants an Indian word, or one that sounds Indian, which means something which would have been entirely foreign to the general conception of primitive man. Practically all of his names had a romantic and picturesque meaning. He could not have called his place by some word, which interpreted meant "hill-top house", but he could have called it by an expression designating "place of residence on top of a little mountain". Big Swamp creek in Lowndes County, the same one we travel across on the way to Selma, was in Creek Indian terminology something like "Philloop-locco". The origin "Opil-wa" and "lako", that is "swamp it is big". Sometimes we see such words as "Opith-lako" and from Creek Indian language "hatche" means stream or creek and in the case of big swamp creek the word should have this suffix. In the case of Opelika, there was apparently no bik creek at the swamp which, by the way, was not where Opelika, in Lee County is today, but some two miles West of Nixburg, in Coosa County. All of these details, and this differentiation is quite concisely pointed out by Doctor Read in his inrtoductory remarks before he takes up the alphabetical arrangement of the present day names which have fortunately been left us.

For quite a number of years I have persistently endeavored to save our Indian names and in the case of those streams which had an Indian name but which nov bears the translation of that word, to get the old original one either reassigned or to get the natives adjacent to call it by that word and thereby re-establish it. A case of this kind is Brown's Creek, in East Alabama which was formerly "Hillishadjo", bearing the name of that interesting old Creek Indian character who figured so prominently in the stirring days prior to 1836. The soil survey man was graciously entertained by Mr. Brown and he fixed the official name of that creek in honor of his host, forgetting the traditions of those natives who made the history of the State. What is more interesting than the acceptance by Doctor Read of Professor Halbert's translation of the Choctaw word "Buckatunna" which means "creek at which is the weaving of basketry". The original is Bak-a-tana, equal to "creek there woven".

Montgomery County Names

Pinchona and Pintlalla are two names intimately woven into the story of Montgomery County. Likewise is Catoma. The two former are Creek Indian words or at least formerly arrived at in their analysis through this lialect, while the latter is an Alibamo word formed from a circumstance referable to another people. "Oki" is the Alibamo word for "water". The Tahomes were a Musk-hogean group who were settled in historic times a few miles above Mobile, but who perhaps had a village in our Montgomery County, for the De Crenay map of 1733 gives our first reference to Catoma by the name "Auke Thome" which could be the French rendering of the two Alabama words. Benjamin Hawkins spelled this word in 1796, "Kittome", La Tourette spelled in in 1844, "Catoma". De Lisle mentions these Tahomes as early as 1718, and in 1733 this creek was doubtless the stream of the Tahomes, or the water of the Tahomes, being "Okitohome."

Pinchona means, broadly speaking, "a running turkey." That is, "a turkey who stoops while running". It is actually Pin (wa) chuna (nitka). "Pintalla, and it should always be spelled with two "l's" on the end, means "fish swamp". This word, like Patsilago and Olustee, are often credited to Choctaw origin, but Doctor Read thinks them Creek and having no connection whatever with Choctaw etymology.

Boque-homa is credited in Montgomery, with lots of derivations and meaning which to should not have. I have always contended that the word meant "red creek" or "red marshy place", the boque for it's origin in "Bok". Many French words have this aboiginal association, that is, they are words which are not French. Boque Loosa, Boque Chitto and other Luisiana, and other Gulf Coast terms, being examples.

Many of the romantic-minded, who live on the North side of that stream which divides us from the county above us, think that their town of Autaugaville means "land of plenty". There can be no foundation for such. It is a Creek Indian name which means "boundary". The word is "Atigi."

The many Dutch-benders in Montgomery who remember "Bear Swamp", in Autauga County, will be interested in the origin of the Indian name, (and it is Choctaw), of that big gum, cypress swamp which was "Kusha (k)-chipinta." It means "lots of reeds", or "more reeds, they are little". De Crenay in his French map of 1733, writes the word "Conchapita". The Choctaws would have said it, "Kooshaw-chapenteer". If you will say that through your nose, will get the best pronunciation.

Ten minutes out of Montgomery is a little railroad station that we call Coosada. As all students know, the word is from the Upper Creek designation of an Alibamo sttlement "Koasati". In as much as the Alibamos are kin to the Choctaws, Doctor Read thinks that we might have possibly derived the name from "Kusha" and "hata" which would be "cane-white". As we ethnologists think that the Alibamos were "thicket gatherers", or "clearers up of the cane swamps", then this latter suggestion is all the more acceptable.

Line Creek between Macon and Montgomery Counties is so well known to Montgomerians that it may have a place i nthis discussion. Okfuski, the Upper Creek Indian town which figured prominently in the trade relation between the British and the Indians, gave the name to a large stream many miles away, which is formed by one of the springs at Union Springs, and which flowed Northwest into the Tallapoosa River. The word is Creek Indian from two expressions "Ak" and "faski". It means "point between two streams". Accordingly, "a sharp point." This word suggests that the character fo the territory formed by this Northwestern flowing stream had something to do with the selection of the term. "Cubahatchee" is spelled in the early records in sundry ways. It is "Kadi", "Kebe", "Cupia", and "Kapi". The original is possibly "Kapi-hatchie", and means "lye-drip creek". That is, the stream on which they made lye. It should be remembered that the Indians told the Americans, or rather Europeans who came to America, how to make lye-hominy, so that we may assume that they knew how to make potash long before this arrival and had a term to mean that.

We have a stream in Mobile County which is spelled Toucha. Whether it should be or not, the natives called it "Washer". Toasi, called by the Spaniards sometimes "Tuasi", was a village found by De Soto in 1541, on the Alabama River, near our Montgomery, within the present Maxwel Field Reservation. The old town of the "Touachas" lasted, with an influx of Creek and Alibamo, until after the Treaty of Fort Jackson in 1814. The word means "widows" or "widowers", male or female, as it is rendered. Today the golf course at the field permits a pretty covering of Bermuda grass over the bones of those old "widowers" long since gathered to their former squaws.

Value As A Reference Work

Dr. Read's compilation, as said above, a bulletin of the Louisiana State University, is sold by the Press of that institution at one and one-half dollars ($1.50) the copy. For the purpose inteded, it is an excellent reference work. The author further enhanced the value by the inclusion of two interesting maps, one a reprint of the one made by Bernard Romans who surveyed the Tombigbee River as well as the streams in Eastern Mississippi and made a journey along the Yazoo, in 1772. As well, there is an outlined map which gives a perspective of the Southern country, as of about 1818. The author included a list of Pseudo-Indian names, most of which are not Indian, and calls attention to some imported expressions and other names and certain compound names, being made from Indian association, as "Alaga". He particularly steers clear of family names like Colbert and McIntosh, even though they do bear the names of White-Indians of prominence in our early Alabama History. The student will find the volume valuable. It is not intended for "popular consumption". For example, a name in Washington County, Tibbie, is no doubt of the Choctaw origin and possibly derived from "Okti" and abeha", which is "ice, to be in". Abeha is plural, therefore okti must conform then the word, means "blocks of ice therein".

"Oaktibbeha" is the way they spell the county name in Mississippi. A creek of the same name not far distant in "Oktatibbee". Tanner, on his map of 1820, spells the word "Oaktibbehaw". This last word apparently was too long for the Washington County, Alabamians, so they cut it to "Tibbie". The Frenchman in 1730, as you may see by De Luccer's Journal, called the place "Octibia" and by the French term "Eaux-Glacees".

So, Indian Place Names in Alabama is more an encyclopedia than a popular novel to while away some between-time moments.

Historical -1937



Through The Years

Advertiser
7-4-37
Montgomery, Ala.

Near The Forks Of Pinchona

By PETER A. BRANNON

(The compilation of this paper is purposely attempted as a contribution in the interest of that annual affair, the Fourth of July meeting of the Shackelford family association. It is scheduled to be held tomorrow July 5, Monday at the old settlement site on the Mobile Road some 16 miles west of Montgomery when the exercises incident to the get-together and the family dinner will be indulged in at the consolidated school building there.)

Advertiser
7-4-37

At the dawn of the history of Montgomery County, an Indian, who was part Dutchman resided in the northwest corner of the land which we now call by that name and his family is for all time intimately woven into the traditions of that section. This Dutchman resided near the mouth of Pinchona Creek, on the old Federal road. A Scotch family which is tied to the history of the country certainly shortly after the period of the admission of the State into the Union, resided a little further east, just about the junction of the old Federal road with what became years later to be the Hayneville road. Up the streams, Pintlalla and Pinchona were in later years, Shackelfords, Bozemans, Riveses, Cappses, Quarleses and as well, the Tankersleys, Barnes, Butlers, and many others lived east and south toward the headwaters of Pintlalla.

The Dutch family had in it the blood of the leading and most aristocratic one of the Upper Creek Indians, the Wind Clan for on the female side of the house they were direct descendants of Sehoy, that maiden who at old Fort Toulouse, charmed the captain and subsequently became he mother of a long line of pioneers who figured prominently in our development days. Those Dutchmen who were actually a little Scotch, also had some Indian and French blood. That Scotch family, (the one out off the Creek, I suspect, was out of East Georgia, and I for one have no idea how long out of Scotland. So far as I have been able to determine this one, the Bonhams, are first referred to by another Scotchman, James Stuart who traveled that way in 1830, and who spoke of the lady of the house as "Mrs. Bonum." His reference is not a happy one. This traveler says that noting a rather good meal which had been prepared for the up stage and —if I may read between the lines— which seems to have been almost all eaten by the passengers on the stage, none being left for the down stage group, he insisted that he be furnished with actually as good, when the tavern hostess argued that she should not be held to account for that, not being responsible for the lateness of the coach. This chronicler records that the lady's temper was not flowing as smooth on that occasion as it perhaps should and enters in his journal, among other things, that she resodutely refused to furnish any salt for the eggs arguing that the butter was sufficiently spiced

Early Land Entries

In order that those who may read theselines may have the advantage of the official records in the matter of the original land entries, I have had a transcript made of the pages of the Tract Book on file in the Secretary of State's office at the capitol, for those original entries in sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, and 28. To those who may care to go deeper into the subject, if you will consult a map you will find that this has reference to parcels of land lying in Township 14, North, range 17, East near the western line of Montgomery County where it touches Lowndes, and bordering the waters of Pintlalla and Pinchona creeks. Interesting observations immediately made by me that while Sam Manac and Bonham the Tavern keeper, who were both living on these lands before 1820, neither entered under the land office permits, any tract in this region.

The record book shows that the entire section five, was set aside for the benefit of the State. Of course section 16 was school land. George Shackleford bought the southeast quarter May 10, 1841. The west half of section 20 was set aside as an Indian reservation. It so happens that this west half of section 20 is the old Cowpens plantation of Sam Manac and the birthplace of David Manac (in the military records Moniac), therefore I can readily reconcile why it is designated as an "Indian reservation." Sam Manac went from this this countrp perhaps before the coming of the Bonhams for he was quite early in the Tensaw country, down at what was after 1819, Montpelier. Even so, at the date of the survey in 1833, and for years later, this half-section was a reservation. These particular settlement sites, Manac's and Bonham's taverns, have figured much in the story of the Federal road and the Indian trail which formed the main route over which went practically all of those who formed the Tensaw and Tombigbee colonies in the Mississippi Territory. "Manac's house on Pinchona" has been written numerous times into our records. The tavern on the Federal road, next after Milly's (Bonhams), is a permanent landmark in our early history. It must be remembere though that the traveler, generally, after 1823, went through Montgomery and that Bonham's was on what was later known as the "Mobile Road."

The east half of the northwest quarter of section 17 was entered in the United States Land Office on Aug. 6, 1835, by George Shackelford. He had already entered the west half on March 21, 1821. The heirs of Dr. James Gustin entered the northwest quarter of section 17 on Aug. 7, 1817. George M. Rives had at various dates in 1831 entered the south half of section 15, and on July 17, 1835, James Brantley entered the northwest quarter of the southwest of that section. John and John M. Rives entered the northeast quarter (of 15) on May 17, 1831. Elijah Anderson got, on Sept. 13, 1833, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter. Sections 7 and 9 had claimants whether they had settlers, years earlier than this, for the northeast quarter of section 7 was entered by Sarah Blaine and Andrew Carothers on Aug. 17, 1817. Silas Ballard entered the west half of the northeast quarter of section 8 on Feb. 2, 1819. He also entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 9, this entry being dated Oct. 14, 1817. These two families, such large land owners in the southern part of the country, the Markses and the Matthewses, had their eyes on this land for on March 9, 1819, the nrthwest quarter of section 6 was granted to J. H. Marks and C. L. Matthews. Samuel Quarles on Oct. 19, 1818, got the northeast quarter of section 10. In June and July, 1826, this same man got the entire southwest quarter. Adam Capps on July 21, 1824, got the west half of the northwest quarter of section 10 and Stephen Brown on Feb. 7, 1825, got the east half of the northwest quarter. John M. Rives on May 17, 1831, was granted the entire southwest quarter. Of course it should be remembered that these grants and entries, be they considered either way, are for otherwise unclaimed Government land, and were actually purchases at the low rate.

Brown, Capps and Quarles, and another one of the Rives family, this time Thomas, and George Shackleford entered other parcels during the years up to 1837. As well, the property owners of these lands along Pinchona and Pintlala included Albert Gallatin McGehee, Britton Capel, Haley Hutchinson, John Barrett, and Joseph Hatch, all in Section Six, Jesse Bozeman, George B. Bibb, James H. Smith, Joh nGreene, Bunberry Flynn, all in Section Four, William Harwell, Allen Gilmore, Wade Allen, Alex McKithen, Leak Frolich, all in Section Seven; James Coil in Section Eight, and the Ballards, Bibbs and Quarles got all of Section Nine. Wade Allen got Section Eighteen and some of Section Twenty-seven and Benajah S. Bibb got much of Fifteen and Seventeen John Goldthwaite seems to have had country land as well as town land for in June, 1836, he got the west half of the northwest quarter of Twenty-seven, and also the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Twenty-eight. John R. Tankersley got the north half of the southeast quarter of the same quarter.

His entries date December 1, 1835 an dJune 20, 1836. Of course it must not be assumed that these above named parties lived on these lands No doubt some of them were purchased from the Government, particularly for speculative purposes. In fact, the old settlers down in that section of the country do not recall some of these names, but do recall others, and these original purchasers probably transferred their holdings onto those who made up the community as it was known by the grandparents of the Shackelfords, the Moseleys, Jeters and Garretts, those who we think of as being the Pintalala neighborhood. The present day settlers all insist that they had a family of Busseyes in there (and I have heard others, you may see many names in the subjoined Mexican war roll).

Those Not of Pintlala

The traditional folklore and the recollections of the older citizens of Pintlala insist that the Butler and Tankersley settlements were not a part of them, and only in some cases did they mix. The Bibb lands and the Allen lands even though they overlapped in a few cases, were developed only as plantation sites and not as homesteads, so we must separate them in any discussion of this locality in the pioneer development of Montgomery County.

In talking to one of the natives (though not one of the oldest of this locality), I learn that the old Federal road did not cross the present Mobile Highway immediately at Moseley's store, but somewhere near the "cut" north of the Garrett home. It proceeded on out in the general direction of that point on Pinchona where the present road (generally designated as the Hayneville Road) crosses Pinchona to fork, the righthand branch as you face West going in the direction of Saint Clair on the Western of Alabama Railroad. The Daughters of the American Revolution in placing the marker at Moseley's store fixed the location of the latter road of about 1840, that is, the stage road, and as well put the marker at the more prominent point (that is, the cross roads), seeking to fix another historic incident, and to call attention to Manac's birthplace two miles west.

Early References to Old Federal Road

Travelers of that Indian trail which after 1805 was a Federal road, followed a pre-historic path from the Oconee River in Georgia, across the Flint, by the present Macon, down west of Upatoi Creek, Georgia, across the Chattahoochee, south of Coweta town, generally west and southwest through what were subsequently Forts Bainbridge and Hull, by Polecat Springs, through the prairies and southwest to cross the Alabama River at Fort Claiborne, into Saint Stephens. After the other agreement of 1811, tavern stops and places of accommodation were fixed at points then settled an dafter the opening of the stage lines, about 1821, houses of entertainment were designated at distances which approximated sixteen miles apart. Crabtree's Tavern on the Yuchi Creek (when the travelers did not stop at Crowell's at Fort Mitchell two miles east), Lewis, Walkers, Bonhams, Colonel Woods, McMillan's, Mill's (and many others could be named), were night stops where breakfast might be had. Manac's House, referred to in 1803 by Lorenzo Dow as the "first stop in the Nation" (Lorenzo and Peggy was traveling North and East), was for a time long preceding the Federal agreement with the Indians to provide these houses of entertainment and furnish ferries across the streams, the sole one in these forests.

Manac's House

Sam Manac's plantation house (according to the land records he had another one at the mouth of Pintlala, at our present railroad station of the name on the Western of Alabama), enjoyed the distinction of entertaining many more prominent guests than the eccentric Methodist preacher and his bride, for in 1807 Colonel Perkins and his guard, which escorted Aaron Burr to Richmond, Va., for trial, partook of one of Manac's meals which Mr. Dow vigorously asserted as charged to him, at the rate of fifty cents. General Wilkinson and his lady spent the night at Manac's house when he traveled on an inspection

tour going East from Mobile in April, 1812. George S. Gaines, commander of the United States Army in the South, was a guest in that house. Mentioning others of a different prominence, General Thomas S. Woodward at times before he became a brigadier of Alabama militia, and was merely an Indian countryman, was there with his erstwhile friends, William Weatherford, Josiah Francis, Ne-he-mathla (these latter two both of royal Indian blood, destined to suffer the wrath of Andrew Jackson and be hung at Fowlstown in the Seminole Nation), were just a few others who may be assumed to have eaten that so much at the present day discussed, Indian pudding, and of the venison of the swamps of Pintlala and fish of its waters.

Of course the outstanding incident in connection with this site was that here lived in boyhood David Manac, in the U. S. official records Moniac, destined by selection of the President to be the first real "American" honored with an appointment to the Military Academy. Young Manac was undoubtedly named for his uncle David Tate, son of John, the British agent, who married one of the Sehoys and who died in 1780 at Cusseta town on Upatoie Creek in the present Fort Beninng military reservation. Mrs. Tate subsequently married Charles Weatherford. From this house went David, 16 years of age, about the Fall of 1816 to be tutored by John McCleod an Irish teacher at Washington City, and the records show that he passed his entrance examination even though I doubt whether he had ever seen inside a school book, or probably ever been outside of the Indian Nation prior to going to Washington to prepare for West Point. This man graduated from the Academy in 1821 served a few months and retired to his plantation in the Little River swamps of south Alabama where he accumulated some property. In the Florida Indian War of 1837 he volunteere dto lead a company against the Seminoles, and as a major in command of a battalion of volunteers, was killed at Wahoo Swamp not far from Fort Dade.

To those who might vision the days of early travel along that highway of commerce, as you drive today by the school and go down the hill, in sight of the bridge half a mile away which spans Pinchona, you may know this as the point where old Thomas Meredith, on his way to the Mississippi Territory with his family, met his death in 1813, at the hands of the Indians when they demanded more of his party than he choose to give them. You may find this incident noted in the Indian affairs volumes of the American State Papers as the "crossing on Catoma, at Manac's house," but Manac never lived on Catoma, therefore it obviously means his Pinchona house.

Manac's house, for the benefit of those who may want to know the exact site, was on the left side of Pinchona about a quarter of a mile down stream, out on the hill from the Indian mound at the present day crossing place where there was a few years ago a small negro church. This property long time owned by Manac, is now one of the plantations of Mrs. J. Watt Cook, of Montgomery.

In recent years I have frequently seen this word written into records as "Pinchony." That spelling is entirely incorrect, not very euphonious, and entirely foreign to the meaning of the word which probably has its origin in the circumstance of someone in pre-historic days having seen in these woods a wild turkey running, while he still stooped. Hawkins, the Indian agent, in 1796, called this creek "Pinchunc." La Tourette, in his original 1844 map, enters it erroneously as "Pinchoma." The original is in two words "pin," which should have a written "wa" combined with it, and "Chuni-nitkita." That last long word is Creek Indian, though some writers have tried to give it a Choctaw derivation. The two words "Pin(wa) and the "Chuni-nitkita," pronounced "Chunee" "Nitkeeta," should be condensed to "Pin-chuni" and pronounced "Penchonar." Dr. William A. Read, of the Louisiana State University, who has written much of Indian names of the South, has been interested much both in "Pinchona" and "Pintlalla." I am far more in accord with his recent volume on Alabama place names, in respect to these two than I am in accord with some early writers on the subject.

Pintlalla, two "ll's" on the end, never one, is properly pronounced as if it was being spoken through your nose, for Col. Hawkins so accented it in 1796, but the accepted way at the present time is as "pennt" and the final sound must necessarily be "lar-lar." Some people attempt to affect much difficulty in pronouncing and spelling Indian words. They should all be sounded euponiously and all of them are easily spelled and easy to pronounce if you will allow yourself to think so.

The proper origin of the word Pintlalla is the same (or quite close to) one from which comes "Opelika," a chop off, wear down or cut down of "Opilwa." "Lala" or "lalla" is the Creek Indian word which designates "fish" and as "Opilua" means "swamp," then Pintlalla means "fish swamp." Dr. Read does not think that the last syllable can possibly be "lako" which wuold make it "big swamp" instead of "fish swamp." Some early writers have translated the word "pintlala" as "mud fish" and this is not a bad translation for "swamp fish" could easily be "mud cats," as we some times name them today. These early translators may have had enough association with the Indians to get such an origin.

"Pintlall's Old Settlers"

Many years ago, in fact 27 years of them I had my first experience at a Pintlalla old settler's picnic, then an annual occasion. The old Prof. Barnes, that very interesting senior teacher of the name, was the inspiration of these occasions and he used to tell them a great deal of Butler's Mill and the early settlers of Pintlalla. On many of these occasions they held their annual get-together meetings at this site. The last one which I attended was at Ada, some little distance off the creek, but it served to bring together many interested in the traditions of the valleys of the two streams. In recent years the annual reunio nof the Shackelford Association which includes everybody inter-married into the Shackelford family, or married into by the Shackelford family, (obviously a growing institution), while not a successor to the old group in the legal sense of the word, at least is positively preserving the traditions of those settlers on the lands between the creeks. These lands have produced fighters, educators, electricians and physicians—and probably all the other professions—for I, even, have known men of those mentioned.

Those "Bonums"

When one "runs the records," there are pertinent and rather romantic references to the descendants of that couple who lived in "the first house in the woods after the stage left Montgomery," quoting more than one traveler. While I never knew personally anyone of this early family name, I have known cousins and in-laws of these Bonhams (who agree with the pronnounciation as "Bonum") and I find Capt. John N. Bonham, of the Montgomery Invincibles, offering his services for the War with the Indians in 1936. The captani was none other than the head of this one-room log house on the road to Mobile. Malachi F., and James, his sons, were Sergeant and Corporal, respectively, in Siebels' Battalion, in the War with Mexico and James Butler Bonham, born Feb 28, 1807, near Travis, S. C., was a volunteer from Montgomery County, Alabama, in the Texas uprising against Mexico in 1836. He was one of those who died with Travis at the Alamo. Sergeant Malachi went into the Confederate service in 1861, in the Third Alabama Infantry. Apparently he enlisted at Lowndesboro, April 15, 1861, in Company "H," from which he was transferred May 1, 1862, to command Company "G." I find, also, that Jim, of the name, a boy from Sandy Ridge, served in Company "K," 53rd Alabama Cavalry, and J. J., age 20, Montgomery County, served as a private, in Company "B," 14th Alabama Infantry Regiment.

In the Spanish-American War Service, I find Olin F., Company "A," 2nd Alabama Volunteers, born in Montgomery; and Thurston, of the same command, 25 years old, born at Lowndesboro. They were the sons of N. F. Bonham. Edward T., a third Sergeant, belonged to that command, and Armistead M., of Company "E," 25 years old, was born at Mobile. If heis of the same family, I do not know it.

The Present Name

When I drive at the present time down the Mobile Road and I find a "Hope Hull" sign at about 200 yards of Moseley's Store, I am somewhat bewildered as I can not exactly reconcile Hope Hull on the West side of Pintlalla Creek; Moseley's Store is a Montgomery County Land Mark, but as those mentioned original entries will show, these Moseleys, did not get into that country until about 100 years ago. In the estimation of us who live, (or who are accused of living,) in the years antedating 100 years ago, these century ago comers, were late into that section. They did inter-marry with the Shackelfords and others originally settled there, so of course they belong there, and we expect to find them there. Hope Hull belongs to the old Abner McGehee Settlement where the Graves and Clarks later lived. Even so, William Graves, the Revolutionary Soldier lies out toward Burkville, so some of them belong to neither locality.

This "Pintlalla Community", produced Dr. Edward Madison Shackelford, for a long time, and until recently, head of the State Normal School, now the State Teachers' College, of Troy; Moseleys galore, including Frank, the preacher; Garrett, the engineer; those Normans, (I seem to remember them always as tall men); and others, in the scope of this paper, too numerous to mention.

Attached, for the interest of those

Birmingham, Ala. News

July 9, 1937

THIS DATE

In Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

Following the cessation of hostilities between the South and the North and the relegation of the states in the Southern Confederacy to the status of provinces, many men came from the North and West, entered politics and with the votes of the recently freed Negroes took over control of state, county and municipal governments. Among these men was James Shaw, native of Lincolnshire, England, born July 9, 1840, and coming to the United States in 1848 with his family, who located in Portsmouth, N. H,

There he learned the printer's trade and in 1865 went to Chicago and in December of same year came to Alabama and took a position with The Nationalist Republican, a Mobile publication, established to promote the interests of the Negro race.

In 1867 he established The Selma Press, which he edited until 1874, when he moved to Aurora, Ill., where he held political office several years. The Selma paper devoted its columns to advocacy of the Republican party and "equal rights" of the Negro.

He was a member of the first reconstruction Legislature, where he and others of his kind used the Negroes to put through such legislation as they felt would further their own interests.

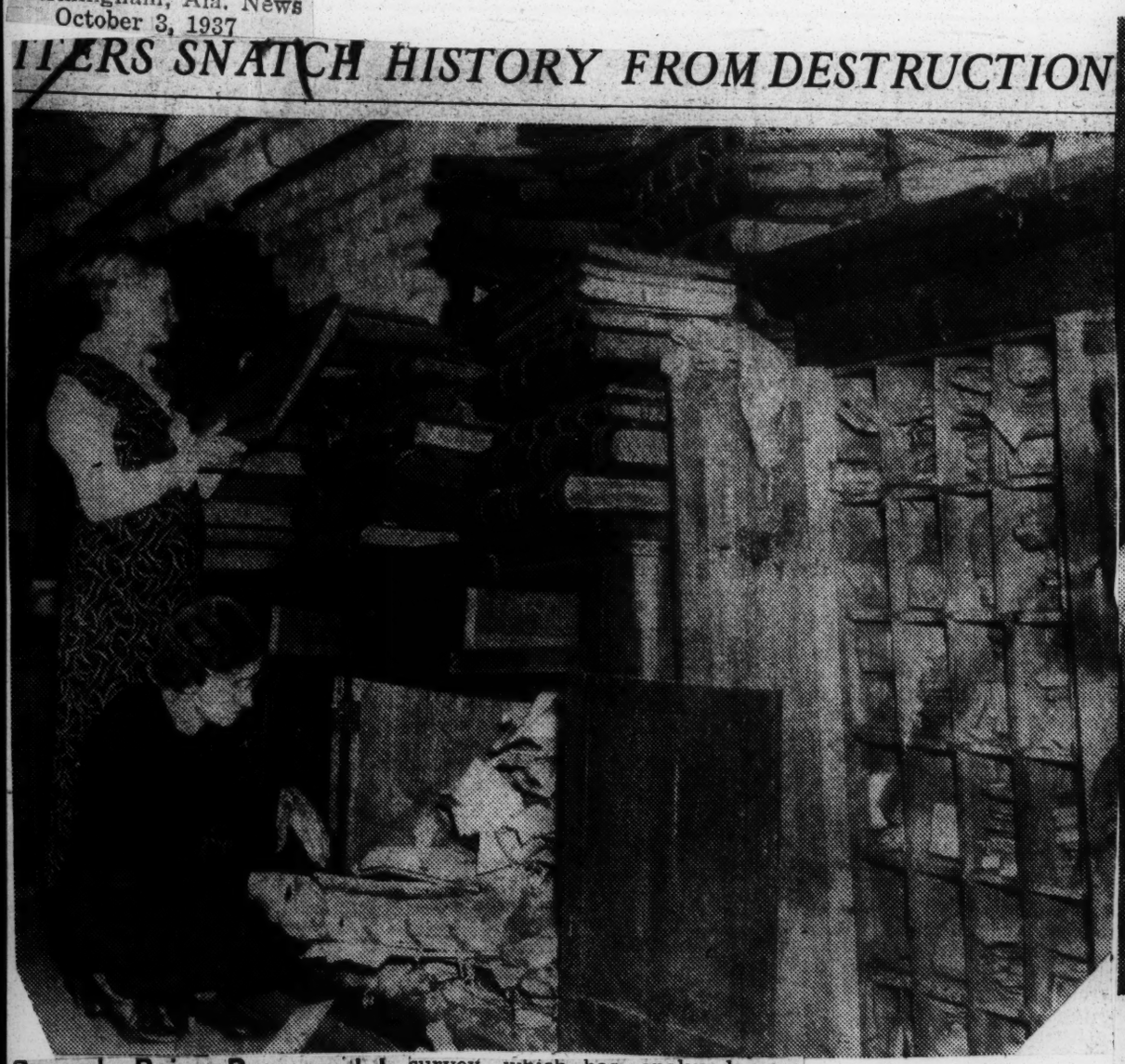
During the War Between the States he served in the Sixteenth New Hampshire volunteer regiment.

Besides editing the two papers in Alabama, he wrote numerous articles expository of his views and of those of kindred spirits and denunciation of the people, native white people of the state, who tried to restore white supremacy and law and order.

Historical-1937

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 3, 1937

...TERS SNATCH HISTORY FROM DESTRUCTION





Paper yellow and brittle with age, dog-eared record books and stacks of newspapers in musty, dusty surroundings fall to the lot of workers of the WPA Historical Records Survey Project.

Pictured here, top, are Mrs. Smith Kennedy and Mrs. Roberta Campbell examining records in the basement of the Dallas County Courthouse at Selma.

In the lower picture are Mrs. Carrie Presley and Mrs. Mary Robinson examining a pile of old records in the basement of the old county jail.

Records Being Preserved In Alabama Through U. S. Survey Project

Into musty cellars and cobwebbed attics go WPA workers of the Historical Records Survey Project to obtain from crumbling, mouldy and dusty records the story of the state in its early days.

Some 17 of the state's 67 counties are being surveyed and new or added light has already been shed on the infancy of the district. Eventually all 67 will be surveyed.

The Historical Records Survey is not writing Alabama history. This is the job of scholars, historians, writers. The task of the survey is essentially to locate, inventory and to take measures for preservation of the historical resources of Alabama.

The mass of data compiled by the survey, which has analyzed more than 5,000 records, is somewhat bewildering to the person unfamiliar with the historical method. However, results of this research project will present a complete inventory of the scattered multitude of historical records in this state for the first time. This inventory will be printed in mimeograph form and copies will be available to the public.

In addition to special advantage which this survey offers to county officials, lawyers, historians and research workers, it also offers a very definite general advantage to every citizen in the state; for there are few persons who at one time or another have not been forced to investigate county archives in order to ascertain the existence of certain records—either to clear up some detail of family history, to press a rightful legal claim, or to verify a fact which will avoid troublesome and expensive litigation.

Difficulties Of Task

In connection with the peculiar type of work being accomplished by Historical Records Survey, it should be remembered that records are perishable. They are the open prey to deterioration through dust, dampness and vermin—and their evidence is permanently obliterated through fires. Obviously, a survey of Alabama's historical documents in 1937 would include records which probably would not even be in existence a half century later.

Realizing that the physical preservation of the records is of the utmost importance, the survey has obtained cooperation of boards of revenue in the various counties in which records are being inventoried for cleaning and sorting of records and construction of new shelving for preservation of such records.

The story of the records is not a dull story. The survey classifies records in five groups: County, city, church, private and miscellaneous.

A particularly interesting document, under the classification of church records, is the minute book of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Mobile.

The book happens to be the oldest written record in the state. It dates back to 1704, when the first permanent white settlement in territory now included by Alabama state boundaries was founded. Written by the clergymen, Henri de la Vente and Alexander H. Huve, this minute book might be expected to deal only with the affairs of the tiny Catholic Church in the struggling French colony, then called Fort Louis de la Mobile.

But the venerable record is more than a narrative of the church itself. The book reveals many interesting facts about civil life during the first uncertain 20 years which the colonists on the Mobile River experienced. Yellowed with age, badly torn on the edges, and written in an old French script, the book is a priceless treasure.

This exhaustive inventory of Alabama records has revealed an interesting opinion which was held by Thomas Jefferson about the state in 1819. Referring to Alabama as a wilderness frontier filled with hardships, Jefferson wrote to Simon Chaudron: "I have received through Mr. Giardin your favor of Feb. 7, informing me of your intention to remove with your family to the Tombigbee. I regret much the circumstances which lead to the exchange of comforts and society of a large city for the privations which must be encountered in a new settlement, but I congratulate at the same time the new society to which you will carry the high order of understanding, the talents, and correctness of character and conduct, which have rendered you so estimable to those who like myself have had the pleasure of your acquaintance and society here. Of these I have no doubt they will gladly avail themselves and make your new situation as happy as it may admit. Accept my best wishes for your prosperity, health and happiness, and assurance of my great esteem and respect."

Owned By Descendant

The Historical Records Survey found this letter in the possession of Gustav Chaudron, of Mobile, a descendant of Simon Chaudron, who removed to the olive and vine colony on the Tombigbee River, in Marengo County, in 1819.

The survey has located many interesting and important manuscripts bearing signatures of famous historical personages, among them being George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay. Patrick Henry, Mary Godwin Shelley, Andrew Jackson, Charles Dickens, Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, Kit-tie O'Shea and others.

A muster roll dating from the Creek War shows that Pushmataha and who led the Choctaws as allies of the whites, received $40 a month salary, while the compensation of some of the Choctaw warriors under his command ranged as low as $4.50 a month.

In the Tuscaloosa County court-house the survey has located three small volumes of handwritten script, containing 637 pages of slave records—a miscellaneous collection of the transfer of land from Creek

Indians to white settlers, negotiated by virtue of a treaty between the United States and the Creeks, March 24, 1832, at the general land office at Mardisville. The old land patents, now 105 years old, contain signatures of the president of the United States, his secretary, and the recorder of the general land office.

Among numerous private manuscripts inventoried by the survey is one in Greene County in which is found the diary of Col. John McKee, who was one-time Indian agent in Alabama and prominent in the affairs of this commonwealth before it was officially organized as a state. On July 27, 1805, we find Col. McKee observing: "A ball was given by the commissioners at Mr. Mitchell's house, which was graced by the presence of Col. Burr on his way from New Orleans to Nashville. He speaks so much of the disadvantage that results to the western country from their not making themselves heard on the floor of Congress that I cannot help thinking Western popularity and power may be his pursuit at present. What he means to do with it, let those who know him guess. He slept with me at Mr. McGhee's." In spite of the fact that Burr was two years later captured in South Alabama while attempting to evade arrest on a charge of treason, this is one of the few written records actually pertaining to his activities in the state.

Also in this collection is a diary of 40 volumes of finely handwritten script which contains the earliest known temperature recordings for the state. A Black Belt planter recorded these figures, together with general comments on the weather at the top of each page for a period of approximately 30 years, extending from the early 1830's to 1863. W. F. Horton and other weather men in Alabama have already expressed great interest in this discovery, since the weather bureau has no temperature readings for Alabama previous to 1860.

Easily among the most unusual of any letters recorded yet by the survey are two now in the possession of C. T. Sibley, of Birmingham. These letters were written by a Negro named Seaborn Evans, who was once an educated slave of Mr. Sibley's grandfather, but had been freed and sent to Liberia. Included in these two letters is an account of a bloody conflict between the African savages and their fr[illegible]ly civilized brothers of the new Negro republic.

Historical – 1937

CITIZENS PAY TRIBUTE TO PIONEER BUILDERS



Speakers last Saturday at the city hall and county building honoring pioneer builders of Chicago; Father James Marquette, Enrico Tonti, Jean Pointe DeSaible and William Caldwell. The huge cake behind the group was presented by George J. Spatuzza on behalf of the order Sons of Italy in American, a tribute to the pioneers and the gift of Originale Ferara and company. The side in view represents De Saible and the first house built in Chicago. Left to right; Edward P. Brennan, representative of the city clubs; Thomas O'Shaughnessy, prime mover; George Spatuzza, grandmaster, Order of Sons of Italy in America; Editor Robert S. Abbott; Edward Burke, Judge Joseph Burke, Mrs. Wendell Green and Attorney Wendell E. Green, Civil Service commissioner.

All Races Take Part in Chicago Marquette Fete

CHICAGO—All races and nations joined here on Sunday in paying tribute to Pere Marquette, French explorer, on the 263rd anniversary of his arrival here and to Jean Baptist Du Saible, colored, who was the first settler.

Fireboats and locomotives joined in the tumult at the mouth of the Chicago River, where exercises for the missionary were held. Colored citizens, French and Irish groups had the larger share in the celebration because their forebears played leading roles in the establishment of the city.

Allen Organized Boycott Against Slave-Made Goods During Career As Reformer

Believed That Negro Was Oppressed Because Of Lack Of Leadership Rather Than Economic Means

Persons who cast a retrospective glance over the progress of the American Negro and those leaders who shaped the channels of his destiny, are ever impressed with the contribution of Richard Allen, builder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

10-21-37

Richard Allen, who was born on February 14, 1760, a slave of Benjamin Chew of this city, might be compared favorably with the great reformers of history. However, his perspective of life was considerably wider than that of most reformers. He was a religious leader in an age when religion played a dominant part in the lives of his people, but he also blazed the way in social life and economic organization for the race that regarded him as their natural leader.

Allen looked upon the Negro as a member of a downtrodden minority group who lacked aggressive leadership necessary to the breaking of the bonds that bound him. It is possible that he did not understand that the ruthless exploitation of his people was an economic condition. Perhaps he did not understand that its evils could not be destroyed without economic readjustment. It is significant, however, that he commenced his efforts for freedom in one of the first economic-minded groups in American-Negro life: the Free African Society.

Although soon called to the field of religion, Allen was ever conscious of the social implications of his movement. Not once did he forget them. It is obvious that he understood that the exploited Negro could be held in subjection only so long as he submitted to the tactics of his subjugators.

In November, 1787, Richard Allen went among a group of friends, to pay his usual worship services in the old St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, here. At this meeting, through a misunderstanding, the little group knelt down in the "wrong" part of the church to pray. A trustee of the white church, seeing them in their unaccustomed spot, decided to eject them.

Absalom oJnes, a member of the group, was first seized upon. When he attempted to finish his prayers before moving, another trustee came up. But prayer was over, by this time, and the little group withdrew and decided to quit the church entirely.

"Free African Society"

The ultimate result of this incident was the formation of an organization which devoted itself to the self-improvement of Negroes. Established on April 12, 1787, it was known as "The Free African Society." It purposed to exert a parental discipline over its members and, in time of need, mutual aid was to be given. This move is cited as the first step of the United States' Negro in the direction of an organized social life.

For more than a year, religion or religious exercises made no appearance in the minutes of the society. Meanwhile, Richard Allen grew increasingly restive as it became obvious that religion was going to play a secondary part in the plan of the organization. Ultimately, a rift appeared between Allen and the other members of the group and he was dropped from the regular membership rolls.

However, as time went on, the Society at last turned its attentions towards a form of worship. This move drew Richard Allen back towards them again. But, again, his and the opinions of the society diverged. Quakers ands Episcopalians had exerted considerable influence over members of the society for some time. Consequently, the majority opinion of the group turned towards the Church of England.

Allen again parted company with them, saying: "I was confident there was no religious sect or denomination would suit the capacity of the colored people as well as the Methodist, for the plan and simple gospel suits best for the people; for the unlearned can understand, and the laerned are sure to understand; and the reason that the Methodists are so successful in the awakening and conversion of the colored people is the plain doctrine and having a good discipline."

On July 17, 1794, St. Thomas Episcopal Church was dedicated. Richard Allen says that he was offered the pastorate of the church which was to be principally composed of members of the Free African Society. Allen states he refused the offer as he was a Methodist. Absalom Jones, then, accepted the pastorate.

Twelve days later, on July 29, 1794, Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated. It is referred to by one writer as "the small company collected together in the blacksmith shop, fitted up for a place of worship by the venerable Richard Allen, aided by the active benevolence of a Christian community." This was Richard Allen's first, big, concrete contribution to the American people.

On November 3, 1794, Richard Allen and a special committee drew up a statement concerning the church, a part of which read: "Whereas, from time to time many inconveniences have arisen from white people and people of color mixing together in public assemblies, more particularly places of worship, we have thought it necessary to provide for ourselves a convenient house to assemble in, separate from the white brethren."

Religious Freedom

While the first great step taken by Allen was made in the direction of religious freedom, the closing chapters of his life were marked by the beginning of zealous public effort. He purposed to undertake the organization of the Negro masses with a view towards accelerating their own advancement. This step is indicated in the calling together "the first annual convention of the people of colour," in 1831. The convention recommended the emigration of Negroes to Canada and protested the activities of the American Colonization Society, which advocated the return of Negroes to Africa.

At the same time, Richard Allen was active in the organization of a "Free Produce Society" in Philadelphia. This organization was formed for the purpose of purchasing produce grown by free labor only. Members of the Society pledged themselves to purchase produce only from merchants who refused to sell slave-labor products.

While the final value of the Convention of 1831 and the Free Produce Society may appear insignificant as compared with the larger movements organized against oppression and slavery, it was noteworthy that a small body of Negroes, in a hostile atmosphere, would endeavour to carry out such a splendid program.

The success of these movements were due more to Richard Allen than to any other individual.

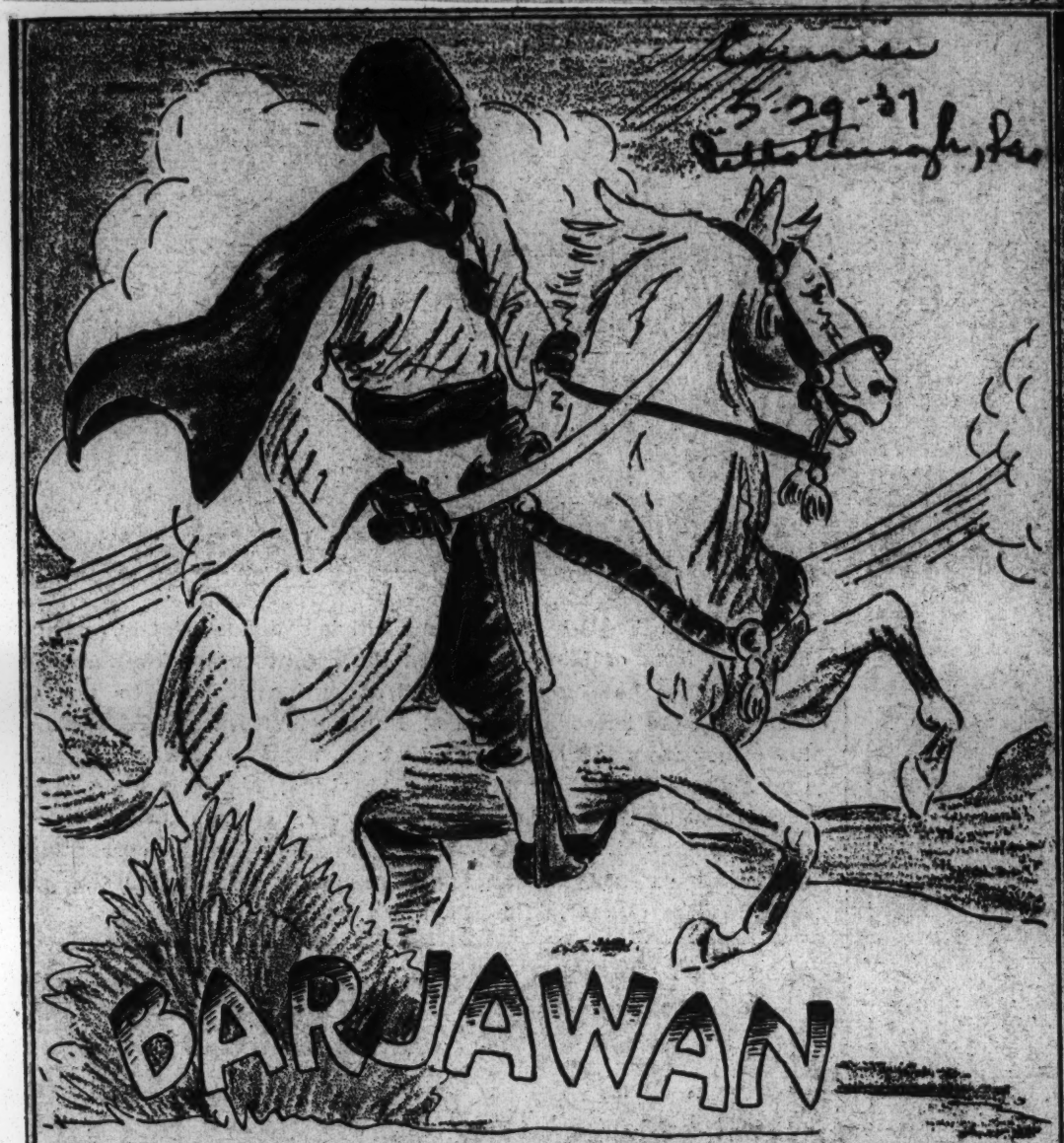
Your History

Your history dates back beyond the cotton fields of the South; back thousands of years before Christ.

By J. A. ROGERS

Illustrated by George L. Lee

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A NEGRO EUNUCH, WAS VIRTUAL RULER OF THE MOHAMMEDAN EMPIRE IN THE LATTER PART OF THE TENTH CENTURY. A GREAT GENERAL HE ATTACKED THE GREEKS AND DEFEATED THEM. HE WAS STABBED TO DEATH IN HIS PALACE BY THE FRIENDS OF THE YOUNG SULTAN, HAKEM, IN 1000 A.D., HE LEFT A FORTUNE ESTIMATED AT $70,000,000. BARJAWAN WAS MUCH LOVED BY THE PEOPLE. HE WAS A PATRON OF ART. A STREET IN CAIRO WAS NAMED FOR HIM.



JOSEPH E. LEE, A NEGRO OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA. WAS ELECTED CITY JUDGE IN 1887 AND WAS ALSO COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR THAT PORT.

AMBROSIO ECHEMENDIA,



A NEGRO SLAVE OF CUBA, WROTE SUCH EXCELLENT VERSES THAT LEADING LITERARY MEN OF THE ISLAND RAISED THE $1000. THAT HIS MASTER ASKED FOR HIM AND SET HIM FREE IN 1865.

THE NEGRO SEEN IN THE PICTURE OF WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE WAS NAMED PRINCE WHIPPLE, AND WAS THE BODYGUARD OF GEN. WHIPPLE.



PLACIDE, SON OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, MARRIED A NOBLEWOMAN, MARIE JOSEPHINE, DAUGHTER OF THE MARQUIS DE LACAZE, FORMER BODYGUARD OF LOUIS XVI. THEY HAD TWO CHILDREN AND MANY GRANDCHILDREN.

Historical - 1937

Strange As It Seems By JOHN HIX

For further proof address the author, inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. Registered in U. S. Patent Office



HENRI CHRISTOPHE

A slave child of Grenada, in the West Indies, Henri Christophe ran away from his master at the age of 12, induced a French sailing master to take him to the island of Saint Dominque as Haiti was called when a French possession, and was sold in the slave market to a young naval officer.

Attached to the fleet which France was sending to the aid of the American forces in their fight for independence, Henrie Christophe's new master took him aboard his ship. The fleet sailed for Georgia, dropped anchors at the mouth of the Savannah River and sent an expeditionary force ashore. With them went Christophe. On Oct. 9, 1799, the battle of Savannah took place. The slave lad served on the American side.

Returned to Saint Dominque, Christophe worked in an inn for several years, joined a movement of the blacks to overthrow their masters and became a divisional commander in the insurrection. The French were eventually driven from the island and Dessalines, the negro leader, became Jean Jacques le Premier, first emperor of Haiti. His reign ended in assassination by his own troops and Henri Christophe took over the government as president. Later he had himself crowned. Henrie I, King of Haiti. A golden bullet fired through his brain by his own hand ended his reign in 1829 when the fickle Haitians rose in rebellion against him.

CORNFIELDS . . .

Whereas in the United States, "cornfield" is applied only to fields in which corn is raised, in England the word is applied to fields given up to the growing of any kind of grain. In Scotland, "cornfield" is applied to fields of oats.

SACRIFICER . . .

Four times at bat for the Washington Senators in the first game of a double-header on Aug. 27, 1910, Wade Killifer hit four sacrifices. On his first time up in the second game, he made another sacrifice, bringing his total to five in a row.

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long

THE TRIPLE GRAVE AT THREE NOTCH

Editor The Advertiser:

In a recent issue of The Advertiser that ever interesting writer, Dr. Peter Brannon, had an account of the origin of the old "Three Notch Road," so marked by government surveyors, from Pensacola toward Fort Mitchell. It is clearly designated in Troy and at the Central Railroad station east of Union Springs, and traces of it can be seen where it is crossed by the present Union Springs-Troy Highway.

Not known to most travellers today, by rail or highway, though the village of Three Notch is the fact that on the edge of that village, some three or four hundred yards south of the railway station, is the triple grave of three men killed by the Indians in the troublous days of May, 1836. In passing from the station along the old road, and just before reaching a tenant house, a dim road on the left passes up a slight hill, surmounted by trees, and now utilized as a burial ground for colored people.

There is said to have been a stockade about a a mile above the station, in which various settlers had gathered for fear of the marauding Indians—for not all the remaining Indians took part in the raiding—and that these three men left the stockade to see about their cattle or home affairs. They did not return, and later, searchers found their mutilated bodies, and placed all three in one grave. A wide marble slab was placed over them, with two carved lines forming three sections, each with a name (unfortunately misspelled by the writer after several years) and the statement "Massacred by the Indians, May—1836."

One has to search considerably among the undergrowth to find the grave, and a large tree falling upon the low stone, years ago, damaged it very much, breaking it into many pieces, and rendering the deciphering very difficult. Some years ago, when the writer and two friends were searching for the pieces, some of them were found being used as markers for graves of colored persons nearby.

Several miles southward on the old government road, and some two or three miles westward from the present Pine Grove, stood "Mellard's Chapel." named for a pioneer Methodist preacher, Rev. James H. Mellard, familiarly known as "Uncle Mellard." He and Rev. James E. Glenn (the writer's grandfather) were the first missionaries ever sent by any denomination to the colored slaves. They were so appointed by the South Carolina Conference, in December, 1808, to labor near Charleston, S. C. Later they came to Alabama, both laboring as local preachers until their deaths. One was buried in Glennville—named for him—in Russell County, in 1851, and from the other's grave on a high hill, on the south side of the road mentioned above, likely the lights of Union Springs, about a dozen miles away, may be seen at night. His home was about two hundred yards southward on the noted road, and by his special request he was buried "just as near the pulpit as possible."

His monument and the iron railing around it are in good repair, just at the back of the clearing showing where the old church stood. He died in 1855, aged 77, having been a preacher 56 years. Later the church was moved to Pine Grove, and in the church there is still being used the pulpit Bible, inscribed "Presented to Mellard's Chapel," more than 75 years ago.

Midway, Ala. DR. J. M. GLENN.

* * * *

GEN. STEINER FOR PREPAREDNESS

Editor The Advertiser:

I know something about war, and therefore I am for peace; but I have heard so much recently about the proposed increase of the Army and Navy, and opposition to it, that I feel that we should not blame the present Army and Navy and the present Administration for the determination to have a larger Army and a larger Navy.

There is nothing new in the proposition. On December 7, 1776, President Washington said to the Congress, among other things: "To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from insult and aggression."

On December 3, 1793, President Washington said to Congress: "There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

General Hubbard has said wisely: "If we seek peace, we must be stronger than those who seek war."

I think it our duty to back the administration in its efforts to increase the Army and Navy to a point where no one will dare to insult our flag, as it has been recently insulted. R. E. STEINER.

Your History

Your history dates back beyond the cotton fields of the South; back thousands of years before Christ.

By J. A. ROGERS

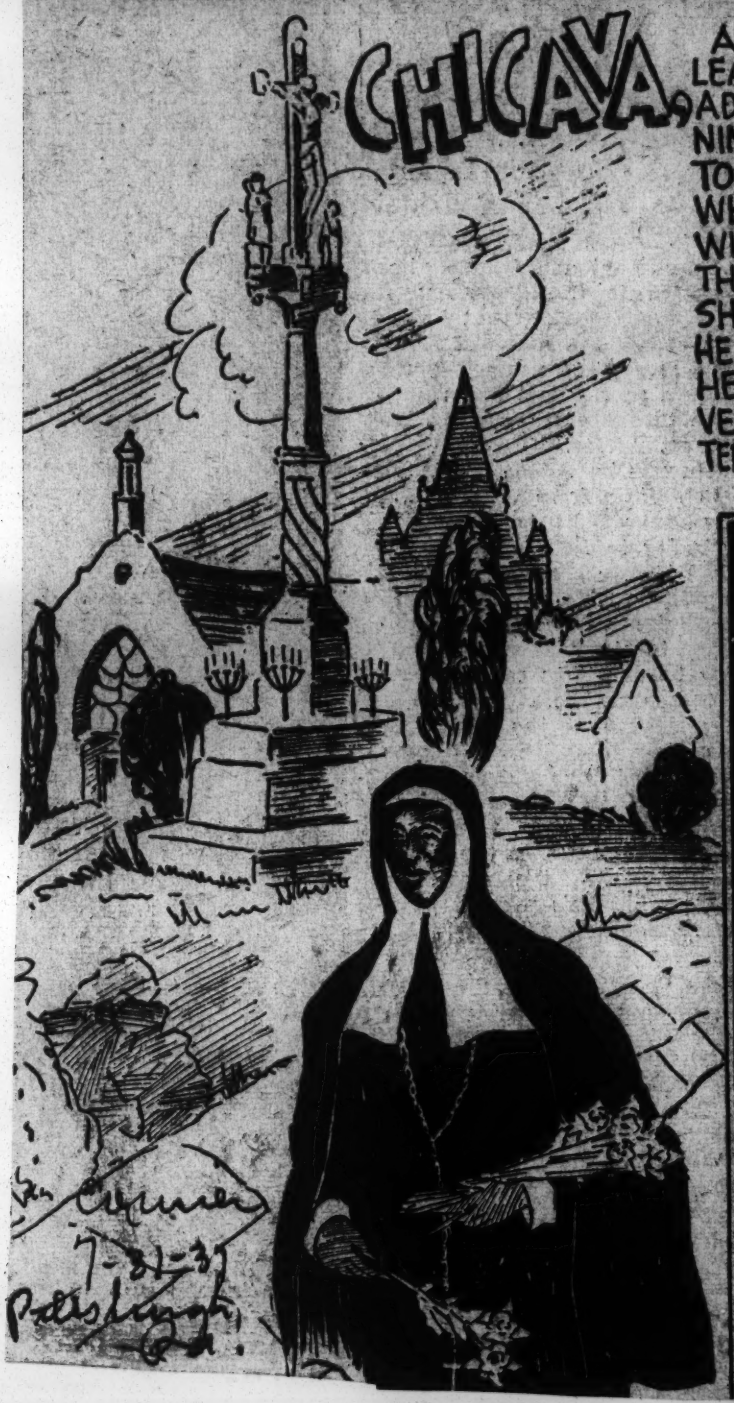
Illustrated by George L. Lee

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Historical - 1937

CHICAVA

A NEGRO GIRL OF GUINEA, WEST AFRICA, WAS ONE OF THE LEADING RELIGIOUS FIGURES OF SPAIN OF HER TIME. ADOPTED BY THE EMPEROR CHARLES II AT THE AGE OF NINE, SHE WAS CHRISTENED TERESA JULIANA, AND GIVEN TO THE CARE OF THE MARQUIS MANCERA AND HIS WIFE WHO REARED HER AS A DAUGHTER. TO ESCAPE MARRIAGE WITH HER UNCLE, THE KING OF MINA BAJA, SHE ENTERED THE CONVENT OF LA PENITENCIA, SALAMANCA, WHERE SHE BECAME FAMOUS BECAUSE OF HER CONDUCT AND HER SUPPOSED MIRACULOUS POWERS. SHE DIED IN 1748. HER MEMORY AND HER RELICS ARE STILL HELD IN HIGH VENERATION. HER LIFE WAS WRITTEN IN POETRY IN 1757. TERESA IS BETTER KNOWN AS "LA SANTA NEGRITA" (THE BLACK SAINT)



7-21-37
Pittsburgh



THE NEGROES AND INDIANS OF THE EASTERN STATES MIXED SO FREELY THAT IN SOME SECTIONS IT WAS SAID OF THE INDIANS "THEY ARE SO MINGLED WITH THE NEGRO RACE AS TO HAVE OBLITERATED ALL STRIKING FEATURES OF INDIAN EXTRACTION." IN 1622 WHEN THE INDIANS MASSACRED THE WHITES OF VIRGINIA THEY LEFT THE NEGROES UNHARMED



WAS THE LEADING SLAVE-TRADER OF WEST AFRICA EXERCISED GREATER POWER ON THE COAST THAN THE TRADERS TOGETHER. WHOEVER WISHED TO DO BUSINESS RTER HAD A FORT. A STRONG ARMY, AND A HAREM.



TWO NATIVES OF THE WEST INDIES, BOTH NEGROES ROSE TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE OF SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA, NAMELY JOHN CARR AND ALEXANDER FITZ-JAMES A NATIVE OF TRINIDAD.

Geo Lee

Historical-1938

Historical Sketch Of One of the Fine Sections Of Macon County

(By Miss Susie Conner, Teacher Of Social Students, Shorter High School)

Instead of studying historics, geographies, and literatures for knowledge, adventure and romance, let us look around our own vicinities. What a vast store of information awaits us! We all know that this territory once belonged to the Indians, as did all of the State of Alabama, but do we know what Indians, or any of the events connected with their disappearance?

The first requisite for our survey is that we know just where we are. This is Macon County, State of Alabama, but we are not interested in the whole county at this time, only in one section which includes beats 5, 6, 7 and 10. In order to know the boundaries, area, and other technical points we will be forced to use the land and plat books of the county. In them we find that Hardaway is in the West part, in Section 15 Township 15, Range 22; Downs in the South part, Section 19, Township 15, Range 23; Shorter in the South part, Section 2, Township 16 Range 21, and Milstead in the West part Section 19, Township 18, Range 22. None of these has any incorporated boundaries. Hardaway ond Downs border on Bullock County, Milstead on Elmore and Tallapoosa Counties, and Shorter is near Montgomery County.

But enough of technicalities. Surely people live in these sections, townships and ranges, and the study of people is always surprising and interesting.

On the extreme edge of this school area is an old settlement whose early history is very closely linked with the Creek Indians. The land which the Indians occupied with their Chief Fin-nar-har-ye became the property of the American settlers by a treaty on March 18, 1832. This treaty was unique in that it was written on sheep's skin. In 1834 the Government of the United States granted this land to Dr. Wm Roger Cunningham, who served as Legislator about 1840. Not long ter that when other people moved in, the Grahams, Coles, Whites Hobdys, Johnstons and Fitzpatricks there was a demand for transportation. First the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railroad was built, and later the Seaboard Air Line. This line ran directly through the Cunningham plantation. With improved methods of transportation came the Post Office. They naturally chose an Indian name, Downs, was chosen because it was the maiden name of Dr. Cunningham's wife These progressive people desired ed ucation for their children, so school was opened at the Fitzpatrick home. It was moved when Downs became a station to the old Cunningham home. These families were of Presbyterian faith, and very early they built a church there. At one time Downs grew so much that it had an ice plant.

But let us not tarry longer for there is much territory to be covered in this survey. The next place we come to is now called Hardaway. There, too, the Indians had a very happy hunting ground. This land, beloved by the Indians was called Honeycutt until, in 1850, the whites came from various parts of the United States in search of better land and timber. While a bit skeptical about the pale faces, the Indians soon became friendly and invited the strangers to dip in their soup and smoke their pipe on festive occasions, such as the Spring Dance. But, in spite of the friendship of the Indians, the whites continually pushed them back until they settled on what is now known as Indian Hill. People today find many relics of their habitation there.

While looking at the history of this Indian Post we see such names as Maxwell, Parker, McCarty, Gregory, Dicks, Roberts, Carr, Cunningham, Hall, Perry, Chessom, Randall, Haygood and Oswalt. Of these names we see that one, Maxwell, owned the major portion of the land. Thus the name of the place became Maxwell. After a few years, when the first Post Office was established, in honor of the first Post Master, Mr. Dick, they renamed it Dick's Creek. Typical log cabins furnished the inhabitants with homes, school and church. The school terms, unlike those of today, were usually of about three months duration. The first school built that there is a record of was about the year 1857 When this was unfit for use the had school in theEbenezer Baptis Church, also constructed in 1857 his church was in 1894 moved to it present site. A few years later another school house was built which was not far from the present school which they established in 1921.

Mr. W. H. Oswalt built the first store, which although not in use, still stands.

In 1861 these people responded patriotically to the call made by the Confederate States for men. Those volunteering were Jim Henderson, Handy, Parker, Cooper, Gardner, Gregory, Maxwell, Carr and Oswalt.

The present name, Hardaway, was agreed upon in 1891, when the first railroad was laid through Dick's Creek. The surveying was done by Mr. Hardaway, so they chose his name for that of their community.

With the settlement of communities came the establishment of the Church. While the Baptist and Presbyterian faiths were predominant in the communities which have been mentioned, as we continue our journey we see that Methodism prevailed. Union Church was one of the earliest established, and many personages prominent in the upbuilding of that section were listed GAL TWO BY MISS SUSIE CON— as its members. It has continued as an important factor in religious development throughout the years. About four miles from "Old Union" is another. The land for this church was cleared by the Indians in 1812. The first white settlers there were Mr. Nash and Mr. Orr, who came about 1830. Mr. Bradford built the first church in 1863, and deeded two acres of land for the grounds. Consequently it received his name and since then there has been "Bradford's Chapel."

Quoting from John Temple Graves, 2nd, "Within the boundaries of the present Macon County, the history of the Creek Indian, War which Andrew Jackson waged in 1813-14 has more than one vivid chapter," After we read from a phamplet published by the Alabama Anthropological Society when they dedicated the Fort Decatur marker on January 31, 1937, we decided that he has expressed it mildly. This historic fort that Mr. Graves referred to "was built as an outpost in the Indian Country by Colonel Homer V. Milton, Commanding Officer, Third U. S. Infantry, and garrisoned by volunteers of the Seventh North Carolina Militia under Lt. Colonel Armstrong. Troops were stationed at this post during most of the year of 1814. Captain Thomas Crawford's Company was the last command on duty there."

"The United States Boundary Commission, appointed by the President in 1815 to fix the line accordance with the Fort Jackson Treaty, in September of that year, met here, and two days later, on the twenty-fourth, John Sever, Chairman of the Commission, died here. General Sever, who commanded the American forces at the battle of King's Mountain, was Governor of the State of Tennessee thrice, after having been Governor of Frankland, and celebrated likewise as the husband of "Bonnie Kate," was buried on the hill Northeast of this spot. His remains were carried from here by Governor Bob Taylor in 1888, and they are interred at Knoxville. The iron fence which encloses the stone marking this spot is one that was around General Sevier's grave."

But these places arn't the only ones whose early history was so closely allied with the Indians. At one time that territory which is at presnt termed Shorter was Cross Keys, La Place, Old Town and Tysonville. Shall we start with La Place, which is the eastern part? There are many persons who are connected with its beginnings. They were Hamiltons, Lightfoots, Greenwoods, Boyds, Hadens, Swearengins, and Cunninghams. The nearest date which can be found for the settlement is around 1800. Then about 1840 came the Foys, Woods, Griffins and Colbards. Mrs. Foy lived on what is now the Haden place. The school and Baptist church were once in this section. Also the La Place Methodist Church which is still there, which had many representative citizens as its members, and has been active in its influence ever since.

Then we come to the Indian Settlement of Old Town, which was on the land now owned by Mr. Emmet Segrest. These Indians named the creek which runs by there, Thabelacei- which meant Big Horse Branch.

"Pole Cat Springs, literally the "Cross roads" of the Southwest was from the opening of the path through the Indian Nation, and along into settlement days a celebrated stopping place. Nimrod Doyle, a veteran of the American Revolution, a veteran of St. Clair's Campaign on the lakes in later years, a veteran of the war of 1812, Col. Benjamen Hawkins' sub-agent to observe the Indians and to assist Mr. Cornell, who was located immediately in the vicinity of Tukkabachi "(for it was reportedthat Mr. Cornell was not the most temperate man)" resided and entertained travelers there, on the Bluff, North and West of the Indian Trail (the Federal Road), and even this late in American history it is so called. The spring there furnished a refreshing draught for the thirsty travelers of 1805, and today the hospitable home of a country gentleman occupies the same site.

Portland Tenn Herald. Jan. 21. 1938

The first Negro school in the United States was established at Nashoba (near Memphis) in 1825, by Frances Wright who believed that to give liberty to a slave before he understood its value was to impose a penalty rather than to bestow a blessing, She interested many prominent Tennesseans and slaveholders in her advocation of gradual emancipation and industrial education of Negro. Shortly after her school had been inaugurated her health failed and failed and she went to Paris to recuperate. After a short time Miss Wright learned that race equality, free love, and amalgamation of the races was being taught at her school. She hastened back to correct the error but failure was inevitable. In 1830, she freed her thirty slaves and sent them to Haiti

Price Of Pardon In 1865

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, Thomas Joseph
of Montgomery County, Alabama, by taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties,

And whereas, the circumstances of his case render him a proper object of Executive clemency,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said THOMAS JOSEPH a full pardon and amnesty for all offenses by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows:

1st. This pardon to be of no effect until the said THOMAS JOSEPH shall take the oath prescribed in the Proclamation of the President, dated May 29th, 1865.

2nd. To be void and of no effect if the said THOMAS JOSEPH shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor.

3rd. That the said THOMAS JOSEPH first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings instituted or pending against his person or property, before the date of the acceptance of this warrant.

4th. That the said THOMAS JOSEPH shall not, by virtue of this warrant, claim any property or the proceeds of any property that has been sold by the order, judgment, or decree of a court under the confiscation laws of the United States.

5th. That the said THOMAS JOSEPH shall notify the Secretary of State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Twelfth day of September A D 1865. and of the Independence of the United States the Ninetieth.

By the President: Andrew Johnson

4-26-38

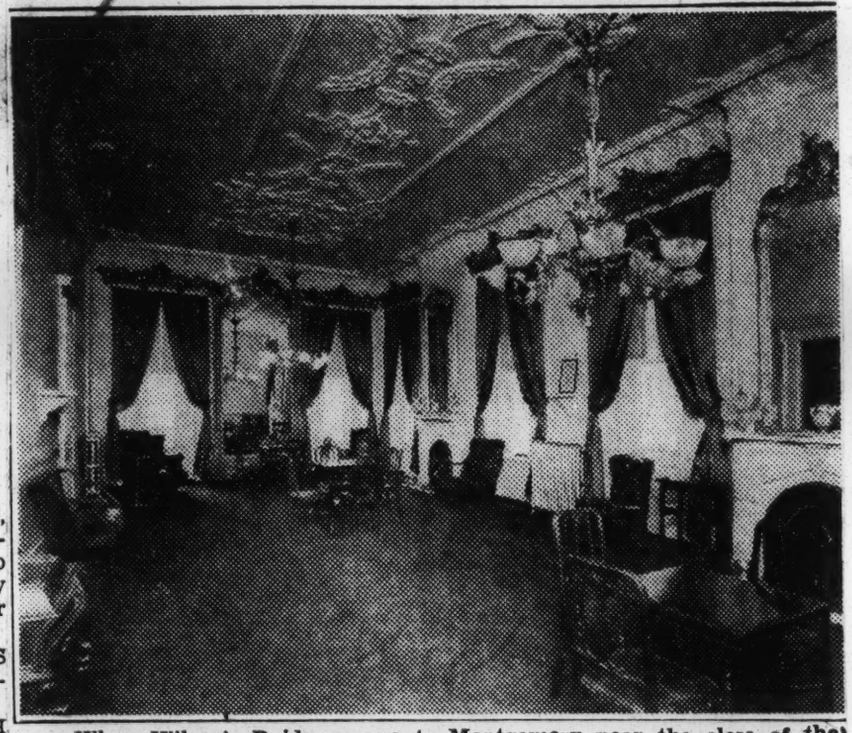
Montgomery, Ala

Wm. H. Seward Secretary of State.

In settling the cost of the War Between the States the matter of pardon for those who had been engaged in the struggle on the Confederate side had a commercial aspect. The bill of cost for the instrument pictured totaled $300, consisting of an attorney's fee of $200, the Marshal's fee of $75, and the clerk's fee of $25.

Thomas Joseph was president of Montgomery Mills Company during the war, and the charge filed against him in the U. S. District Court after the war was suppl. ing of foodstuffs to the Confederate Army. The charge was perfunctory, and the securing of the pardon was merely a legal form, yet the execution of the document shown here was only done in exceptional cases.

Historic Gold Room



When Wilson's Raiders came to Montgomery near the close of the war they took as their quarters the Murphy residence on Bibb Street, and out of the Gold Room pictured above took several souvenirs during their stay. Several of the plaster of paris ornaments on the ceiling were ripped away with bayonets and a rose from one of the marble fireplaces was removed. The building was erected about 1840 and the Gold Room was the main parlor of the home. The fireplaces were carved in Italy of native marble and shipped first to Philadelphia. The rest of their journey to Alabama was made in an ox cart. The ceiling was designed and executed by a slave belonging to the Murphys without a pattern and is several inches thick.

Capital's First Bridge Tournament Begins Wednesday

The first duplicate bridge tournament ever to be held in Montgomery will begin at 7:30 Wednesday night in the historic Gold Room of the old Murphy residence, now used as quarters for the Elks Club, Harry Marks, head of the club, announced yesterday. Fifteen couples have entered almost to fill the quota of 20 set by the managers of the contest.

Historical — 1938

Jean Baptiste Point De Saible Was Chicago's First Settler

Writer Gives Picturesque Story

By MARY PAULINE ROBINSON

IN THE YEAR 1933 the city of Chicago celerated its one hundredth birthday. The birthday was in the form of a world's fair. At that time the picture of the first house and the man who built it were displayed. This man, Jean Baptiste Pointe De Saible, was born during the colonization period of the United States of America.

When Columbus landed on the little island of Santo Domingo in 1492, he made friends with the Indians. He made friends with the Indian. While discussing the country from which Columbus came and the little island they were on, the Indians and Columbus decided that for the mutual benefit of both concerned, it would be worth while to form forces. This island then became a colony of Spain. The news of this colonization spread as rapidly as the facilities of communication and travel for that day could carry it around the then known world.

This action of the Indians, voluntarily becoming a colony of Spain, and Americus recognizing this land as a new world, opened up new fields of endeavor. There came a call or an urge to many people from this new haven for those who were seeking health, wealth, joy, peace, freedom of speech and religion. Over night many ambitious explorers from different countries came upon the scene of action. The French people went to Santo Domingo in large numbers.

In the onward march of civilization, man's enthusiasm and zeal, often march ahead of his heart, reason, and common sense. It has been customary for many men to progress, by the efforts of their fellow men, without regard for the Golden Rule.

Seek African Slaves

The great opportunities offered in this new world for personal advancement and grandeur brought the realization that much assistance would be needed. The idea was conceived to go to Africa and capture Africans, men, women and children, and to sell them into slavery as servants. This proved to be a profitable business. African slaves were imported into Santo Domingo to work in the rich mines.

The French after purchasing slaves in Santo Domingo, found it rather embarrassing to reconcile their broader views with the thought of being slave owners. They relieved this tension by permitting slaves to work for their freedom, even going a step farther, by freeing some Negroes and sending them to France to be educated. This practice was very common in the seventeenth century.

At this psychological time, Jean Baptiste Pointe de Saible, a little Race boy was born on French territory in Santo Domingo. He was among the fortunate ones sent to France to school. He was taught in class rooms about the trips of adventurers, and upon the campus he meditated upon the exploring spirit of the times until he became obsessed with the idea of setting his sails toward yonder fair land. He began to seek further information. He asked questions and read all the books he could get on travel about the new world. He found out that the French discovered, explored, and laid claims to large tracts of land in the new ocuntry, and issued grants of land to their subjects including the freedmen. De Saible recognized his chance to broaden his outlook by entering the school of life.

As he left college, the desire to receive one's heritage of the earth and to do one's bit in the onward march of civilization took possession of him. Upon application to the French government for a grant of land in Santo Domingo, his parental home, he received the first manifestation of his dream—the grant of land. He developed it and by his efforts accumulated some wealth.

De Saible was no respecter of persons. He had a tender regard for his fellow man. He became acquainted with Glamorgan, a Welchman, a Santo Domingan by birth. They were both interested in travel, and their conversations invariably turned on the subject that was nearest each one's heart—the dream of some day going on an exploration trip. So finally they decided that they would go together. They planned to go to the country now know as North America. Days of preparation were many. Full of innate faith, they set out from the shores of Santo Domingo in their sail boat, stocked with provisions and clothes. Armed with French authority they set their sails northward.

In a few days they crossed the Gulf of Mexico and landed in New Orleans on French soil. Here they received the hospitality of their countrymen, replenished their stock of food and went by way of Mobile on against the current up the Mississippi river to St Louis. For days they rode the waves finally landing at Peoria, Ill. Glamorgan was satisfied with this part of the country, so he staked his claim Something was calling De Saible farther northward. After a few days of assisting his comrade to get started, he bade him good luck and good bye. He then obeyed the urge to go on, and sailed alone toward Lake Michigan.

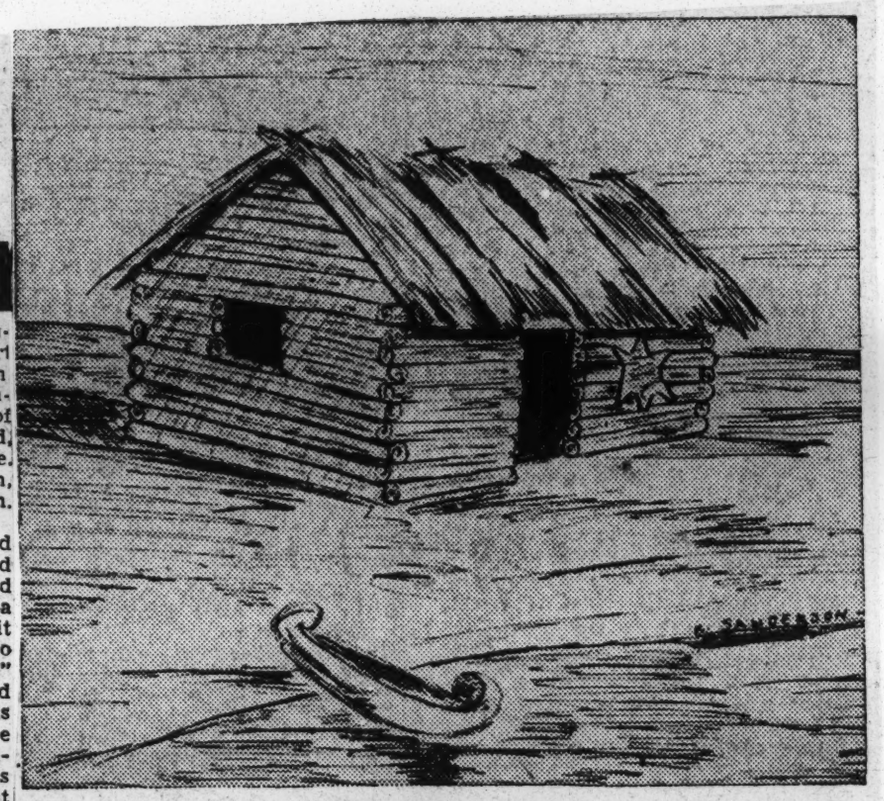
Well Built

De Saible was six feet tall and weighed 150 pounds. He had broad shoulders, and a ruddy health gained through contact with outdoor life—a bronze man with a dauntless spirit came in his sail boat up the Chicago river. He sighted Lake Michigan. "Ah," says he, "upon this land, I will build my home." He begins to pull in his boat on a point of sand where the Chicago river bends into Lake Michigan. As he placed his feet upon this land, something responded to the great desire in his heart; and he knew he had found his own, and here he staked his claim.

The Declaration of Independence had just been signed. Night was coming on; so he threw up a temporary shelter, brought provisions from his boat



JEAN POINT SESAIBLE



THE FIRST CABIN

bathed in Lake Michigan, made a fire, ate his first meal on his own ground, and then lay down to sleep the sleep of peace.

The glorious sunrise over Lake Michigan awoke him, filled him with added zeal and enthusiasm. He made friends with the Indians. They directed him to the nearest trading postt.

He built his house and fashioned it after the best mansions of the frontiersmen of those days. His home became "the house by the side of the road" for Indians, French traders, and traveling colonists, who enjoyed his hospitality for 17 years.

Because of failing health, he sold his house to a French trader, and went to Peoria, Ill., where he died at the home of his friend.

One historian speaks of him as "the black root from which all our glory has sprung, a parent of this large population."

For years on the corner of a building standing directly across the street from the Wrigley building, and south of the Tribune Tower, was an electrical sign in the shape of an arrow pointing to a tablet which read: "Site of the first house in Chicago, erected about 1776 by Jean Baptiste Point de Saible, a Negro from Santo Domingo."

A high school in Chicago at Forty-ninth and State streets, was erected in his honor.

Banneker Was Grandson Of English Woman Who Married One Of Slaves

Defender 8-20-38 Chicago

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19—When the doors of the Harriet Beecher Stowe school, Seventieth street and Woodland avenue, were officially reopened Thursday, August 11 by the WPA Education-Recreation Program, in cooperation with the Board of Public Education, it marked the fifth milestone in the career of this historic building which dates back to 1789.

The school is conducting numerous classes in constructive and healthful leisure time activities. Lessons in arts, handicrafts, music, dramatics, folk and social dancing and other studies are available under the direction of trained leaders.

Once named for Benjamin Bannaker, perhaps one of the most prominent Race members in early American history, the record of the school is rich with color and background.

It was first opened in 1789 after Phillip Price, of Kingsessing, deeded a tract of land, in trust, to Hugh Lloyd, Mathew Houston, Justice Cox and George Grey Jr. The deed stated the property was to be used "for a school in Kingsessing, for t' benefit of the vicinity."

The Price lot was almost triangular, with a small fourth side on Woodland avenue, then called Darby road. Subsequent additions and changes gave the site a much larger frontage on Woodland avenue.

The first school was built on the north, or wider side of the lot, and, according to the traditions of th Price family, was a frame building erected by the board of trustees shortly after the property was deeded.

According to Franklin D. Edmonds, who has compiled an early history of the building for the Board of Public Education, the original school was destroyed by fire in 1818.

This was replaced by the historic, one-story, single classroom school, erected on the same spot as the previous one. This latter building still stands on the Stowe School property.

Used until 1850 for school purposes, the building was abandoned with the opening of the Davidson school at the southwest corner of Paschall avenue and Grover's lane. Several years later it was re-opened to the site by the garden.

About 1875, additional property had been added to the site by the Philadelphia Board of Education which had acquired the land from the original trustees by purchase after four years of rental. It was again vacated in 1890. After a few years it was re-opened a fourth time as a fresh air classroom, an antiquated version of our present "open air study groups."

First called the Kingsessing school, at the implied request of its founder, Phillip Price, the building was later named the Bannaker, after one of the most interesting figures in history. In 1848 it was subsequently retitled Kingsessing but was later named Harriet Beecher Stowe by the Board of Public Education in 1875.

Benjamin Bannaker, in whose honor the school was once named, is perhaps one of the most prominent men in early American Race records.

The son of Mary and Robert Bannaker, he was born in Elliotts' Mills, Md., in 1731. The earliest record of this family is of Benjamin's maternal grandmother. Molly Welsh.

She was a native of England who came to America worked out her passage money and bought a small farm in Maryland She later added two slaves, bought from a slave sh ? lying at anchor in the Chesapeake Bay.

One of her two slaves is said to have been the son of an African chieftain. This man proved to be a person of industry, integrity, fine disposition and dignified manners. Molly Welsh liberated this slave, married him and bore him four children.

One of the daughters, Mary, also married a native African. There is little to learn of this man, Benjamin's father.

Benjamin, soon after birth became a great favorite of his grandmother, who taught him and encouraged him to read and study the Bible, and sent him to a neighboring school. Upon attaining his majority he took up residence on his father's farm and for the remainder of his life was an industrious and successful farmer.

During the winter months he continued his studies He was unusually brilliant as a mathematician and was an interested student of astronomy. He also spent much time reading good books on general literature. In 1792 he began to publish his famous "Annual Almanacs," which he produced over a number of years.

His name entered the records of the nation's history in 1810 when, after making a complete study of surveying, he became associated with Elliott in planning the site of Federal City, now known as Washington. He also marked out the boundaries of the District of Columbia.

Monument Is Planned For Casey Jones

Cayce, Kentucky, Home Town Of Rail Hero, To Be Site

Advertiser 8-28-38 Montgomery Ala

CAYCE, KY., Aug. 27—(AP)—They're going to build a monument here to that "man at the throttle"—Casey Jones.

It was at Cayce, a small town in Southwestern Kentucky, that the almost legendary hero of the railroad ballad, born John Luther Jones at nearby Jordan, Ky., obtained his first job as telegrapher's helper.

He got his nickname from Cayce but they spelled it Case.

The song "Casey Jones" is revered by all railroad men and its familiar strains have endured since the turn of the century.

To pay tribute to "the brave engineer who died with his hand on the throttle," nearly 700 persons gathered recently at Cayce for a dinner at which $200 was raised toward the memorial.

A Casey Jones memorial committee was chosen and a former co-worker of the famed engineer contributed a picture of Jones's "Cannonball" locomotive, "Old 382," which will be engraved on the marker.

Jones's life was a success story without the popular ballad that threw his heroism into bold relief.

Was "Boy Wonder."

He was known as the boy wonder of the railroads for years before that foggy April morning in 1900 when his train crashed into the rear of a standing freight near Vaughan, Miss. After ordering his negro fireman, Sim Webb, to jump to safety, Jones stayed in his cab to save passengers in 12 coaches behind him. He perished in the terrific collision.

He had become an engineer at 30 and arrived at the top for railroaders early in 1900 when he was assigned the famous "Cannonball," the "pride of the Southern rails."

Neither Webb, the fireman, now living in Memphis, Tenn., nor Jones's widow, the former Janie Brady, living in Jackson, Tenn., have much patience with the historical inaccuracies of the song.

Mrs. Jones said Casey didn't "kiss his wife at the station door" before the tragic run, as the song relates. She said she and their two sons and daughters were still living in Jackson, Tenn., when Jones started the run from Memphis.

Some versions of the song ignore geographical factors altogether. One would have Casey Jones pulling "up the Reno hill" and later warning his fireman, "We're go'n'ta reach Frisco but we'll all be dead." Other versions have Casey's locomotive crashing head-on into another engine.

Fireman Tells of Jump

Speaking at the Cayce dinner, Webb, now gray, said he followed Jones' order to "take your place to jump, 'cause it's two locomotives that's a-bound to bump." The negro hit the grit and rolled into a clump of bushes.

Casey remained in the cab and the "Cannonball" plowed through a caboose, a car of corn, a car of hay and half way through a car of lumber before it stopped.

Grieving fellow workers took his scalded body from the wreckage. Several days later he was buried at Jackson, Tenn., within earshot of two railroads. Even now gruff engineers lightly tug their whistles in salute as their locomotives roar past the cemetery.

The song about Casey was not written deliberately. It didn't appear until more than two years after the crash. One account has it that a negro railroad shop worker started it in either Canton or Memphis. Shop boys hummed it and made up new verses. Later Eddie Newton, a song writer, visited Canton, scored the song and had it published.

Historical—1938

Chicagoan Prizes 72-Year-Old Copy of Harper's Weekly

Tenderly carrying a parcel priceless in its sentimental value to him, John Barnes, 3355 Wabash avenue, walked into the Bee office this week and unfolded on the editor's desk a well-worn copy of Harper's Weekly for the issue of April 28, 1866.

The paper, over 72 years old, was the property of his grandfather, Rufus Barnes, who died here on August 28 last. Mr Barnes was a native of Tennessee, and came to Chicago two weeks before his death. He was blind, and in all probability the paper which his grandson prizes so highly was the last copy he had been able to read.

"Harper's" John Barnes said, 'has offered me $50 for this issue. You know", he continued, 'they have since discontinued their weekly publication and are now printing a monthly magazine. I don't feel, however, that I can part with it. I just felt,' he added, "that you would appreciate its worth."

Slave Auction in Cairo

Pointing to an etching on the front page of the sheet, depicting the government auction of slaves on the levee of Cairo, Ill. Barnes explained:

"That slaves were auctioned in Cairo has been consistently denied." Another etching of interest was one showing a lone colored member of the House of Representatives during its lobbying for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

Of interest to milady in 1866, as the paper showed, was Paris fashions for the spring. Believe it or not, today's fashions bear a close similarity. Barnes said he was contemplating taking the paper to New York where he will exhibit it during the coming World's Fair in 1939.

'Too Thoughtful to Be Happy

Knowledge From Books Deepened Fred Douglass' Hatred of Slavery

Frederick Douglass, the great Negro abolitionist and statesman, escaped from slavery at Baltimore, Md., 100 years ago yesterday. The accompanying story was written by Douglass himself as part of a chapter in a book on his life. Reading this story, with its striking lessons for us of today, one understands more clearly than ever why Douglass could not go on as a slave.

By Frederick Douglass

When I was about 13 years old and had succeeded in learning to read, every increase of knowledge, especially respecting the Free States, added something to the almost intolerable burden of the thought—"I AM A SLAVE FOR LIFE." To my bondage I saw no end. It was a terrible reality, and I shall never be able to tell how sadly that thought chafed my young spirit.

Fortunately or unfortunately about this time in my life I had made enough money to buy what was then a very popular school book viz: the "Columbia Orator." I bought this addition to my library of Mr. Knight, on Thames Street, Fell's Point, Baltimore, and paid him fifty cents for it. I was first led to buy this book by hearing some little boys say that they were going to learn some little pieces out of it for the Exhibition.

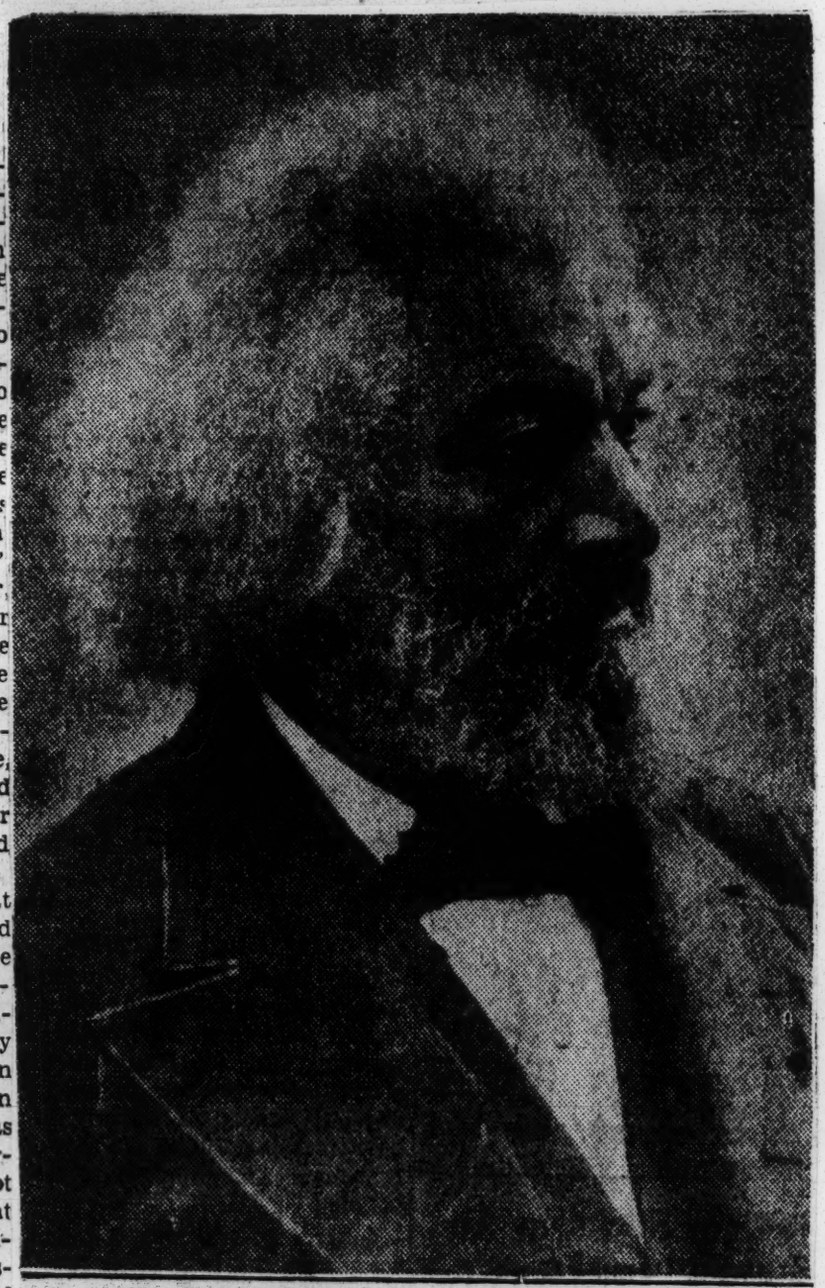
This volume was indeed a rich treasure, and every opportunity afforded me, for a time, was spent in diligently perusing it. Among much other interesting matter that which I had perused and reperused with unflagging satisfaction, was a short dialogue between a master and his slave.

Argument For and Against Slavery

The slave is represented as having been recaptured, in a second attempt to run away; and the master opens the dialogue with an upbraiding speech, charging the slave with ingratitude and demanding to know what he has to say in his own defense. Thus upbraided, and thus called upon to reply, the slave rejoins that he knows how little anything that he can say will avail, seeing that he is completely in the hands of his owner; and with noble resolution calmly says, "I submit to my fate." Touched by the slave's answer, the master insists upon his further speaking, and recapitulates the many acts of kindness which he has performed toward the slave and tells him to speak for himself. Thus invited to the debate, the quondam slave made a spirited defense of himself and thereafter the whole argument, for and against slavery, was brought out.

The master was vanquished at every turn in the argument; and seeing himself thus vanquished, he generously and meekly emancipates the slave, with his best wishes for his prosperity. It is scarcely neecssary to say, with such an origin and such an ending—read when the fact of my being a slave was a constnt burden of grief—powerfully affected me; and I could not help feeling that the day might come when the well-directed answers made by the slave to the master, in this instance, would find their counterpart in myself.

This, however, was not all the fascination I found in this "Columbian Orator." I met there one of Sheridan's mighty speeches, on the subject of Catholic Emancipation Lord Chatham's speech on the American war, and speeches by the great William Pitt and by Fox. These were all choice documents to me, and I read them over and over again, with an interest that was ever incresing, because it was ever gaining in intelligence; for the more I read them, the better I understood them.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

rmed With a Powerful Weapon

The reading of these speeches added much to my limited stock of language, and enabled me to give tongue to many interesting thoughts, which had frequently flashed through my soul and died away for want of uterance. The mighty power and heart-searching directness of truth, penetrating even the heart of a slaveholder, compelling him to yield up his earthly interests to the claims of eternal justice, were finely illustrated in the dialogue, just referred to; and from the speeches of Sheridan, I got a bold and powerful denunication of oppression and a most vibrant brilliant vindication of the rights of man.

Here indeed was a noble acquisition. If I ever wavered under the consideration, that the Almighty, in some way, ordained slavery, and willed my enslavement for his own glory, I wavered no longer. I had now penetrated the secret of all slavery and oppression and had ascertained their true foundation to be in the pride, the power and the avarice of man. The dialogue

and the speeches were all redolen of the principles of liberty, and poured floods of light on the nature and character of slavery.

With a book of this kind in my hand, my own human nature, and the facts of my experience, to help me, I was equal to a contest with the religious advocates of slavery whether among the whites or among the colored people, for blindness, in this matter, is not confined to the former. I have met many religious colored people, at the south, who are under the delusion that God requires them to submit to slavery and to wear their chains with meekness and humility.

I could entertain no such nonsense as this: and I almost lost my patience when I found any colored man weak enough to believe such stuff. Nevertheless, the increase of knowledge was attended with bitter, as well as sweet, results. The more I read, the more I was led to abhor and detest slavery and my enslavers.

"Slaveholders," thought I, "are only a band of successful robbers, who left their homes and went into Africa for the purpose of stealing and reducing my people to slavery." I loathed them as the meanest and most wicked of men.

As I read, behold! the very discontent so graphically predicted by Master Hugh, had already come upon me. I was no longer the lighthearted, gleesome boy, full of mirth and play, as when I landed first at Baltimore. Knowledge had come; light had penetrated the moral dungeon where I dwelt; and behold! there lay the bloody whip for my back, and here was the iron chain; and my good, kind master he was the author of my situation

Distressed and Tormented By Thinking

The revelation haunted me, stung me, and made me gloomy and miserable. As I writhed under the sting and torment of this knowledge, I almost envied my fellow slaves their stupid contentment. This knowledge opened my eyes to the horrible pit, and revealed the teeth of the frightful dragon that was ready to pounce upon me, but it opened no way for my escape.

I have often wished myself a beast, or a bird—anything, rather than a slave. I was wretched and gloomy beyond my ability to describe. I was too thoughtful to be happy. It was this everlasting thinking which distressed and tormented me; and yet there was no getting rid of the subject of my thoughts. All nature was redolent of it. Once awakened by the silver trump of knowledge, my spirit was roused to eternal wakefulness.

Liberty! the inestimable birthright of every man, had, for me converted every object into an asserter of this great right. It was heard in every sound and beheld in every object. It was ever present to torment me with a sense of my wretched condition. I saw nothing without seeing it and I heard nothing without hearing it. I do not exaggerate when I say that it looked from every star, smiled in every calm, breathed in every wind, and moved in every storm.

I have no doubt that my state of mind had something to do with the change in the treatment adopted by my once kind mistress toward me. I can easily believe that my leaden, downcast and discontented look was very offensive to her. Poor lady! She did not know my trouble, and I dared not tell her. Could I have freely made her acquainted with the real state of my mind, and given her the reasons therefor, it might have been well for both of us.

Her abuse of me fell upon me like the blows of the false prophet upon his ass; she did not know that an *angel* stood in the way; and—such is the relation of master and slave—I could not tell her. Nature has made us *friends;* slavery made us *enemies.* My interests were in a direction opposite to hers. . . .

Casey Jones" Fireman t Monument Unveiling

10-13-38

CAYCE, KY.—Sim Webb stood in the midst of a crowd which assembled here last Sunday to honor "Casey" Jones, white storied engineer and listened Senator Barkley lead 2,000 persons in the unveiling of a monument in tribute to the renowned railroad pilot.

As speakers recounted how "Casey," 40 years ago, had driven his "Cannon Ball" through three freight cars at Vaughn, Miss., Webb's wrinkled countenance brightened thoughtfully. But when the engineer's last words, "Jump, fireman, jump; there's two locomotives a-goin' to crash!" were quoted, Webb rubbed his tear-filled eyes.

Sim Webb was the fireman who jumped.

SAVANNAH BATTLE AND NEGROES

A few days ago the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Savannah was observed. The battle was fought for the independence of the Colonies of this country. Of the battles of the Revolutionary War this one was especially noted. It was fought west of West Broad street, from which is now Railroad street, the station of the Central of Georgia, extending north to Oglethorpe avenue. It is supposed that Count Pulaski and Sergt. Jasper were mortally wounded where the station is now erected. Fighting on the American side were a number of French soldiers under command of Count d'Estaing. In reciting the history of this battle, the parts taken by Negro soldiers are never mentioned. There seems to be a studied effort to leave him out of the picture entirely, but he was there and gave an excellent account of himself. He was not there as a trench digger, especially, but a soldier, well trained and disciplined, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the others for American Independence. Most of the men under Count d'Estaing were brought from Haiti, a French possession, where the Negroes predominated. The blood of these men, mingled with that of white men, making hallowed the ground in that section of Savannah noted above. Not only did the Negroes fight in the Battle of Savannah, but in other engagements, even under General George Washington. As colored citizens we revere the Battle of Savannah.

Fireman Weeps As Casey Jones Tablet Unveiled

Duplicated 10-13-38 Courier Ga.

CAYCE, Ky.—(ANP)—While a crowd of 2,000 looked on Sunday at the unveiling of a marker to the memory of Casey Jones, the engineer famous in song and story, his colored fireman, Sim Webb, stood in tears as he revived memories of the accident leading to Casey's death.

Webb told the assemblage how, that day in 1900, Casey drove the Cannon Ball express through three freight cars near Vaughn, Miss. Just as the engines were about to crash, Casey called, "Jump, Sim, jump; there's two locomotives a-goin' to bump."

"It wasn't Casey's fault, though," Sim explained.

The ace engineer's widow and two granddaughters unveiled the simple stone-marker.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grinstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

12-23-38

Who was used as a subject of experiment to test the intellectual capacity of the Negro?

Ans.—Francis Williams, born of free Negro parents in Jamaica about 1700, was elected to be the subject of an experiment, which it is said the Duke of Montagu was curious to make, in order to discover whether by proper cultivation and training at schools and universities a Negro might not be found as capable of literature as the white man. After preparatory training, he studied at Cambridge, and later was able to write odes in Latin as well as in English.

Which of Phillis Wheatley's poems were first published?

Ans.—According to a very reliable source the first published works of Phillis Wheatley was "An Elegaic Poem on the Death of George Whitefield," 1770.

How many Negroes were there in the United States when the first national census was taken?

Ans.—In 1790 when the first national census was taken there were 757,208 Negroes in the United States. Of this number 697,897 of them were slaves.

Name three notable insurrections of Negro slaves in the United States.

Ans.—First, the insurrection led by Gabriel Prosser in Richmond in 1800; second that of Denmark Vessey in Charleston in 1822, and the third great insurrection led by Nat Turner in Virginia in 1831.

When was slavery prohibited in the state of New York?

Ans.—The state legislature passed an act prohibiting the sale of slaves in New York in 1785. In 1799 an act was passed which gave freedom to the children of slaves; and in 1817 there followed another act to become effective in 1827 providing for the complete abolition of slavery throughout the entire state. Therefore, July 4, 1827 is given as the emancipation day of the Negro in New York.

Historical—1938

EXPLORER'S BUST GIVEN HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Defender 6-4-38 Chicago, Ill.



Matthew Henson, only living survivor of the Perry exposition to the north pole, was presented with a bust of himself which was in turn given to Howard university Saturday in New York. The bust done by Henry W. Bannern, Harlem sculptor, was presented at a luncheon given by the Phi Delta Kappa sorority at the Roger Smith hotel on Broadway.

weeks of September, 1838, Doug as, disguised as a sailor, board d a train at Baltimore, Md., fo New York City. During thi period he hid in New York City narried Anna Murray, a fre voman, whom he had loved in Baltimore, and settled in Bed ord, Mass.

It was also during this period hat Frederick Douglass began to levelop his gift of eloquence by speaking in churches of the har rowing cruelties of slavery and of the passionate aspiration of the Negro for freedom.

The historic dash was made on September 3, 1838.

To Observe Centennial of Escape Of Fred Douglass From Slaver

Program Will Be Conduct ed Sat., Sept. 10 At Douglass Univ.

Douglass University, assisted by the St. Louis Federation will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the escape of Frederick Douglass from slavery.

Plan Huge Event

Beleiving that this is an event of great importance not only to the Negro, but also to America, Douglass University, which is named for Frederick Douglass, assisted by the St. Louis Federation which is composed of about forty different Negro educational, social, religious, and welfare organizations, will have a gigantic celebration of this epoch-making event.

There will be a parade of at least one hundred automobiles, which will start at the corner of Pendleton and Cook avenues. It will tour the city and end in front of the university, acrossed the street from Memorial Baptist Church, on Finney avenue near Grand avenue where the celebration will be held.

The main speaker will be Judge George L. Vaughn, long a student of Negro history, who will discuss the life of Frederick Douglass and emphasize his career as an abolitionist. The other speakers will be Mr. Frank A. Carter and Mr. Jesse D. Raypon, candidates for the State Legislature. Atty. F. L. Martin, invocation will be offered by Dr. E. Arlington Wilson, pastor of the church.

Music will be furnished by the Convention Chorus of the National Baptist Convention under the direction of Professor Antonio Haskell, assisted by Mrs. E. Arlington Wilson, and Professor J. Roy Terry, and by other musical organizations.

Other details will be mentioned next week.

All persons who will drive their cars in the parade or will allow their cars to be used are requested to leave the information with Mr. Clarence Marshall Riverside 2979.

Born in 1817, Frederick Douglass, the greatest voice for Negro freedom in those trying days of slavery, at the age of twenty one made his historic dash to freedom. During the first two

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August 19, 1938

Whispering Time Comes Again

By W. T. ANDERSON

And so Edgar Dunlap's head yields to the guillotine. No federal employe can hold his job and engage in politics—for the wrong man. But what about the federal district attorney, Lawrence Camp? Why, that's different. He is supporting the right man, even if his job is abandoned while he is doing it.

Probably at no time in the history of Georgia have people been any more afraid than now to let their names be connected with any criticism of the federal government. Many people come to The Telegraph to impart information or to offer comment on the Roosevelt attack on Senator George for the latter's disagreement with Roosevelt opinion. So and so is the case, say callers, but if you use it don't mention my name.

"Why not mention your name? It would add authenticity to the story, afford the reader a basis of evaluating the story or opinion, probably indicate to some extent the cross-section of human reaction to current events, add to interest in the subject—and how do you suppose we are to take the entire responsibility and punishment, if any, for presenting your views or news?"

"Oh, you know these are parlous times. You talk out on every subject, and you are already damned, so a little more won't hurt you. But as for me, my business might suffer, and who knows but I shall have to face the firing squad along with you when the time for additional purge shall come? I have to be careful."

When the armies or Sherman and Wilson held Georgia by the throat, in 1865, there was indeed great need for Macon and other Georgia citizens speaking in whispers about the federal government or any of its officials. Numerous blood-curdling stories are told about Yankee soldiers parading the streets and with threats and orders forcing the foremost citizens to take to the woods or other hiding places. Of course nobody native to this section agreed with the federal government at that time, and it required only an overt word or action to cause precipitation into the military guard-house. The federal government was ruthless in stamping out any and all opposition or criticism among the "traitors" and "rebels" who did not speak the same language as the president of the United States.

The late Major W. F. Anderson, who served in the Confederate army in Virginia for four years, returned to Macon after the surrender, and arrived amid the reign of Gen. Wilson. Major Anderson used to tell stories about the terrors of those days in Macon, when it was necessary to whisper, free speech was forbidden and free opinion was not tolerated.

He said that the basement of the Vineville Methodist church was used for a school-room. Major Anderson lived directly across the street, where Beverly place is now located. The boys would get out in front of the church or on the sidewalk and play marbles during recess. A squad of Negro soldiers in the Yankee army passed along one morning, and one of the soldiers kicked the boys' marbles out of the ring. One of the boys, named Bass, possibly 15 years old, cursed the Negro soldiers.

Next morning a squad of soldiers marched into the school-room and demanded to know which boy did the swearing at the soldier the day before. Bass promptly arose and stated that he did it, that nobody else was to blame. He was surrounded and taken out of the school-room, and when outside one of the soldiers stuck a bayonet into him. The soldiers dragged the wounded boy down the street, on the way to Macon.

Pratt Griswold, one of the school boys, ran to his uncle-in-law, Major Anderson, across Vineville avenue, crying out what had happened. Pandemonium reigned in the school-room and in the neighborhood, children scampered out of doors and through windows and scattered in every direction. Major Anderson quickly got his horse and buggy and overtook the soldiers and the boy at Vineville branch. There he pleaded with the soldiers to let him take the boy in his buggy, that the boy would die from loss of blood and exhaustion if he were dragged along like that. The soldiers finally consented, but insisted on surrounding the buggy to guard against escape. The boy was taken to military headquarters, and from there to his home on what is now Rose park, where he eventually recovered. The squad of Negro soldiers was transferred over night to some other section of the South, where they could proceed with their bayoneting under Yankee rule.

But the arrest and bayoneting served its purpose—that of teaching "rebels," even to the third and fourth generation, how dangerous it was to "resist" the federal government, even by word of mouth, as the boy had done. And that dread and fear lasts to this good day, according to daily developments in the offices of the Macon newspapers.

The Macon Telegraph was suppressed for printing incidents of the kind, and offering editorial opinion of what ought to be done. If any man had an opinion of his own, he knew well enough to keep it to himself.

Does history repeat itself? Thank God, we can answer this question with ballots now, instead of bayonets.

I Write As I See

By ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

[Editor's Note: Mr. Fauset's column, exclusively in the TRIBUNE, gives expression to his personal opinions, which do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of this paper.]

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ANNIVERSARY

WHETHER Tydings or Lewis wins in Maryland on September 12, it is dollars to doughnuts that neither one will be remembered a quarter century hence. Scarcely anybody outside the state of Maryland knows the name of the present two Maryland Senators, and I wager that not 10 Negroes in Philadelphia can give the name of a single Senator of Maryland who was in office before the terms of Tydings and Radcliffe, the present incumbents.



FAUSET

A CENTURY OF FREEDOM

BUT 100 YEARS AGO, ALMOST TO THE DAY, (SEPTEMBER 3, TO BE EXACT) A YOUNG UNKNOWN NEGRO SLAVE STOLE AWAY FROM HIS MASTER IN BALTIMORE, SPEEDING ON TO PHILADELPHIA FROM WHENCE HE PROCEEDED IMMEDIATELY TO NEW YORK CITY AND THEN TO NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS, WHOSE NAME TODAY IS KNOWN TO MILLIONS OF PEOPLE THROUGHOUT AMERICA AND THE WORLD; AND WHEN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES GETS THE KIND OF REVAMPING WHICH ITS ECONOMICS AND POLITICS ARE BEGINNING TO RECEIVE, THAT NAME WILL, LIKE ABOU BEN ADHEM'S, BE AMONG THOSE WHO "LEAD ALL THE REST."

THAT LAD WAS FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The more I study the life of Frederick Douglass, especially his first fifty years, the more I am impressed with his giant stature as a man, and the prouder I feel because I am a Negro, born to continue the struggle for our people and for toiling humanity which he so nobly conceived and carried on.

STUDY THE LIFE OF DOUGLASS

Every Negro should know the life of Douglass. Every Negro child needs to be inoculated with the thrilling, brilliant story of his many deeds, beginning with his early battles as a slave in Tuckahoe, Maryland, his attempted escape from St. Michaels (where Sandy betrayed him) and his actual escape from Baltimore in 1838, on thru his colossal achievements, first with the Garrisonians in Massachusetts and elsewhere, and subsequently as editor and travelling orator until his people were emancipated from slavery.

Do you know that story, reader?

If you do—then tell it to others, especially our children. If you do not—then get a story of his life at once—preferably his own story (My Life and Times, My Bondage and Freedom, etc.), or if these are not available, then one of the fairly numerous brief accounts of his life which may be found in volumes dealing with Negro biography.

BUILDING A NEGRO TRADITION

Do that before another week goes by. Let it be your start in building or renewing a Negro tradition. What Peter has meant to the Christian church, and Abraham Lincoln or Washington to the American state, Douglass should mean to the Negro people of this country. A genius, a giant, a super-man, a colossus—one who would have made his way with the great in any age and any civilization—yet one who was a representative Negro whom any of us may try to emulate.

DOUGLASS WAS NO FREAK OR GLARING EXCEPTION. EVEN IN HIS TIME THERE WERE OTHERS LIKE REDMOND, RUGGLES, PURVIS, FORTEN, HARRIET TUBMAN AND SOJOURNER TRUTH WHO WERE BLAZING THE TRAIL WITH HIM. LIKE THESE OTHERS, HE WAS A TORCH-BEARER, A HARBINGER OF DAYS TO COME WHEN STRUGGLES LIKE THE PRESENT WOULD DEMAND OF US THE KIND OF BOLDNESS WHICH MAGISTRATE RAINEY, FOR EXAMPLE, RECENTLY HAS BEEN AND IS DEMONSTRATING.

One hundred years ago we were slaves. Today we are a free people! Carry on, O youth of today! Out of Douglass' immortality, carve a spirit which will assure a matchless immortality for the Negro people of America!

Historical - 1938

Franklin, Tenn., News
January 20, 1938

The first Negro school in the United States was established at Nashoba (near Memphis) in 1825, by Frances Wright who believed that to give liberty to a slave before he understood its value was to impose a penalty rather than to bestow a blessing. She interested many prominent Tennesseans and slaveholders in her advocation of gradual emancipation and industrial education of the Negro. Shortly after her school had been inaugurated her health and she went to Paris to recuperate. After a short time Miss Wright learned that race equality, free love, and amalgamation of the races was being taught at her school. She hastened back to correct the evil done, but failure was inevitable. In 1830, she freed her thirty slaves and sent them to Haiti.

In 1801, Tennessee passed the first laws in the continent with severe penalties against dueling. Later, penalties were imposed upon duellists who skipped out of the State to fight. Even now a newly elec[illegible] of Tennessee must take oath that he has not taken part in a duel.

Halls, Tenn., Graphic
January 21, 1938

FIRST NEGRO SCHOOL ESTABLISHED NEAR MEMPHIS

The first Negro school in the Unitel States was established at Nashoba (near Memphis) in 1825, by Frances Wright who believed that to give liberty to a slave before he understood its value was to impose a penalty rather than to bestow a blessing. She interested many prominent Tennesseans and slaveholders in her advocations of gradual emancipation and industrial education of the Negro. Shortly after her school had been inaugurated her health failed and she went to Paris to recuperate. After a short time Miss Wright learned that race equality, free love, and emalgenation of the races was being taught at her school. She hastened back to correct the evil done, but failure was inevitable. In 1830, she freed her thirty slaves and sent them to Haiti.

AT GRAVE OF CRISPUS ATTUCKS



Exercises are held annually on March 5 commemorating the heroic patriotism of Crispus Attucks, black, first martyr to the Revolution, and his fellow martyrs.—Crispus Attucks Political Club will this year hold indoor exercises, on March 6, following the outdoors ceremonies on Saturday, March 5. Colored citizens are urged to attend on both days. Full particulars in next week's paper. In picture above, kneeling beside wreath, is shown William Monroe Trotter, who inaugurated the annual rites.

Quarterly 2-19-38 Boston, Mass.

Tablets for Sherman's March

Speaking before the Kiwanis Club of his home town Friday, Editor Jere N. Moore of the venerable Milledgeville Union-Recorder, who is also publicity director for the state planning board, urged that the route of Sherman's march to the sea should be marked by suitable tablets at all important points. He frankly said his motives were "commercial as well as historical" since he wanted "to attract the Yankee tourists."

Mr. Moore ventured the statement that he would be criticized for making the suggestion, but we can see no ground for criticism. Sherman left a trail of destruction and distress. It was an acknowledgment that since the Confederacy could not be suppressed by arms it would have to be subdued by starvation, and after all this was a tribute to the valor of our soldiers.

Moreover, the resistance to Sherman from the time he entered the state furnished a series of heroic incidents. The battles around Atlanta were among the bloodiest of the war. Wheeler's cavalry alone wrote a deathless epic.

Miss Mitchell's Gone With the Wind has kindled a new interest in that famous march to the sea. Mr. Moore is correct in saying that "Yankee tourists" will be interested in these markers and there is nothing of which we should be ashamed. It is not success alone which brings out the full measure of character. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." The time should come when every historic event in Georgia should be commemorated with suitable tablets, and surely that famous—or infamous—march cannot be ignored.

Springfield, Tenn. Times
January 20, 1938

Historial Event Of Tenn. Given By PWA

Oddities in the history of Tennessee gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project, Works Project Adminsitration, Nashville, Tennessee.

In 1859, the value of slaves in Tennessee was $110,960,267, or about 30 per cent of the entire wealth of the State.

In 1847, William Strickland requested the General Assembly to make a resolution authorizing the foreman of the building, "to eject miscievous boys and young men who indulge in writing passinades and vulgar words upon the walls of the State Capitol."

In 1830, a man convicted of whipping his wife received the distinction of being the first person form Dickson County to be sent to the State Prison.

Memphis: In 1830, the majority of the turnpikes were owned by individuals or corporations who charged toll for those traveling over them. So the building of the railroads was challenged by those who did not want competition. Expressing their objections in the newspapers they advocated that, "the smoke will poison the grass ,trees and crops, and the sparks will set fire to the houses along the line of travel and when the locomotive comes into use horses will automatically disappear and there will be no market for hay or corn."

Cumberland Furnace (Dickson County), is the oldest iron furance West of the Alleghany mountains. It was established by James Robertson in 1793, and later operated by Montgomery Bell. Cannon balls cast at this furance were used by Andrew Jackson's army in the Battle of New Orleans. In 1850, iron ore found in the nearby hills took first prize at the World's Exposition in London This plant, after having closed for several years has resumed operation.

Chattanooga: After the Civil War the progressives and the conservatives were continually blocking each other's moves. The progressive advocating electric street cars to take the place of the mule-drawn cars met with bitter opposition. The conservatives contended that, "this new agency electricity, would stop the watches of the passengers."

"Have you seen Sam?" was in 1854 the password of the American Party, a new political order which arose in part form the ruins of the Whig Party. This new order because known as the "Know Nothing Party." as members being questioned regarding it would reply, "I know nothing."

In 1829, Isreal Cole presented President-elect Andrew Jackson with the "Jackson Cheese" a one hundred pound cheese put up in a tub.

In 1826, Smith and Quinn of Nashville advertised a large assortment of ladies shoes—with heels.

The Gazette, Tennessee's first newspaper was published in 1791, by George Roulstone, near Rogersville. It was one of the three newspapers in the entire continent west of the mountains at the time. In 1792, Roulstone, who was also the first postmaster in Tennessee moved his press to Knoxville where he printed the first book to be published in the State .

The first church erected in Tennessee was the "Taylor Meeting House" (Presbyterian). This church was constructed a short time prior to 1777 about four miles west of Blounstville, Sullivan County.

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Opelika. Ala. News
March 29, 1938

HOW DIXIE GOT THAT WAY

In the schools of Tuscaloosa a few days ago, says the Tuscaloosa News, someone raised the ever recurrent question: How did "Dixie" get its name?

We still have no idea, but we do know that several theories have been put forward, and that this same matter was being discussed by three or four Southern newspapers only a few weeks ago.

In Richmond, Va., a prominent banker claims that the term was first applied to money issued by a New Orleans bank prior to the War Between the States. This money was principally in $10 bills. Because so many of the people in Louisiana were French, the bills were printed in French one one side and in English on the other. The French word for ten is "dix," and it wasn't long—so the story goes!—until everybody was calling the bills "Dixie" money. From this, Louisiana came to be known as the "Land of the Dixies," or as "Dixie Land," and the appellation for the entire South soon followed.

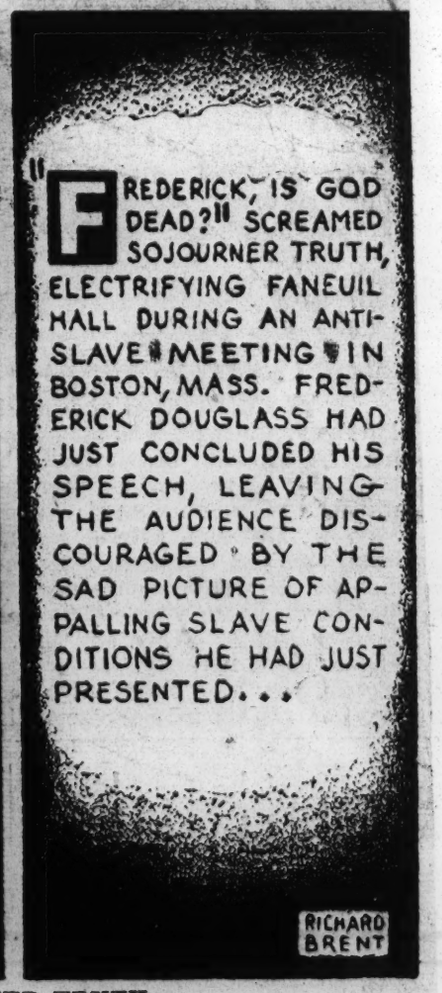
Another explanation, which a lot of people in the East favor, is the one which concerns the kind-hearted slave owner of a large plantation on the island of Manhattan during the latter part of the 18th Century. This man was named Dixie, and his good treatment of the negroes caused them to regard his plantation as an earthly paradise. When any of the slaves were taken away, they allegedly pined for "Dixie's," singing and talking about it constantly. Then when slavery gravitated southward the same ideal of Dixie was taken along, and the chants of the former slaves of this plantation became so widespread that Dixie became a name among the negroes for all kind Southern homes.

A third explanation, and one in which far more credence has been placed than in the Manhattan Island story, at any rate, is that Dixie evolved from the name of Jeremiah Dixon, one of the two English engineers who surveyed the southern border of Pennsylvania and laid out the Mason and Dixon line, which became the dividing point between slaveholding and free states.

But take your own choice. No matter which way you step, you are bound to get into an argument—and you'll probably be wrong, too.

GUIDING LIGHTS
By Richard Brent





SOJOURNER TRUTH

Sojourner Truth, formally Isabella, was among those who had initiative and courage enough to challenge the Nation on the question of slavery . . . She had once been a slave, but escaped from the inhuman system in 1827 and began her memorable fight for the liberation of her people . . . Sojourner traveled all over America preaching the doctrine of freedom for the slaves and raising funds to help them . . . She visited President Lincoln at the White House and received a generous contribution toward her slave fund . . . Although she was uneducated, her forceful speeches had a powerful effect on her listeners . . . After the Civil War and emancipation of the slaves she toured the country for many years helping the freed Negroes adjust themselves to their new life and new problems . . . Her name is indelibly written on the scroll of our immortals.

Historical — 1938

THE NEGRO AND THE CONSTITUTION

Slavery is as old as man himself. Man is not the only animal that enslaves slaves. The ant enslaves ants, the hermit crab enslaves trilobites and the oak, the mistletoe. But no slavery has been degraded like that of the Negro in the United States. The Jews were slaves for four hundred years in Egypt, yet their descendants became great rulers in that land. Even in Greece, Rome and Russia Negroes who were slaves came to be great rulers---one was Emperor of Rome.

Negro slaves in America were employed to teach and preach to white people. I would mention Black Harry and Henry Evans and also Jacob Bishop who served as pastors of the First Baptist Church of Virginia City (white), Andrew Bryan, William Lemon, Lemuel Haynes and others often preached acceptably to white congregations. But Negroes were not the first slaves in America. The Indians were enslaved by the Spaniards, but without success, and there were indentured white servants here twelve years before Negroes were brought to this country.

THE FOUNDING OF VA.—1607

The first emigrants who came to Virginia were young men of the nobility of England who had never done a day's work in their lives. They were eager for gold and adventure. Several of the emigrants were carpenters, bricklayers, masons and other skilled laborers; the remainder were worthless criminals and vagabonds from London. All the men were offered free passage to Virginia and food, clothing and shelter while in the employ of the company. Indentured servants were pledged to from four to seven years of hard labor and at the end of their servitude they were allotted five acres of land.

In 1619 when the first Negro slaves were sold at Jamestown, Virginia, there were one hundred and five indentured whites who were accorded the same treatment as that given the Negroes. History shows that they often married each other. The Negroes were served in the homes of the rich planters as maids, cooks, waiters, and caring for the horses and carriages, and as coachmen. Many were overseers in the fields, with whites under them, which caused much jealousy and hatred. The place of honor given to the black mammies was too much for the "poor white trash" as they were called.

History shows that 375,643 indentured servants were sent to the South from 1607 to 1688. In 1624 there were 23 Negro slaves and 211 indentured whites. In 1618 Virginia planters exported twenty pounds of tobacco with the labor of indentured servants. By 1850 the agricultural productions of slave-labor amounted to $178,635,000 per year.

With this money we could have bought all the railroads in the United States. We could also build and equip colleges in each of the states and in Hawaii and the Philippines at the cost of $2,000,000 each; we could erect and equip high schools at $200,000 each; one hundred billion dollars would accomplish anything that could be devised by the most ardent advocate of public improvements. We have been robbed because our labor brought profit to others rather than ourselves.

DRED SCOTT DECISION

That a Negro had no rights in the federal government; that he had no right to sue in the federal court, only in the state in which he was freed, and that state could disfranchise at will; that he was property like the mule or horse; that he had no right that a white man had to respect—this was the decision of Chief Justice Taney who was a decendant of the indentured servants of the South, as were Ben Tillman and others in high office who manifested a violent hatred of the Negro. Even to this day more than one-third of the South belongs to this group.

EMANCIPATION — JANUARY 1, 1863

The Dred Scott decision and the Emancipation Proclamation caused the Civil War, after which the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments were added to the Constitution of the United States, which made 4,000,000 Negroes citizens. For two hundred and forty years we had no right in the federal government, but now we can vote, sue in any court in the states and are full-fledged citizens of the United States.

When set free in 1865, Negroes owned 14,233 homes and about 21,000 farms; their actual accumulation of wealth was about 1,000,000 the most wonderful progress ever made by any race of people while under bondage.

In devotion to the flag we have never been found wanting. History shows that 3,000 Negroes saw service in the Revolution and for 240 yrs. the Negroes' unparalleled devotion to their masters could never be excelled. During the Civil War they were often left behind as the sole support and protection of families of Confederate soldiers and not an instance is recorded in which one violated his sacred trust. In many cases there were five hundred Negroes to a single white man, and yet through their dusky throngs the women and children walked in safety, and unprotected homes were unmolested. But times have changed and today the whole South is clamoring to defeat the anti-lynch bill, for, as they say, the protection of white women. It is our opinion that the black women are more in need of protection.

The danger of amalgamation is not from the Negro but from the white man. In 1850 there were in the United States 411,552 mulattoes, nearly all being the offspring of black slaves and white masters. In 1850 in the free states there were 57,443 mulattoes, but for the most part they were not born there. It is worthy of note that in the free states where the Negro was treated more as an equal of the white man, there were comparatively few mulattoes. New Hampshire, the state which goes farthest toward equality between the races, had less mulattoes than any other state. In 1850 New Hampshire had 172 mulattoes, while Virginia had 81,531. Records show that there is more amalgamation in the last seventy-two years in any one southern state than there is in all the northern states put together. Today there are 3,765,148 mulattoes in the United States; more than ninety per cent of them from the South.

FROM 1850 TO 1860

In 1850 the Fugitive Slave Law was passed which allowed owners to hunt for and claim their runaway slaves in any part of the Union. By this time there were hundreds of fugitives who had found freedom and made homes numbers of those who had for years enjoyed the blessings of liberty were claimed and dragged back into slavery. The law became a broad cover under which the kidnapping of free born persons of color was extensively carried on, as men, women and children born free, were dragged from their homes and consigned to helpless bondage. This outrage stirred to action a great protest. Harriett Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" came forth with new zeal, and Frederick Douglass and many other prominent men and women of both races rose in defiance of these fiendish deeds perpetrated by heartless kidnappers. The Fugitive Slave Law did much to arouse pity and sympathy for the Negro.

During this trying period, the descendants of the indentured servants were in full control of the South. Charles Sumner, the learned and distinguished senator from Massachusetts, and the unfailing friend and defender of the slave, was, on May 22, 1865, struck down and beaten with a cane while seated at his desk in the Senate room. His assailant was a member from South Carolina who had taker offense at a speech made by Senator Sumner.

Without the protection of the law, the African slave accumulated a great deal. The 422,000 Negroes who were free before 1865 paid $160,000,000 for their freedom.

Now after seventy-two years we can boast of our progress; we laud our men and women for the degrees which they have earned and for the fraternities and sororities to which they belong, but with all this, Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington are the only leaders we have had since the Civil War—not one of our learned students of today has come forth to lead the race.

At the close of the Civil War we had enough churches to last us a century, but Negroes now have 58,000 churches with an approximate value of $382,000,000 The Baptist alone have 23,104 churches with 3,255,044 members The Catholics have 21,000,000 members and 18,000 churches.

We pay as much as $400,000 for a church when we could lay our own bricks and drive our own nails; we give the white people all this money when we know there is very little chance of it finding its way back to us. It is plain stupidity. It costs us $500,000 a year to maintain our churches and we have nothing to sell nor do we manufacture any part of the material that goes to maintain them; all churches and no business is death to any people. We have been calling big conventions and big parades until we have paraded out. In seventy-two years we have earned $100,000,000,00, and we boast of our churches when we have not built a city of any note since we have been free.

We could own Chicago and many other cities like it, considering all the money we have made. In 1880 Negroes could have bought all the property in South Chicago for a song. At this time a Jew was unable to stop at any hotel and was forced to push a cart through the streets to make a living, but today he almost owns Chicago, just as we could have done.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR IS NOT QUITE HERE, THE DOOR IS NOT WHOLLY CLOSED, SO ARISE AND ASCEND THE LOFTY HEIGHTS. WE HAVE STOOD STILL LONG ENOUGH: ABOUT FACE! ! MARK TIME! ! ! FORWARD MARCH ! ! ! ! !

THE LANDING OF COL'D. AMERICANS

By STURGIS ROBINSON

The history of the Colored American in Massachusetts begins with the Africans brought over by the famous Mayflower on its second trip to these shores. The first voyage made by the Mayflower had as passengers immigrants from England.

Just where these Americans were landed is not known exactly any more than the various other places at which the famous ship docked, but probably the landing was made somewhere between North Weymouth and Plymouth, Mass. Both towns have good landing beaches.

The old families of color in Massachusetts and some of the old colored families in Nova Scotia claimed that their original ancestors landed at Plymouth. Dr. John Harvey Furbay Ph.D., in his "The Truth Is", states that the second voyage made by the Mayflower brought black men from Africa as slaves. Many old histories give various dates when slavery began in Massachusetts—the earliest late 1633, the latest 1637. The second trip of the Mayflower was before the dates given.

The records of the old colored families of the State of Massachusetts, declaring that their ancestors came as colonists and not slaves, may be correct. Most of the descendants of the first colored families used to take it as an insult when referred to as of slave ancestory.

The educated of that time claimed that slavery was introduced from New York into Massachusetts. Records show that slavery began in New York State about 1628 and this date is ten years prior to the date given for Massachusetts.

The old Massachusetts colored families were famed as family record-keepers. This was one reason that the first historian of color, W. C. Nell, a descendant of the Mayflower emigrants, was able to write his "Colored Patriots". For this reason, I am of the opinion that there is a doubt that the first colored men, landed in Massachusetts came as slaves. Even in the State of Virginia, we find that although colored men came there in 1619, slavery was not legal in Virginia until nearly fifty years after their landing; not only this, but soon after the legalizing of slavery in Virginia, we find laws being passed against the buying of white slaves by colored freemen.

Here, again, is a further proof that slavery was not an invention of the first white men who came to America and they evidently were free from any sort of antipathy toward the African. Further proof that the record of the first colored families are correct is that between 1633 up to 1770 there was a migration of colored people to Nova Scotia. These families claim never to have been slaves. In 1770, there was another migration from Canada to the Colonies; many joining General Washington's army to fight against England. The readers sense of logic will help to decide the question as to whether the first families of Colored Americans in Massachusetts and Virginia came over as Colonists and freemen or as slaves.

In summation, the following facts as to slavery in Boston, Mass., are as follows: the second trip of the Mayflower was probably around 1622-1623; the first mention of black slavery is in 1633 when Mr. Maverick of East Boston because the owner of three colored slaves. In 1680, 200 colored slaves were held in the State. In 1792, the free colored men and white attempted to make slavery unlawful. In 1767, another attempt was made to make slavery illegal—at that time there were 2,000 slaves in Boston. And as many white slaves mostly of Irish, Scotch and Cockney-English extraction.

In 1774, Caleb Dodge, a brilliant colored man who had been enslaved brought suit against his master claiming that it was illegal to enslave a man for life. The jury decided that Caleb Dodge was right. Hundreds of colored men freed themselves in Massachusetts by law suits, money being supplied them by the free colored men. In 1790, the colored people and white people made another attempt to make slavery illegal in Massachusetts. This time they were successful.

The above statements are evidences that the Africans on the Mayflower came over not as slaves but as colonists.

It is interesting to know by what name the colored race was called prior to the war of 1860. Old newspaper clippings, etc., refer to us as Africans at first. About Phyllis Wheatley's time, 1770, and on we were called Ethiopians. The old Opera House (Howard Theatre) in 1800 to 1858 used to jim crow their colored patrons. The instructions read: "Ethiopians will sit in gallery."

I bring these facts up because the old colored families claimed that the colored people who came over in the Mayflower came from Ethiopia and from Zululand and that they were warriors by trade. The constant use by the whites of the word Ethiopian may prove this a fact. The word "Negro" was not in use at all until 1860.

In Massachusetts we find nearly fifteen years between the first landing of colored men and the legalizing of slavery in Virginia nearly fifty years. The question is what were colored men doing in the interval? How is it that we find colored men buying slaves when it became legal? These men must have been colonists with land and money.

Lincoln's Speeches In Pre-War Period Prove Too Full Of Fire For Radio Censors

Revolutionary Right of the People to Dismember and Overthrow Banned from Talk

1865 Address Might Be Misunderstood

GARY, Ind.—(ANP)—Some of the statements in the 1865 inaugural address of President Abraham Lincoln are "too radical" to be repeated today, according to officials of WIND, local radio station

This decision was made when a song written by Earl Robinson, New York composer, came before the officials. It was to have been sung Tuesday night by the chorus of the Paul Robeson branch of the Young Communist League as part of a broadcast featuring Jack Kling, state secretary of the league.

The words of the song, taken directly from Lincoln's speech and set to music by Robinson, were:

"This countdy with its nistitutions belongs to the people who inhabit it.

"This country with its institution belongs to those who live it.

"Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right to dismember or overthrow it."

The radio officials censored the the last statement, claiming Lincoln's statement might be "misunderstood" and pointing out "that speech was made in 1865 and things are different now."

YCL leaders offered to change the objectionable phrase to "or their democratic right to change it," but WIND executives banned this also. The song was broadcast with the last phrase eliminated entirely.

Historical – 1938

Casey Jones' Fireman "Rides Again" In NBC Broadcast Tonight At 7



MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

Sim Webb, 65-year-old retired fireman of the Illinois Central Railroad, who has been called upon on numerous occasions to tell the oft-repeated saga of that immortal engineer, Casey Jones, with whom he rode that fatal morning of May 1, 1900, when Casey died at the throttle in a train wreck at Vaughn, Miss. Mr. Webb left for New York City Saturday night of last week to appear on the National Broadcasting System tonight at 7 o'clock as guest of Philip Morris Cigarette Program.

Tonight that ditty, "Casey Jones", and the thrilling history behind it will be heard over the National Broadcasting System at 7 P. M., CST. It will be related by the only living witness to the tragedy that befell that now immortal engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad Line, Casey Jones, whose death in a train crash gave birth to one of America's most plaintive and popular song numbers.

Sim Webb, 65, of 1456 Felix Avenue, was on duty as fireman on the morning of May 1, 1900, when Casey Jones, passenger crashed into a double-header freight train, on the main line, near Vaughn, Miss. Sim Webb will tell the story tonight on the Phillip-Morris Cigarette program.

He left Memphis Saturday evening of last week for New York City to be guest on this program. (He is shown with his ticket in his hand, just before departing from Memphis.)

LIVING MEMORY

Having been in retirement from railroad work since 1919, almost twenty years, Mr. Webb has nevertheless, been the "living memory" of the Casey Jones legend. Twice before, he appeared on "The People," a radio program sponsored by Sanka coffee, in which he paid tribute to Casey Jones.

"I'll always remember him for his courage, his democratic spirit, and his hearty handshakes," Mr. Webb asserted in an interview with the Memphis WORLD. Casey Jones was an expert whistle blower. He became known throughout the system for his famous "Whippoorwill Call." Everybody knew that Casey was on the line when he heard this whistle.

The retired fireman's run, before he became connected with Casey Jones was between Water Valley and Jackson, Tennessee. Mr. Webb stated that while he often ran across Casey Jones, who lived in Jackson, it was not until they both transferred to Memphis in 1900. He had made the Water Valley-Jackson run between 1887 to 1900.

CAME TO MEMPHIS IN 1900

"Casey Jones and I came to Memphis about the same time, in 1900," Webb stated. 'Before being assigned to the Casey Jones' engine, I ran with an old engineer, Sam Tate, for two weeks, to get conditioned to the new route. Casey had an old Memphis fireman, George Lee, as fireman, during his first two weeks in Memphis. From that time on, Casey Jones and I began our regular runs between Memphis and Canton, Miss."

The veteran Engineer Jones had been on this run only five months before the tragic occurrence took place, Webb stated.

"I remember it as well as if it occurred yesterday," Webb said, recounting this sad past with an expression of pensiveness. "We were making the run South to Canton from Memphis. At 8 o'clock in the morning on the first day of May, 1900, we crashed into a double-header freight. It had no flag, and was on the main line track."

KILLED INSTANTLY

Webb added that Casey Jones was killed instantly. "I was only shook up a little," he said.

The Casey Jones song came about as the result of a spontaneous ditty from a coal chute worker at Canton, Webb stated. He was Wallace Sanders, a colored hand who was working in the yards at Canton. One of the verses went:—

"The caller called Casey about half past four."
He kissed his wife at the station door;
He mounted the cabin with his orders in his hand,
And took his farewell journey to the promised land."

Mr. Webb asserted that Mrs. Casey, who still lives at Jackson, Tennessee, objected at first to the song, which was then hummed primarily by yard workers. It was not until the Leighton Brothers of Iowa got her permission to set the words to music that she consented to let the song be written under the caption of "Casey Jones". Today it has been heard around the world.

Mr. Webb to whom the Illinois Central is deeply indebted for the fine manner in which he has helped to preserve the tradition of Casey Jones, said that he has been following the brick-laying trade for a livelihood since his retirement in 1919.

NOW A BRICK-LAYER

Although he had planned to return to railroad service at the time he got a 90-day leave of absence, Webb added that he began to take to his old trade of brick-laying so well, that he decided to follow it as a career.

He lives with his wife and enjoys the best health. "I've never been sick to the extent that it was necessary to call a doctor," the veteran railroader declared. He has four sons and three daughters, all grown; and seven grandchildren.

Tonight Casey Jones and Sim Webb will ride again in the memory of the old fireman, and one fancies that recollections will be vivid enough to make the "Whippoorwill Call" of Casey Jones echo across the years.

CHARMS OF OLD NATCHEZ

Tourists May Now See There the Final Chapter in an Epic of the South

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NATCHEZ, Miss.—When tourists to the South during the next few months on U. S. No. 65 and U. S. No. 84 pass that straggling street bordering the Mississippi River beneath the city of Natchez, Miss., they will be viewing a final chapter in an epic of the South. Once the Sodom of the nation, Natchez-Under-the-Hill, now embracing but a handful of ruins, heard its death knell when the city of Natchez voted a bridge over the Mississippi River to Vidalia, La., on Oct. 26.

The single street exists today simply because it is used as a traffic junction from Natchez proper to the ferryboat. Within the next few months work is expected to begin on the bridge, to be financed jointly through PWA funds and a loan from the RFC. When the bridge is completed the street leading under the hill will not be needed, for traffic will be routed over the bridge directly from the bluff to the city.

While little has been written about Natchez-Under-the-Hill, many legends have been carried by word of mouth. A traveler to the site in 1768 reported that on the hill which comprises the Natchez of today only two or three houses existed, while the whole town lay beneath the hill.

* * *

THREE streets wide, the site of the town at that time is believed to have extended from the present location of the headquarters of the United States Government fleet, about a mile below Natchez, to historic Leonard's sawmill, just north of the city.

Natchez-Under-the-Hill arose in the latter part of the eighteenth century as a stopping place for river and road travel between New Orleans and the North. Consequently it grew up as a frontier town of brothels, taverns and gambling dens.

It was the turning point of the historic Natchez Trace, ancient road of the wilderness which ran from Nashville, Tenn., to Natchez and which is now being restored as a scenic highway.

By 1850 Natchez proper was a thriving cotton town, looking disdainfully upon its parent, Natchez-Under-the-Hill, in whose taverns originated all the rascality, thievery and murder for miles around.

* * *

IN these gambling houses John A. Murrel, gentleman bandit of the Natchez Trace, is believed to have concocted portions of his daring scheme to cause a slave rebellion, and while the planters were trying to quiet the uprising, to rob the cities of Memphis, Nashville, Natchez and New Orleans. The man came to naught.

In these same gambling houses, and up and down the river on steamboats, the game of poker as it is played today is said to have taken form. For gamblers who haunted the steamboats, preying upon their passengers, found a ready refuge in Natchez-Under-the-Hill.

One of the best known of these gamblers was Dick Hargraves, whose romance with the wife of a New Orleans banker almost caused Hargraves's death. He killed the banker in a duel, but the brother of the banker's wife, resolving to kill Hargraves on sight, met him in one of the reeking taverns beneath Natchez. In a bloody fight the brother was killed. A little later in New Orleans the wife stabbed Hargraves and killed herself. But Hargraves lived, later to become a major in the Union Army during the War Between the States.

* * *

OTHER stories of Natchez-Under-the-Hill are more legendary. It is said that a steamboat captain, angry at the keeper of a tavern, tied a rope around the tavern and attached the rope to his steamboat. Then, heading the boat down the river, he pulled the building from its foundations.

Denizens of this settlement watched Nicholas J. Roosevelt bring his first steamboat down the Mississippi River in 1811. Threescore years later they saw the steamboat Robert E. Lee beat the Natchez in the most famous race ever run on the Mississippi River.

But, with the triumph of the railroad over the steamboats, Natchez-Under-the-Hill dwindled. The river, shifting its course, claimed building after building.

The lackadaisical street that remains houses a few Negro families and a grocery store or two in the same buildings that knew wild days. Near these houses a Negro congregation has erected a church.

Already the streets of Natchez are teeming with out-of-State cars on their annual trek from the North to Florida. Licenses are appearing from the cold States of the Northwest and from the New England and the North Atlantic sections. Most of these travelers, pausing in the city, spend their time viewing the ante-bellum homes for which Natchez is so famous. Few see or hear about Natchez-Under-the-Hill unless they follow Highways No. 84 and No. 65 across the river.

BEATRICE LOPOO.

Republican Asks Credit For Bankhead's Victory

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Speaker Bankhead carried Winston County, Ala., in the last election for the first time in his political career, but a Republican colleague in the House jokingly claimed the credit today.

Representative Dewey Short of Missouri sent a letter to the Speaker for his contribution.

"The only way I can possibly account for your magnificent victory in the 'Free State of Winston,'" Mr. Short wrote, "is that I delivered a Republican speech in that county last September, assailing the New Deal.

"Because you now have the pre-eminent and signal honor of having broken this Republican stronghold, I am convinced that you should feel greatly indebted to me, and during the coming session of Congress I shall expect you to show me every sympathetic consideration."

Winston County refused to secede from the Union during the Civil War and has long been Republican territory.

HISTORICAL - 1939

Pictures Of Jefferson Davis And His Family





This week being the 50th anniversary of the death of Jefferson Davis, renewed interest is being directed to the life and career of the president of the Confederacy. These pictures are from the collection of Davis material in the Duke University library. At the left Jefferson Davis is shown with his wife, Varina Howell Davis, who lived until 1907. Their children are shown in the old print at the right, made about 1867: Jefferson, Jr., Margaret, William Howell, and Varina Anne (Winnie). Davis had four sons, outliving all of them. There are 700 letters in the Davis collection at Duke, being a part of the extensive Flowers collection of Southern Americana.

Death of Jefferson Davis Here 50 Years Ago Recalled

Character of Man Who Headed Confederate Government Still a Matter for Argument; Closing Years Restored Some Popularity, Gave Much Sadness

Wednesday will be the 50th anniversary of the death of Jefferson Davis, an occasion that brought together in New Orleans probably the greatest assembly of mourners the South has ever known.

Death in the home on the uptown river corner of First and Camp streets ended a career that was unsuccessful in business after the War Between the States but one that regained for the only president of the Confederacy a vast popularity that had waned during the darkest days of the conflict.

Although he outlived by many years his presidential contemporary, Abraham Lincoln, who was six months younger, Jefferson Davis' ill health, the death of two of his children, combined with his business failure, made his postwar days particularly sorrowful. He was 81 years old when he died.

Still Study Man

Despite the passage of half a century since the death of Davis and the funeral services that crowded New Orleans with visitors from all sections of the South, writers and historians have continued ardent study and research on the life and works of the man.

Historians declare Davis was at the same time the Confederacy's weakness and its strength. He brought to his office extraordinary abilities. A West Point graduate, he became nationally famous for his exploits as a colonel in the Mexican war. A Mississippi plantation owner, he was known for his etxraordinarily kind treatment of his slaves, going so far as to provide them with a form of self-government and a system of jury trials by members of their own race when petty misdemeanors were involved.

As secretary of war in President Pierce's cabinet he greatly strengthened the national defenses, and as a member of the United States Senate he was sincerely admired for his statesmanship and oratory. His farewell speech in the Senate after he had chosen to follow Mississippi in its secession from the Union was considered one of the most impressive of the time.

Poor Judge of Men

Davis was inaugurated president of the Confederacy February 18, 1861. That the South, an agricultural region, was able to provide itself with ample arms, munitions, naval equipment and other war supplies for a long period can be attributed in great share to Davis' organizing genius. Yet he possessed traits that unquestionably weakened the cause he championed. A sensitive, cold and sometimes obstinate man, he was an ill judge of character.

He was loyal to his friends to a degree that the virtue became a vice. Often he refused to replace officers who had notoriously failed at their commands. He made several blundering military decisions. Unpopularity was inevitable, and when the Confederacy collapsed, this man who was so extraordinarily loyal to his own friends found little of such devotion returned.

Imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, Va., for two years after the war, the confinement and mistreatment further impaired his delicate health, but in him the South saw a symbol of its own suffering, and a new popularity for Davis began. He was freed in 1868, without being tried for treason, traveled in Europe, and after returning to his native South, he spoke in public on many occasions, winning great respect.

Business Unsuccessful

But Davis despite his new popularity did not attain business success after the war. It is not generally known that he was in the insurance business from 1869 to 1872, as president of the Life Association of America, with headquarters in Memphis. A great many ex-Confederates of high military rank were associated with him, but the venture did not flourish, and he resigned before the business collapsed.

He was not suited temperamentally or by experience for a business life, and his other ventures in this direction were equally unsuccessful. At one time he was suggested for the presidency of the University of North Carolina. He was constantly faced with poverty; meanwhile two of his sons died, William Howell, in Memphis in 1874 at the age of 13 and Jefferson, Jr., of yellow fever in Memphis in 1878, aged 21.

To his very last days Davis, tall and imposing, remained the dignified figure he had been throughout his mature life. Adversity and disappointment left but little visible effect on his appearance. He died in New Orleans following a bronchial attack, and some months later his body was moved to Richmond, Va., where it remains today. His widow survived until 1907.

Letters Reveal Much

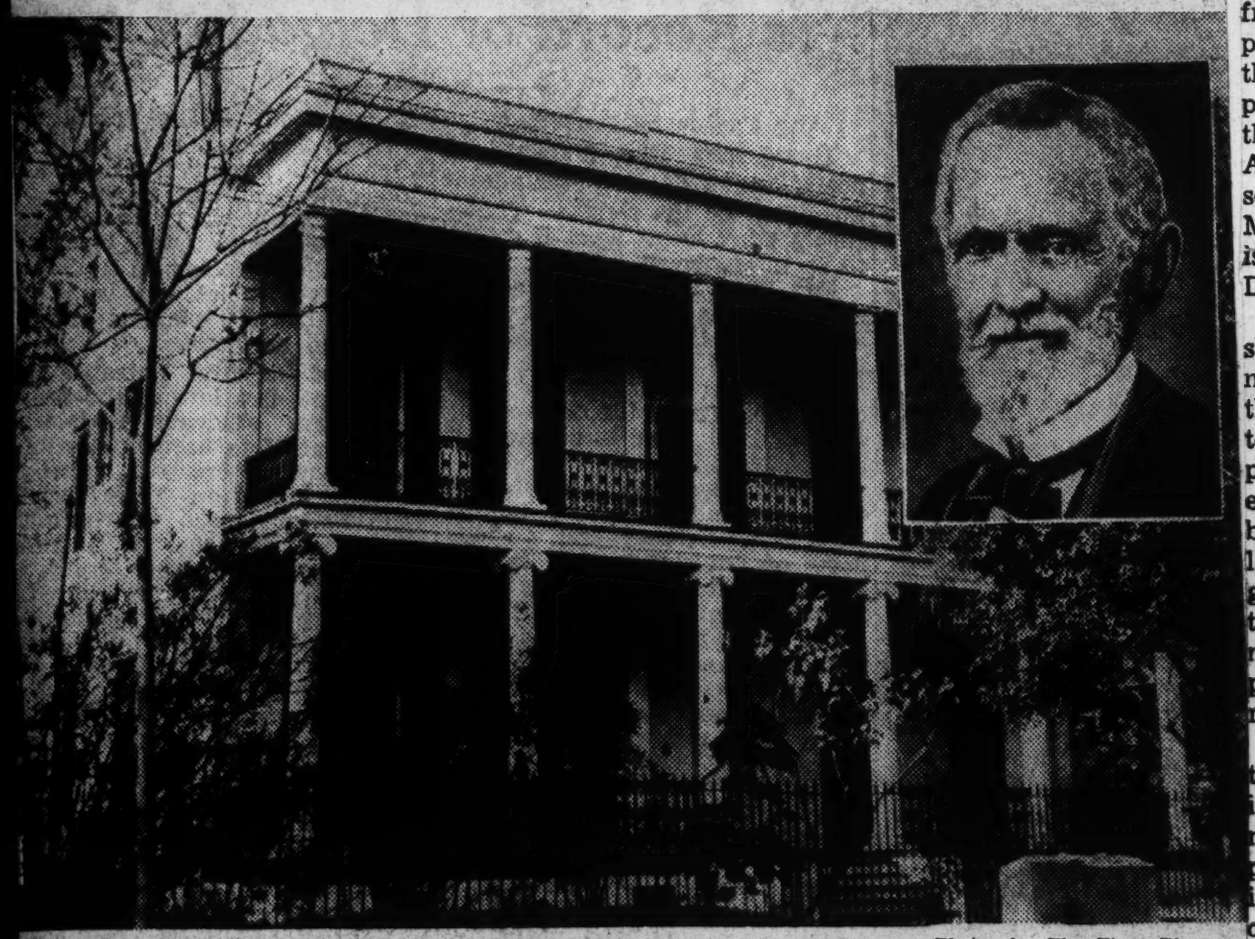
Recent perusal of some 700 Jefferson Davis letters preserved in the Duke university library, comprising a part of the Flowers collection of Southern Americana, has again focused attention to Davis' activities before, during, and after the war. Two hundred of the letters are in Davis' own hand, the others being addressed to him by a great many correspondents.

They concern his life from 1854 to his death, and provide a valuable store of information on the Confederate armies, economic conditions in the South, civil matters, dissatisfaction and disaffection during the closing years of the war, and numerous views on personal and public matters. Very few of these letters have been published, and they are increasingly provoking the interest of scholars and writers.

Jefferson Davis' life was so varied, and in many aspects con-

tradictory, that it will long provide abundant incentive for investigation and special treatment. Many shelves already are filled with his published papers and biographies—added to his own accounts of the Confederacy and to Mrs. Davis' own story of his life. The story of the War Between the States cannot be attempted without taking into account his important role in that tragic struggle. And now, 50 years after his death, writers are discovering new material on the man who loving his own slaves so well and treating them so humanly, could not believe that other masters did otherwise.

In Garden District Home Dixie's Head Died



—Photos by The Times-Picayune.

Jefferson Davis, only president of the Confederate States of America, who is shown (inset) as he looked in the closing years of his long and crowded life, died 50 years ago this week in the house shown above. It is on the uptown river corner of First and Camp streets.

Anniston, Ala. Star
December 3, 1939

Fitt's Position Approved

While there is justification for the annual meetings that are held by the survivors of the Constitutional Convention of 1901, in the opportunity which these meetings afford for pleasant association and reminiscence, it is believed that the meeting that was held in Montgomery last week missed an opportunity to rivet the attention of the people of the state on the necessity for a wholesale revision of our organic law, to the end that it may be brought more up to date.

It was well that that meeting should have been regarded as an opportunity for calling attention to the great abilities of some of those who sat in the convention—men, for instance, like John B. Knox of this city and the late Thomas W. Coleman of Eutaw, who were eulogized by some of the speakers. But it remained for William C. Fitts, now living away from the state, to sound the most constructive note of the assembly.

In a letter which he addressed to the convention, Mr. Fitts, a former attorney general of the state, admitted that the framers of the 1901 document did a good work for their day. It was necessary at that time, he said, for measures to be taken to check the indiscriminative voting of Negroes, who were being used to corrupt the electorate of the state as a whole. Too ignorant at that time to value the right of franchise, the Negroes were selling their votes in wholesale blocks, said Mr. Fitts, and in an effort to overcome that evil the white people were given to a process of ballot box stuffing that was teaching immorality to the young people of Alabama and other states similarly situated.

By erecting a series of safeguards against that practice by way of broadening the qualifications for voting in this state, the 1901 assembly succeeded in disfranchising most of the Negroes; but at the same time it disfranchised many whites, and that process of disfranchisement has accumulated with the passing of the years. The result has been that Alabama now casts fewer votes in its primary elections with respect to population than almost any other state in the Union. Accordingly, there are many thoughtful persons in the state today who will agree with Mr. Fitts that the poll tax law in this state is now in need of revision if Jeffersonian Democracy is to be continued.

Another reason why the Constitution should be revised has to do with reapportionment. As Mr. Fitts says, some members of the 1901 convention would not have assented to ratification of the document but for the promise that there would be reapportionment every ten years. That promise, however, has been continuously disregarded by the Legislature, including the one that met at Montgomery this year. It seems, therefore, that the only way the will of the majority can be made to prevail in this respect is for the people to demand a new Constitution in which reapportionment will be embodied.

Still another weakness of the instrument that was framed by the convention of 1901 is now being attacked by the Alabama Municipal League, which contends that the present Constitution is contrary in many of its inhibitions to local self government. Many of the cities of the state today are on the verge of bankruptcy and yet they cannot raise the necessary money by taxation under the present organic law properly to meet their obligations and carry on the functions that have been demanded of them progressively from year to year.

A constitutional convention always is expensive. But it is to be hoped that Governor Dixon will follow the Virginia plan and appoint a body of qualified citizens to study the present law as related to the constitutions of other progressive states and then have their recommendations for amendment of the Alabama Constitution submitted to the electorate in a special election. This plan would at once save money and give us a new body of fundamental laws that would be in keeping with the growth of the state and the many new conditions that have arisen since the 1901 document was drafted.

JEFF DAVIS MEMORIAL GIVEN O.K. AT LAST

Commonwealth Appeal
12-20-39

Alabama Art Commission Bows To U. D. C. Protests

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 19.—(AP)—After agreement to remove all appearance of putting Jefferson Davis against a cross, and to make him appear younger, the Alabama Art Commission unanimously approved today the Frederick C. Hibbard model for a statue of the Confederacy's president, about which a schism had developed in United Daughters of the Confederacy.

This action followed a hearing during which Mrs. Jesse C. Roberts, Alabama U. D. C. president, said members of the organization in this state would "prefer nothing rather thhan Jefferson Davis on a cross."

The recent Charleston convention of U. D. C. adopted the Hibbard model for the statue that wil l be placed on the grounds of the old Alabama Statehouse where Davis took the oath as president of the Confederacy.

Objections arose immediately in the Alabama organization, which favored a model by Bryant Baker, New York sculptor. U. D. C. members from several other states supported this viewpoint.

My Visit To Frederick Douglass

(Editor's Note: The author of this interesting article was formerly an Assistant District Attorney and for fourteen years dean of the Law Department of Shaw University. He was the first Negro member of the New York State Legislature and also ran as Republican candidate for Congress in the 21st District, New York. He is the author of many well known historical books and resides at 17 West 132nd street, this city.)

By EDWARD A. JOHNSON

In the fall of 1886, Miss Ednorah Nahar, elocutionist, and Miss Addie Smith, singer, started out from the Hub (Boston) where they had already made quite a reputation as entertainers, having as their patrons such personages as Maria Baldwin, the famous Colored High School teacher of Boston, Philip Brooks and Mrs. Josephine Ruffin, widow of Judge Ruffin, who was appointed judge by the famous Benjamin F. Butler, whom the Southerners were fond of calling "spoon" Butler on account of some alleged silverware having been appropriated by someone while Butler was making his famous cleanup of New Orleans, shortly after the Civil War.

They gave concerts and entertainments down the line until they reached Raleigh for a big show in behalf of Kittrell College, maneuvred by the Rev. R. H. W. Leake, meanwhile entertained by the teachers of Shaw University where there were some two or three hundred theological, pharmacy and medical students pursuing their courses. These two ladies "stirred up the Indians" as it were, and were overwhelmed with attentions. Miss Smith was medium sized, brown-skinned, affable and a good singer. Miss Nahar was rather petite, of the Porto Rican variety, rapid fire conversationalist and compellingly charming, and both of them were good lookers, as the saying goes. Miss Nahar rendered Lou Wallace's chariot race, Ben Hur to perfection, as well as many other grand selections. The entertainment came off in due time with a packed house in the Metropolitan Hall, and was the talk of the town for quite a while after. They went further South, even to New Orleans drawing good houses, and your humble servant accompanied them to Greensboro, N. C., and Dansville, Va., where he filled in an appearance with Miss Nahar, as Rudolph, in the cast of "Lear the Forsaken."

Lecturers, elocutionists, soloists, and musical concerts were all the go in those days, and included such personages as Hallie Q. Brown, Henrietta Vinton Davis, Richard Harrison, Daniel Webster Davis, elocutionists; Mme. Sissaretta Jones (Black Patti), Mme. Flora Batson Bergen, Mme. Hackley, singers; lecturers in the persons of Dr. J. C. Price, Ida Wells Barnett, Bishop H. M. Turner, I. Garland Penn, Ellen Watkins Harper, Mary Harmond, Fannie Jackson Coppin, etc.

In 1887, I happenel to be in Washington, D. C., and met Miss Nahar at Rev. Grimke's Presbyterian Church, where Fred Douglass was making a talk. It seems that Mr. Douglass had heard Miss Nahar recite, and wanted her to call on him and his wife at his Anacostia mansion, and it was arranged that Miss Nahar, another lady whose name I forget, and myself should visit Mr. Douglass on the following Sunday, and thereupon we made the journey in a vehicle across the long Anacostia Bridge and up the long hill until we reached the beautiful green lawn and spacious grounds of the grand Colonial Douglass home.

We found Mr. Douglass and his wife on the long columned veranda. In rising to greet us, he was over six feet tall, deep chested, broad shoulders, well built, a fine head with gray hair, and face covered with gray whiskers and full moustache over a well-shaped mouth, from which emulated a reverent voice full of warmth and rhythm. He made me think of the young Sioux Indian tribesman of the West, and was about their shade of complexion, looking every inch a chieftain and a noble specimen of humanity. His wife was a white lady, medium height and build, very pleasant to talk to and showing evidence of deep culture, and much interested in and attentive to her husband. Mr. Douglass, and his wife entertained us most graciously, and showed us many relics, spear heads, swords muskets and other memoirs of the John Brown Harpers Ferry Escapade. After this he took down his violin and gave us several renditions of "Ye Olde Times", and I think something which I understood to be "Loch Lamon", "Arkansas Traveller", and "Fishers Horn Pipe". We skipped a little of the light fantastic and the Virginia Reel with the aid of Mr. Douglass' violin performance. (Perhaps the talented Joseph Douglass inherited his musical aptitude from Frederick Douglass, his grandfather).

Negro Emancipation

I came away meditating upon the wonderful man I had seen and heard, and what he had done, for he had been the instrumental leader in the struggle for Negro Emancipation in this country, along with Garrison, Lovejoy, Sumner, Wendell Phillipps and others, and it was Douglass more than any other person who kept the camp fire burning and added fuel to the flame when things seemed to go down; and it was he who held "Lincoln's feet to the fire," as it were, until he got from him that immortal signature to the Emancipation Proclamation. I thought of his altercation with the overseer on the Maryland plantation, in his youth, when he gave that individual a thrashing, who was attempting to beat him with a hickory whip for not going on with his work while shaking with chills and ague; his escape, sleeping under a pile of leaves in the woods, and fed piece-meal by another slave friend, disguising himself on the railroad train to get to Baltimore, and there shipping as a seaman to New York, where he met sympathizers; and thence to New Bedford, and his later becoming the greatest oratorical champion of the freedom of the slaves, and his trip to England where he was received by great ovations, and how the Irishman said to a fellow Irishman, that if Douglass was a half-Negro, what could a whole Negro do.

Be it remembered that Mr. Lincoln did not go all the way at first, in the fight against slavery and was willing to compromise if he could free the slaves and save the Union, he would do it that way if he could save the Union without freeing the slaves, he would do it that way, but Douglass would not submit to this and insisted that there should be no compromise, but that the slaves should be freed whether the Union was saved or not saved. And after all the proclamation did not free all the slaves but left still in bondage those who were held by the Unionists instead of Secessionists around Norfolk, Virginia and certain parishes in Louisiana, — the slave owners there being allowed to retain ownership of their slaves.

Henry Russell, in his work, is authority for the statement that Lincoln was opposed to giving the ex-slaves their citizenship by a Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and so stated in his speeches. Andrew Johnson was alleged to have said that if Lincoln had lived, the Thirteenth Amendment could not have been passed.

Stampeded Convention

I next saw Mr. Douglass at Minneapolis where I went as delegate in 1891 to nominate Benjamin Harrison, as president. The large hotel lobby was jammed and packed, and Blaine rooters, and rooters for other candidates were creating pandemonium when Douglass appeared ascending one of the grand staircases leading up from the lobby. Someone yelled out, "Fred Douglas' and there was an immediate stampede in that direction with cries of "speech! speech!" Finally, the band played "John Brown's Body Marches On", and they crowded around Douglass and implored him until he said a few words, He received a great ovation. Blaine's people carried plumes symbolizing the phrase "Plumed Knight" as used by Robert Ingersoll in one of his nominating speeches. The delegates of that convention stood for Harrison, while the galleries and lobbies were crowded with Blaine rooters, who made such a demonstration at one time that the convention had to be adjourned, as no work could be done. The only one allowed to speak was a colored preacher from Kentucky with a stentorian voice, who whooped up the crowd for the Blaineites. Harrison was nominated by this convention, but was defeated at the polls by Cleveland. Whether or not Blaine would have had better success is problematic.

Mr. Douglass and his wife seemed to live happily alone at Anacostia, in surroundings that bore every evidence of culture and refinement. There were rumors of family estrangement on account of his marriage to a white woman, after the death of both, Mr. Douglass and his wife, and interment in Washington, Mr. Douglass body was disinterred and removed to Rochester, New York and placed beside that of his first wife, who was the mother of his children, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, and a company of others, including myself, visited the grave in 1918, and there is the bust of Mr. Douglass erected between the two graves, resembling very much the bust on the capstone of one of the pillars in the long corridor behind the Senate and Assembly Chamber at the State Capitol in Albany, along with that of Whittier, Longfellow, and others. There is an immense monumental shaft erected by the citizens of that community and other admirers in memory of Frederick Douglass at Rochester, New York; and while John W. Thompson, erstwhile Western New York Politician, was living, annual memorial exercises attended far and near, were held in honor of Douglass at Rochester, New York, and I was the speaker on two occasions at these exercises and Mrs. Talbert and her friends came over from Buffalo, all of which accounts for my presence at the tombs of Douglass and his wife.

Douglass and Grant

President Grant was a great General, and to him and his memory is erected the wonderful memorial shaft on Riverside Drive, New York, reaching high into the Heavens. He deserved it and more, but the work of Douglass made it possible for the work of Grant, and indirectly Grant was the creature of Douglass and his coadjutors. Grant appointed Douglass to the Marshalship of the District of Columbia, after he became President, and thus the creature grew larger than the creator; such is the dictum of human events, and points out the tendency of human kind to glorify the achievements of war more than the achievements of peace. Douglass may not have a monumental shaft on Riverside Drive, New York, yet his work and deeds deserve it, and such a shaft should be enshrined imaginatively, if not materially in the hearts of all Americans, the Negroes in particular, for this wonderful consecrated character who did so much for his time and generation.

James W. Jonhson, in his autobiography, points with pride to the fact that he once formally shook hands with President U. S. Grant, in his youth at Jacksonville. I point with still greater pride the fact that I not only shook hands with the great Frederick Douglass, but also had the pleasure of conversing with him in the hospitable researches of his home and family.

To have shaken hands and conversed with Douglass is quite enough for me.

Matt Henson, North Pole Explorer, Is Guest Of Honor At Concert Of The Monarch Symphonic Band Sunday

By LUCIEN H. WHITE

When former-Alderman Fred R. Moore introduced Matthew Henson, companion to Admiral Peary when the latter discovered the North Pole, Mr. Moore emphasized the several efforts he had made to secure governmental recognition for Mr. Henson's prowess, only to be marked with failure. He asserted a determination to continue the fight until the United States government has taken steps toward showing proper appreciation for Matt Henson's hardihood and fortitude, and for the fact that he is now the only living American who took part in the discovery of the North Pole.

The occasion was the monthly concert of the Monarch Symphonic Band, played Sunday afternoon, January 29, at the Girls' Junior High School at which time Mr. Henson was the special guest of honor. When presented to the audience, the intrepid explorer told modestly and briefly some of his experiences while making the memorable trip to the northernmost extremity of the world through the cold and ice of the Arctic. He spoke of the current belief of some people that the Negro could not stand extreme cold weather, but cited his own experience to prove the contrary. He said many of his companions were forced to turn back, and that even Peary lost all the toes on one foot except one, but that he, Henson, had all of his fingers and toes. The audience gave the hero an enthusiastic ovation.

The band was featured by the appearance of the conductor, Lieut. Fred W. Simpson, in the seldom heard role of trombone soloist. Lieut. Simpson is a virtuoso on this instrument, but his exacting duties as conductor prevent more frequent appearances. He played the fantasia, "Battle Cry of Freedom," written by the great cornetist of yesteryear, Liberati, as a cornet solo. Lieut. Simpson displayed his mastery of the trombone by the manner in which he rendered all the difficult passages, cadenzas, triple tonguing, slides, and arpeggios. The audience burst into applause, and he responded by giving a beautiful rendition of "The Rosary," by Nevins.

Several compositions were featured by the band, particularly the "Largo" and Finale from Dvorak's "New World Symphony." The Largo was a special arrangement by Lieut. Simpson. The Finale had never been played before in public by the band but the intricacies of its harmonic construction were skillfully and brilliantly interpreted by the fine musicians of Monarch Band, under Lieut. Simpson's baton.

The Prelude in G Minor by Rachmaniinoff, "Manana," a Chilean dance, by Missud; the Overture from "Mignon," by Thomas; the beautiful waltz, "Sobre Las Olas" (Over the Waves), by Rosas, and Lampe's medley of songs of the south, "The Sunny South," were played with skill and understanding, stirring the audience to heights of appreciation. The final hymn was "All Hail the Power," the audience joining the band, singing the words.

Chairman Arminius Hayne of the publicity committee, who also serves as commentator, introduced P. E. R. Herbert Jones, of Columbia Lodge No. 83, I. B. P. O. E. of W., Washington, D. C., who responded felicitously to the greeting, and spoke of his gratification that the band is again affiliated with the Order.

HONOR DOUGLASS at SQ. IN SO. END NAMED FOR HIM



Guardian 2-18-39 Boston Mass.

Group at Annual Frederick Douglass Exercises at Douglass Sq., Tuesday noon, Feb. 14, under auspices of Boston Branch National Equal Rights League—Louis Brems, representing Mayor Tobin, placed the city's wreath and delivered a splendid tribute to the noted abolitionist—other speakers were Ralph J. Banks, Vice President of League, Mrs. John B. Hall, Atty. Albert G. Wolff, presiding, and Rev. J. S. Myrick, offering prayer.

President and Queen Honored Fred Douglass

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Valuable letters, papers, and other documents shedding more light on the life and times of Frederick Douglass are being assembled, classified, and filed for public use by the historical records survey project of the Works Progress Administration. Seven Negro research workers are employed on the project.

The work is being done at the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home at Cedar Hill, Anacostia, D. C., overlooking the nation's capital.

This project has brought to public attention many little known facts concerning the anti-slavery movement, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. One letter in the collection bears the signature of Abraham Lincoln. Among other correspondence is a series of letters that passed between Frederick Douglass and the War Department during pre-Civil War days.

NEW DOCUMENTS FOUND

These and many other historic stored in dust-laden boxes in the attic of the Frederick Douglass Home, had been treasured for posterity through the years by Mrs. Julia W. Davis, now supervisor of the project.

Before President Roosevelt approved the allottment of funds for this project, there was a long effort to raise money to start the work now in progress.

In addition to cleaning, assembling, indexing, and filing the valuable papers of Frederick Douglass, the survey project employees are also cataloging the rare books in the library of the former slave. A number of rare books now out of print are a part of this collection. One of them is a first edition of "Ellicott's Journal—1803." The books in the Douglass home are valued at between $15,000 and $20,000.

Furniture, paintings, statuary, china, silverware, and art objects, which have a historic relationship to the era of Abolitionist agitation, are being catalogued by the WPA workers.

GIFTS—ONE A QUEEN'S

A set of spoons bearing the mace of the British throne was presented by Queen Victoria to Frederick Douglass in 1886 during his tour of England in recognition of his services to the cause of Negro emancipation.

A walking stick belonging to Abraham Lincoln was given to the former slave by Mrs. Lincoln after the death of the great emancipator.

A torn American flag, said to have used by John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859, came into the possession of Frederick Douglass.

These and many other historis relics are being prepared by the WPA workers for public display in the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home. The complete reference file on all documents, books furnishings, rooms, and art objects in the home is now nearing completion. This information is regarded as particularly important to historians, research workers, and students.

BEAUTIFYING GROUNDS

In addition to the work within the historic Douglass home, fifty National Youth Administration students of the Phelps Vocational School are applying their training as they beautify the 15-acre grounds surrounding the home.

Carpentry, cement work, botany, landscape gardening, and road work all come into play as these NYA students ply their skills and trades, and make the home of the Abolitionist a fitting historic shrine.

The NYA work is directed by Mrs. Sadie G. Mays, assistant director of Negro Affairs, National

Nation To Know More About Fred Douglass; Government Gives Funds For Research

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10—Valuable letters, papers and other documents shedding more light on the life and times of Frederick Douglass are being assembled, classified and filed for public use by a Historical Records Survey project of the Works Progress Administration. Seven research workers are at work on the project.

The work is being done at the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home at Cedar Hill, Anacostia, D. C., overlooking the nation's capital. Douglass' birthday is being observed February 12, with Abraham Lincoln's.

This project has brought to public attention many little known facts concerning the anti-slavery movement, the Civil war and the Reconstruction period. One letter in the collection bears the signature of Abraham Lincoln. Among other correspondence is a series of letters that passed between Frederick Douglass and the War Department during pre-Civil war days.

Approve Funds

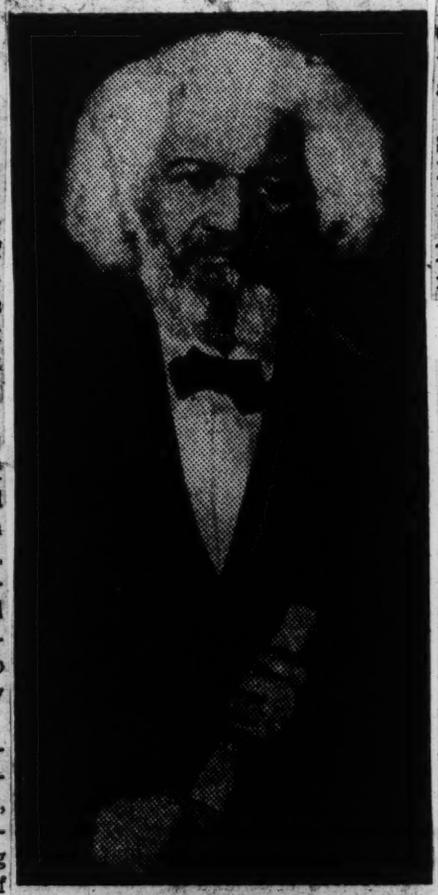
These documents, formerly stored in dust-laden boxes in the attic of the Frederick Douglass Home, had been treasured for posterity through the years by Mrs. Julia W. Davis, now supervisor of the project. Before President Roosevelt approved the allotment of funds for this project, there was a long effort to raise money to start the work now in progress.

In addition to cleaning, assembling, indexing and filing the valuable papers of Frederick Douglass, the Historical Records Survey project employes are also cataloging the rare books in the library of the former slave. A number of rare books now out of print are a part of this collection. One of them is a first edition of "Ellicott's Journal —1803." The books in the Douglass Home are valued at between 15 and 20 thousand dollars.

Furniture, paintings, statuary, china, silverware and art objects, which have a historic relationship to the era of abolitionist agitation, are being catalogued by the WPA workers.

Many Gifts Found

A set of spoons bearing the mace of the British throne was presented



FREDRICK DOUGLASS

by Queen Victoria to Douglass in 1886 during his tour of England in recognition of his services to the cause of emancipation. A walking stick belonging to Abraham Lincoln was given to the former slave by Mrs. Lincoln after the death of the Great Emancipator. A torn American flag, said to have been used by John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859, came into his possession.

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The NYA work is directed by Mrs. Sadie G. Mays, assistant director of Negro Affairs, National Youth administration, for the District of Columbia. Randall Evans of the Phelps Vocational school is the immediate supervisor.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 5, 1939

THIS DATE
In Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

One of the steps taken by the reconstructionists to gain absolute control over the states that withdrew from the United States in 1861 and for four years fought for independence, was the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau. This was especially active in the states with large Negro populations, such as Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Under an act of Congress passed March 5, 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau was given "supervision and management of all abandoned lands and control of all subjects relating to refugees of freedmen from 'rebel states,' or from any district or country within the territory embraced in the operations of the army under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the president."

It was estimated that there were approximately 500,000 Negroes within the jurisdiction of the bureau in Alabama, of whom 100,000 were children and 40,000 aged and infirm.

Gen. Wager Swayne was placed in charge of the bureau in Alabama. His financial support came from the sale of confiscated property of "secessionists" and property in Alabama belonging to the Confederate States. Storehouses and their contents, foundries, hospital headquarters and equipment, iron works, cotton and all other kinds of property belonging to "secessionists" or the Confederate government were sold for what they would bring in the market and the money turned over to Gen. Swayne for the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Brierfield Iron Works, which furnished much of the iron for the Confederate army and navy, was sold for $45,000; the blockade runner, Tombigbee, for $50,000, and hospital headquarters for $8,000, a mere trifle of their real value.

Eventually administration of the Freedmen's Bureau brought about a scandal that resulted in its dissolution.

BOSTON HOLDS ANNUAL CRISPUS ATTUCKS EXERCISES

Courier 5-18-29 Pittsburgh, Pa.



The annual exercises held each March 5th on Boston Common to commemorate the heroic deed of Crispus Attucks, first colored man to fall under British gunfire 169 years ago, on State street, was attended this year by Mayor Maurice Tobin, pictured to the left, and Lieut. Governor Horace Cahill, who represented Governor Saltonstall. Also pictured to the right is Attorney John S. Bourne, of the Equal Rights League, and Rev. Leroy Ferguson of St. Cyprian's Church, shown with hat off. Services were held first at the Granary Burying Ground, from which the group marched to State street, where a bronze tablet shows the spot where Attucks fell.—Photo by Clarke & Marks.

Dr. Trigg Makes Appeal In Hospi

Most Cases Found Among Our Underprivileged

Dr. F. R. Trigg, chairman of the colored division in the current campaign to raise $15,000 throughout the Second Congressional District for the Tidewater Memorial Hospital, this week issued an additional appeal for contributions, as the drive entered its second week.

In making the appeal Dr. Trigg called attention to the fact that the hospital is cutting down the number of contact cases of tuberculosis by isolating them. "It is not only helping the patient by giving him the very best medical, surgical and nursing care and proper food, but it also helps the members of his family, friends and acquaintances through this means of proper protection," he declared.

Dr. Trigg disagrees with many tuberculosis specialists on the point that the Negro is more susceptible and has less resistance to tuberculosis than other races. He feels that, taking parallel cases, there would be no appreciable response to proper treatment.

"We have been handicapped all the time in having no place in which to properly treat the majority of active cases, and worst of all, most of the cases develop in the underprivileged who are forced economically to live on a low scale that is conducive to the development and continuance of the disease, and to the lowering of the individual and racial resistance."

GETTING SOMEWHERE

Dr. Trigg feels however, that we are beginning to get somewhere at last. "We are getting our own hospitals where Negro physicians can adequately treat their own cases," he says; "and where Negro physicians, after graduation, can remain up to date and abreast of the times scientifically, which means early and proper diagnosis, and correct and subsequent treatment."

Slum clearance and proper housing will play an important and necessary part in the accomplishment of the desired results, Dr. Trigg believes. "We are constantly and continually being told that we are more susceptible and have less resistance, but very little has been done to raise our resistance or lower our susceptibility, by giving the Negro race the advantages educationally, economically, and otherwise that other citizens have always enjoyed."

"Here in Norfolk we are gradually, very gradually, getting somewhere because after 200 years we have been given a bathing beach after being deprived of that very necessary adjunct to good health for all those years. We have, after the same length of time, been provided with a makeshift park.

THANKS CITY COUNCIL

"We will, some day, be provided with a decent up-to-date high school. Educationally we have suffered terribly. Now the sun is beginning to dawn on a nice, new up-to-date hospital for

Prospect of Injunction To Halt Hospital Dims; Foundation Being Built

Objectors To Park Site Uncertain of Next Steps; Use of Golf Course As Park For Whites Is Proposed

With work on the foundation of the new Norfolk Community Hospital entering its second week last Friday, prospects were slim that legal action, seeking to prevent construction of the building on the Memorial Park site, would materialize.

George M. Lanning, of the legal firm of Baird, White, and Lanning, during an interview Thursday morning, told the Journal and Guide: "We've taken no action so far. I don't know what further steps my clients plan to take."

Mr. Lanning was retained by residents of Brambleton, Chesterfield Heights, and Riverside, who protested vigorously against use of the park site for the new hospital building. Their protests were voiced before City Council at its special meeting Thursday, December 29, but Council voted unanimously to place the new structure at the northeast corner of the park.

NINE SPEAK

Nine representatives of the objecting residents spoke, at times bitterly, against the new site. Over a hundred objectors nearly filled the Council chamber at the meeting. About ten colored persons were present, two of them speaking at length in favor of City Manager Charles B. Borland's recommendation to abandon the present site as unsuited for the new and more modern hospital building. They were the Rev. Dr. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of First Baptist Church, Byte Street, and P. B. Young, Guide editor.

City Manager Charles B. Borland vigorously advocated and defended his recommendation, and was given particularly outspoken support by Councilmen Reed, Wood, and Roberts. Councilman Page did not offer any extended comments, but voted aye on the ordinance without hesitation.

Councilman Gurkin, who is also president of the Council and ex-officio mayor, voted aye after declaring "I cannot help Brambleton by voting no."

Prior to this he and a Brambleton resident discussed at length a purported promise made by Mr. Gurkin at a political meeting in Brambleton "never to vote away a foot of the park for colored use." Mr. Gurkin did not deny that the promise, in effect at least, had been made and declared he "never went back on promises."

NO PARK FOR RACE

The injection of the question of political promises prompted an open declaration by four of the members of Council, all but Dr. Reed, that they would not vote to turn the park in its entirety over to Negroes. Earlier, City Manager Borland, in answer to a question, declared that the park's use as a park and recreational center for Negroes "is inevitable."

An outgrowth of the discussion at the special meeting was formal action on Tuesday, January 3, looking toward the abandonment of Memorial Park as a golf course and its development as a park and recreational center for white residents.

MAY DEVELOP WHITE PARK

By unanimous vote, Council instructed City Manager Borland at Tuesday's meeting to study the possibility of the park's conversion into a white recreation center.

The motion was made at the conclusion of the regular docket by Councilman Page, who suggested to Mr. Borland that no immediate report is necessary. Mr. Page pointed out that the golf course is not paying its way. Expressions of support were made by Mayor Gurkin and Councilman Wood.

SITE 250 FEET SQUARE

The hospital site is approximately one acre—250 feet square. The park itself is 66 acres in size.

Emergency action of the park site was necessary to preserve the PWA grant of $34,200 toward the total building cost of $76,000. Work had to be begun before January 1.

On Friday morning, December 30, ground was formally broken with officials of the hospital and interested citizens participating or present as onlookers.

Archdeacon B. W. Harris, president of the hospital, turned the first spade of dirt after W. T. Mason, secretary, broke ground with a pick.

OBJECTORS' POINTS

Objectors at the special meeting of Council stressed the points that their property would be depreciated, that the park had been purchased strictly for a park site, and that the hospital was being placed in a white neighborhood.

City Manager Borland and members of Council pointed out that all the immediately surrounding residences were colored homes of high type.

NOT HARMFUL

"It is not a question of moving Negroes in they are already there and will be there increasingly," City Manager Borland said. "The placing of the hospital there cannot possibly harm anybody and will definitely benefit our colored citizens." In this view he was joined by the members of Council.

Dr. Bowling and Mr. Young in their talks stressed the fact that each similar advance for Negroes had always met with similar objections which proved to be unfounded, pleaded for a spirit of harmony instead of bitterness, and emphasized the fact that the race here had relatively few municipal benefits compared to those enjoyed by the majority group of citizens.

Hospital Here Has Best Year

Officers of the Norfolk Community Hospital reported on the institutions's most successful year in their reports read at the annual meeting of the hospital association Friday night, February 3 at First Baptist Church.

Officers of the hospital were re-elected and the board of trustees for the ensuing year elected at the meeting. Several persons not previously on the board were added to it.

The officers are: Archdeacon B. W. Harris, president; Thomas W. Young and Miss Buena V. Kelley, first and second vice-presidents, respectively; W. T. Mason, secretary-business manager; and S. H. Bell, treasurer.

FUND PLAN ACCEPTED

The hospital board also voted at Friday's meeting to accept the terms of the Community Fund with respect to future campaigns, which place certain new restrictions upon member agencies of the fund.

President Harris' report termed 1938 "a most eventful year, certainly the most eventful one so far experienced" by the hospital. Among outstanding achievements listed by him were: leasing and operation of City Beach, with a new five-year lease on it being negotiated; inauguration of an out-patient department last February with the aid of the WPA, and in which 1,987 needy patients have been served; being placed on the list of conditionally approved hospitals by the American College of Surgeons last October, with full approval expected in the near future; the securing of funds through PWA and the city for a new 53-bed, three-story, fireproof building now being erected on a part of the Memorial Park tract; and raising of $2,675.83 in the last membership drive.

EXPRESSES THANKS

The president also pointed out that at this time the hospital was in a position to take care of all current obligations and had excellent credit rating, but that the new building would involve new equipment, more nurses, and higher operating cost requiring continued backing by the public.

He expressed the appreciation of the hospital to all the friends, white and colored, and professional, the staff, officers, and board, and to city officials for the splendid cooperation and support given the institution.

The secretary-business manager's report dealt in more detail with administrative and financial matters. He reported that in the operation of the beach the hospital received a profit of $1,785, and that not a single drowning occurred at the beach. Numerous improvements are planned at the beach, Secretary Mason added, including several cottages, a longer boardwalk, and a picnic pavilion.

It was stated in the secretary's report that the hospital had agreed in conference with city officials to repay to the city the amount the city provided in addition to the P. W. A. grant for the new building, beginning in Dec., 1943. "We hope at that time we may be able to further persuade the city to make the grant outright, or will be in a position to assume this obligation," Mr. Mason said.

A booklet was published giving in pictures and text the story of the hospital and its work in connection with the membership drive, the proceeds of which represented 14.3 percent of all receipts.

With his report he submitted audited financial statements covering the year's operation of the hospital and City Beach.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

The report of Miss Thelma M. Gibson, R. N., superintendent of the hospital, dealt with number and type of cases, operations, and laboratory analyses.

The average number of patients in the hospital each day of the year was 17. The percentage of deaths for the year was only 5.8 percent. There were 545 cases, she reported —132 city patients, 407 part-pay patients, and 6 pay patients. During the year there were 158 mothers who entered the maternity ward. 276 operations were performed, 189 of them being major cases.

The report of the Women's Auxiliary of the hospital was read by Miss Hunter Washington, its secretary. The auxiliary raised $261.95 during the year, and has a balance of $44. The income was used for the hospital and to pay expenses of auxiliary projects for the benefit of the hospital. The annual fashion show directed by Miss Kelley, auxiliary president, will be given again this year.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The members of the board of trustes are as follows:

The Rev. B. W. Harris, Thomas W. Young, Miss Buena V. Kelley, W. T. Mason, S. H. Bell, the Rev. R. H. Bowling, Mrs. Fannie Collette, Mrs. Annette Richter, Miss Hunter Washington, W. H. Tyler, Mrs. Lula Foster, the Rev. D. G. Jacox, Mrs. Jennie Riddick, Mrs. Eva Tate, Morrell Watkins, David Alston, Winston Douglas, Miss Irma Francis, Mrs. Mildred Peters, the Rev. O. J. Allen, the Rev. F. W. Williams, the Rev. S. E. Dixon, Miss Margaret Lawrence, Dr. S. F. Coppage, Mrs. Florence Chesson, Mrs. W. P. Thorogood, J. E. Kelly, W .W. Foreman, George W. Millner, Mrs. Alleah B. King, J. J. Parker, Jerry O. Gilliam, Mrs. Edna Tice, Mrs. B. A. Hoskins, Mrs. R. C. Davis, H. F. Fonvielle, B. H. Alston, Hugh Brown, Miss Gertrude Perry, Miss Myrtle Griffin, Mrs. Laura Bowman, Miss Georgia Archer, the Rev. J. A. Young, Mrs. A. L. Craig, and the Rev. A. B. Askew.

The executive committee consists of Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. Young, Miss Kelley, Mr. Mason, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Foster, Rev. Mr. Jacox, Mr. Kelly, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Gilliam, Mr. Watkins, Rev. Mr. Bowling and Rev. Mr. Allen

Whittaker Memorial Hospital

WHITTAKER Memorial Hospital in Newport News has launched its annual maintenance drive, seeking a quota of $5,000 by May 15. We know of no other cause of the Peninsula so deserving of the wholehearted support of both races as this appeal which comes from Whittaker.

For almost a quarter of a century it has been the principal health center for Negroes on the Peninsula, particularly for families in the lower income brackets. During the World War the federal government comandeered its facilities to preserve the health of thousands of Negro soldiers quartered in Camp Hill, Camp Stewart, and Camp Alexander. When the epidemic of flu broke out soon thereafter, Whittaker was again a haven of refuge for thousands of civilians and soldiers needing medical care.

It is duly accredited by the American Medical Association, is a member of the Virginia Hospital Association, and the Virginia Peninsula Hospital Service Association—two of its staff members being on the board of the latter association. A group of 12 eminent white physicians serve the institution free in an advisory capacity.

Anti-venereal and pre-natal clinics are conducted, in cooperation with the United States Department of Health, and state and other agencies. In addition, Whittaker has been steadily improving the efficiency of its nursing staff, all members of which are now registered nurses, many of whom have served honorably in other institutions.

Because of the pressing demands of a large number of charity patients for health service, the 50-bed capacity is wholly inadequate to meet this emergency. The hospital is growing in prestige and community usefulness, hence the great need to increase its maintenance fund. Whittaker is not subsidized by the state or philanthropy; it depends solely upon public donations to keep going. Let us answer Whittaker's appeal to the full.

Lombard St. Seat Of Negro Wealth Just 50 Years Ago

By ELIJAH HODGES

Just around the northwest corner of 11th above Lombard was the Working Men's Club, and beneath it the Star Penny Savings Bank, a relic of "underground railroad days", in charge of William Still, Sr. On the northeast corner was John Brown's saloon, a decent place of its kind and where one was sure to find a cross section of Negro life. It is now a much improved place but engaged in the same business under white management. During my search for material for this issue I stopped for Scotch and Soda Just for old time's sake and the barman was interested to know that I had called for the same there 50 years ago.

A few doors below on Lombard street was Engine Co. No. 10 with Bishop Philadelphia's first colored fireman Then came Steve Preston and Bill Sheaf. Next came Brown's barber shop Jake White, the second master, and Dr. Harris. Opposite was Colonel McGee, Philadelphia's wealthiest Negro who willed his fortune to the Roman Catholic Church through Bishop Ryan Allmond's, from which have come three generations of local undertakers. Old Equity Hall, built by Equity Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the seat of many fine entertainments, among them Mrs. Nellie Jones' Dancing Class all of which have made way for the Seger Recreation Center.

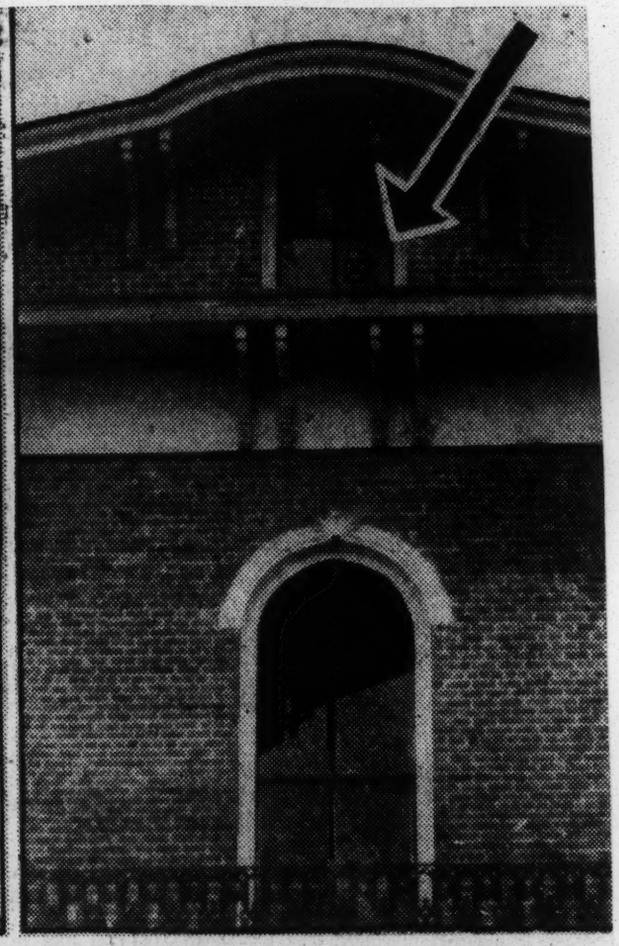
Between 10th and 9th were Gipson Vidal, Mortimer, Hill, Freeman "Cootes", Levi Cromwell, James F Needham, Foster's undertaking plant and on the northeast corner of 10th Dr. Webber's Drug Store, and below Bolden, the flour merchant, whose store was on 9th above South. Between 9th and 8th, Major Teagle, said to be the most handsome and best dressed colored man in Philadelphia.

Next came the Old Central Church founded in 1854. But the "For Sale" sign is now up and before very long this simple little House of God will be only a memory. To me there is something sad about the dying hours of this historic old pile. Even in the dark days of slavery she was a haven of refuge for the heavy laden souls who saw no hope but "in God's mercy". What high types of character these early pilgrims must have been to give the best there was in them for the moral and spiritual uplift of a race. Gloster, her first pastor, Reeve Jones Cooper Black, "Mom" Wood, Maria Curry, Harvey, Shea, Miller, Syares, Vodery, Simon, Claphan and a host of others whose footsteps shall through all the ages "echo down the corridors of time". Old Central has played her part and well. And now, worn and weather beaten by the storms of ages, "dust is to be her destiny".

In the same block were Mrs. Deuterte's Funeral Parlor, Liberty Hall, owned by William Still, Sr., and Harry Scott's saloon. Many old timers may still recall the little "Dutch roof" shack, the size of a doll house, on the South Side, known as the Chateau De Kate Gettis, where the gaiety of the Demi-Mondes rivaled the glamour of the Moulin Rouge. On the northwest was the Bar and Restaurant of Ma. etesta, where many of the young bloods, who received small heritages from parents, "blew in" the last dime and spent the balance of life sitting on empty gin barrels in the sun.

Next issue from 8th street to 6th.





MYSTERY EXPLAINED AT LAST—An official explanation of the famous "face in the window" of the Pickens County Courthouse, was issued during the week by the Carrollton Civic Club. Annually, thousands of visitors from all over the nation pass through that West Alabama town to view the strange phenomenon. At left, above, is "Uncle" Wiley Glass, who knew Henry Wells personally and is certain that's whose face appears in the window indicated by an arrow at right above.

Negro Is Survivor Of Era When Old Courthouse Burned

He Claims He Knew Prisoner Involved In Window 'Face'

BY GEORGE NAGEL
Birmingham News Staff Writer

CARROLLTON, Ala.—At last. A story to end all stories about the notorious "face in the window" of the Pickens County Courthouse here.

Since the face appeared some 61 years ago, the layman's lore and speculations of how it came about has gotten entirely out of hand. So during this week the Carrollton Civic Club, composed of sober realistic business men of the community, appointed a committee to cull through the county records and arrive at a final explanation which from this time on will be accepted as official.

On the memorable night of Nov 16, 1876, people of this town were aroused from their sleep by cries of "Fire!" Hurrying to the square, they found the courthouse in flames.

The account of the fire, as carried in the Nov. 22 (1876) issue of The West Alabamian is as follows:

"On last Thursday night our courthouse was found to be on fire and in about two hours the building was entirely consumed with all the books and records of the Probate Court. The sheriff's books and some of the most important books of the circuit clerk's office were saved. This loss is impossible to estimate. It is indeed a calamity upon our community. The building was new and had been recently constructed at a cost of from $18,000 to $20,000. It was a credit to the county. The burning was unquestionably the work of an incendiary."

An investigation was immediately launched and from evidence uncovered, it became apparent that the fire was started by two Negroes, Henry Wells and Bill Burkhalter. Additional investigation connected these two freedmen with several other house burnings and robberies. Both had left the community.

In December of that year, the reconstruction of the courthouse was begun.

In January of 1878, one of the Negroes, Burkhalter, was apprehended near Tuscaloosa by sheriff's deputies and returned to Carrollton. According to an account in The West Alabamian, Burkhalter freely admitted taking part in the burning and that Wells was also in on the deal. In fact, he declared that Wells was the one who set the fire.

In February the new courthouse was nearing completion. According to a February issue of The West Alabamian, "windows had been fitted."

Just about this time, "the glad tidings" were brought to the people that Wells had been captured on a plantation belonging to Bill McConner, near Fairfield, Ala. According to the account, "after his arrest he made a desperate effort to get away, but two well-directed pistol shots brought him to his senses and he confessed to burning the courthouse."

Wells was returned to Carrollton and when the word got around, a large mob was reported to have as-

sembled at the jail threatening to lynch him. To assure his safety, the sheriff placed him in the garret of the new courthouse.

And they say that during this imprisonment while the Negro peered terror-stricken through the window down on the mob below, a flash of lightning struck the window and stamped Well's face indelibly on the pane.

Wells was not lynched as many believe, but he died from his wounds. As far as the records show, Burkhalter died while serving a sentence in the state prison.

On windy nights, when lightning again plays across the sky, they tell of hearing strange noises in the courthouse garret. They tell of hearing sighs and groans and the sound of footsteps on the ceiling.

Some years ago, a couple of newspaper reporters from Birmingham came down here to spend the night in the garret. They had been there about an hour—armed with a flashlight and typewriter, when a storm blew up and almost took the roof off the old building. The journalists retreated immediately to the hotel across the street to watch for their ghosts.

No one has ever seen a picture of Wells and the citizens who gathered there that night when the lightning struck are all dead except one old Negro, "Uncle" Wiley Green, who is nearly 80 years old.

Interviewed, "Uncle" Wiley declared, "Yes sir, boss. Dat's him. I knowed that nigger. Didn't I play with him when we wuz boys and didn't I see him when dey brung him back here all shot to pieces?

"I'm here to tell you, dat picture dere in the window is sho nuff de spitting image of ol' Henry Wells what done burnt de cotehouse."

Fugitive Slave Chase Tactics Are Recalled

Negro Fort Cause of Alarm After War of 1812

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Ruses resorted to by belligerents in sea warfare in the present European conflict to decoy enemy vessels are variations of an old trick used by the United States in the Negro-Indian war when it engaged in a fugitive slave chase.

After the War of 1812, a source of alarm was Negro Fort, built by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Nicholls of the British army on the Appalachicola River in Florida during the war. When the English abandoned it, fugitive slaves under the determined leadership of one of their number named Garson occupied it.

For a long time runaway slaves from Georgia had taken refuge among the Indians of Florida. With the horrors of Santo Domingo fresh in mind, Georgia slaveholders were uneasy. They wanted the Federal Government to acquire the territory.

Upon the representations of Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, an Indian agent, Secretary of War William H. Crawford informed General Andrew Jackson slaves were being enticed to runaway from their Georgia masters and from the Cherokees and Creek nations by hostile Creeks. At the direction of President Madison, he instructed General Jackson to bring to the attention of the Spanish governor or military commander at Pensacola the facts respecting the occupation of Negro Fort and the actions of the occupants in inducing slaves to run away.

ORDERED TO BLOW UP FORT

Before this letter reached Jackson he had written General Edmund P. Gaines that Negro Fort ought "to be blown up regardless of the ground it stands on" and ordered him, if he were of the same opinion, to "destroy it and restore the stolen Negroes and property to their rightful owners." Gaines charged Colonel D. L. Clinch with the execution of the command. The latter took some gunboats with him under the command of Sailing Master Jairus Looms of the Navy.

During bombardment by United States forces on July 27, 1816, a red-hot ball flew into the powder magazine. The fort was blown up. Of the 312 runaway slaves and 20 Indians in the fort, 270 men, women and children were instantly killed, and the others were mortally wounded. This deed was the beginning of the Seminole war.

Secretary of War John C. Calhoun ordered Jackson to Georgia on December 26, 1817. Eleven days after he received orders to proceed to Fort Scott and assume command of the Southern Division, Jackson was on the road with the advance guard of two mounted companies.

He and his troops reached Fort Scott, near the Florida border, on the night of March 9, 1817. The next morning he assumed command and at noon the army began its march to Florida. Five days later they were at Negro Fort, which they began to rebuild. The new work was named Fort Gadsden.

Shortly after his arrival in Ga Jackson was informed that Francis, Captain George Woodbine and Alexander Arbuthnot were in Florida and that a force of whites, Indians and fugitive slaves were armed. Francis was an Indian chief. Colonel Nicholls, who had negotiated a military alliance between Great Britain and the Greeks, had taken him to England where he had been given the rank of brigadier-general in the British army and received at court in scarlet. Woodbine was a British subject and Woodbine, a Scottish merchant, had become the adviser of the Indians.

Jackson moved from Fort Gadsden directly for St. Mark's in Florida. At a rendezvous for Indian and fugitive slave forces there was a short spirited fight until the Indians and the runaway slaves dispersed when they discovered a movement to encircle them.

FUGITIVE PURSUED

Jackson pursued them until darkness fell. The next day detatchments were sent out in every direction and the villages were reduced to ashes. In one of the villages he found a red pole erected decorated with scalps, which he recognized by the hair as a detachment of United States troops.

When he arrived at St. Mark's Jackson found that the Indians and fugitive slaves had demanded the surrender of the Spanish fort. The Spanish garrison was too weak to defend it. He seized the fort. At the gates of St. Mark's Arbuthnot was arrested.

Jackson and his troops marched from St. Mark's on April 9, 1818 for Suwanee, town of Boleck or Bowlegs, and a refuge of runaway slaves and half-breeds. Some fighting was done on the march. The troops reached Suwanee about sunset and began their attack. The next day nine Negroes and two Indians were found dead.

On the night of April 18, 1818 four men—two colored and two white, blundered into camp. On one of the colored men was found a letter from Arbuthnot to his son. From one of the white men, Peter B. Boow, it was learned the letter had been read to the Indians informing them that Jackson's army was too strong to resist, and General Jackson began to understand why he had marched 230 miles into Florida swamps without engaging the Indian-Negro forces in a proper battle.

SENTENCED TO HANG

Arbuthnot was charged with inciting the Indians to war, spying and giving aid to the enemy. He was found guilty by a court martial and sentenced to be hanged.

To a charge of assuming command of the Indians in war with the United States, Ambrister pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to be shot. Upon a reconsideration of the verdict the court martial reduced his sentence to fifty lashes and confinement for one year. General Jackson disapproved the reconsideration.

Early in the morning of April 29, 1818, Arbuthnot was hanged from the yard-arm of his own schooner, Chance. On the same day Ambrister was shot.

Two years later on the floor of the House, Henry Clay, a Representative from Kentucky, bitterly attacked Jackson for the ruse by which Francis and Hemollemicc were captured and the unceremonious way in which they were hung

A Memorial To Lee At Arlington Cemetery

Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, will renew his proposal that Congress authorize the erection of a monument in Arlington Cemetery to the memory of Robert E. Lee. The D. A. R. has opposed recognition in the national cemetery for one whom its members look upon as a rebel.

The circumstance which lends an ironic touch to this controversy is that Arlington was Lee's home and was in effect confiscated at the end of the war. *The Baltimore Evening Sun* recounts the historical details of the manner in which the federal government came into possession of the property and expresses the opinion that Lee, if living, would advise Representative Fish to drop his proposal.

"Certainly in his lifetime Lee accepted the fate of Arlington as part of the price he had to pay for his decision to stick by his native state when she seceded from the Union," says *The Evening Sun*. "Once during the Civil War he happened to express his indignation at the despoiling of private houses by the Northern armies, and a Capt. Ross, a foreign military attache, remarked that Arlington had suffered similar treatment. Lee promptly replied: 'That I can easily understand; and for that I don't care.'"

In the early years of the war, Congress passed a law levying taxes on property in the "insurrecting districts" and commissioners were named to assess the property and collect the taxes. They were also empowered to sell the property in case of default. A cousin of the Lees offered to pay the taxes on the estate, amounting to $92.07, but his offer was refused, and in 1864 the federal government took title to Arlington. *The Evening Sun* quotes Dr. Douglass Southall Freeman, Lee's biographer, who said the home passed out of the hands of the Lees "for delinquent taxes in theory, by confiscation in fact." Actually, title to Arlington was owned by Gen. Lee's wife and children.

"In 1869, Northern friends of the Lees sought to have the property restored to Mrs. Lee," *The Evening Sun's* account continues. "President Andrew Johnson graciously acceded to the request, as did the secretary of the interior. But before restitution could be made, Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, arose in Congress and demanded to know upon what authority the secretary of the interior was about to turn over federal property to the former commander of the Southern army. In response a bill was passed forbidding the return."

On that occasion, Gen. Lee commented that since it appeared to be the will of the public to keep the property, there was nothing for Mrs. Lee to do but submit.

It may be, as *The Evening Sun* says, that Gen. Lee would take the same attitude in the present controversy that he took 75 years ago. But the nation's will on the subject has changed, and will continue to change. It may be that the statue will not be authorized by the present session of Congress, but eventually a memorial to Lee will stand on the grounds of his old home. Only then will Arlington become a *national* cemetery in the true sense of the word.

Southern Colleges To View Exhibition On The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dealing with the life and times of Frederick Douglass, the great Negro emancipator of the nineteenth century, the Circuit Case Extension Cooperative Exhibit, which closed in the foyer of the University Library January 15th offers a wealth of documentary material pertaining to the Anti-Slavery struggle both before and after the Civil War. It also traces the career of this extraordinary Negro leader from his early years through his meteoric rise as a renowned liberal statesman.

Douglass' life as revealed by the exhibit, was a triumph over adversity. Despite his hard and barren childhood, he rose to great heights. He successively held posts as the secretary of the Santo Domingo Commission, marshal of the District of Columbia, and finally United States Minister to Haiti. Also famous as a journalist and orator, Frederick Douglass edited for seventeen years the "North Star."

The exhibit is comprised of original documents and manuscripts, as well as several contemporary prints and books. It is considered one of the most absorbing of the seven current shows of the Cooperative, all of which are at present covering a circuit of the 12 leading colleges of the South.

Items of particular interest on display included a copy of Douglass' autobiography, "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," which met with such a stormy reception because of its revelations, and two letters in Douglass' own handwriting. Copies of the autobiography published in Sweden and in Dublin are also shown. Other books and pamphlets in the show are representative of the great mass of literature produced by the Emancipation struggle.

Mat Henson Plays Arab Sheik When Honor Guests Assemble at Dinner Party

Prominent Personages Meet Man Who Went With Peary to Top of World

Government Failed To Give Proper Recognition

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—When honor guests were introduced at a dinner party given Thursday night by Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Thomas, noted radio commentaotor, to 200 persons prominent in many walks of life, an enigmatic elderly man in the costume of an Arabian sheik arose and bowed when he was presented.

The man said little and throughout the dinner in the Jade room of Waldorf-Astoria he remained silent and others began to wonder why Mr. and Mrs. Thomas had invited him. Among those present were Commander Donald B. McMillan, the commander on the Peary expedition to the North pole.

Later in the evening as the guests were swapping stories, the commander told that although he had been among the members of the historic expedition, he had not actually been with the late Rear Admiral Peary on the final dash to the top of the world on April 7, 1909. The men who did accompany Peary, he said, were four Esimos and a young American.

"That young American has never received the honor due him Commander MacMillan went on 'I take this occasion to point it out and now I want to introduce him." He turned to the turbaned sheik, who had removed his turban bowing quietly, an appeared an elderly colored man.

"This is the American who, when young, accompanied Peary to the pole, Mr. Matthew Henson," Mr. Thomas said.

The guests crowded around Mr. Henson applauding him. At last he spoke telling of the experience which has added some degrees of fame, though not the proper recognition, to his life.

Mr. Henson retired from the custom service two years ago and now lives with his wife at 246 W. 150th Street.

...RY CAREER ...HISTORY HIGH SPOT

It is small wonder that the Legislature has made an appropriation of $10,000 toward a proposed monument to the memory of Captain Benjamin Ryan Tillman, governor of South Carolina for two terms, 1890-1894, and in later times an United States Senator of note, on the grounds of the State House in Columbia, and that the special committee appointed by the law body, with former Governor John G. Richards as its chairman, is making good headway in raising another $10,000 to match the sum.

None other than Tillman, who hailed from Edgefield was the chief sponsor of Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical college. "Pitchfork Ben," as he was known, came into prominence as the leader of the Farmers' Association, which was formed in 1886 and developed into the state's strongest party. Tillman maintained that bankers, lawyers, and old soldiers held all of the public offices and that the agriculturists should have some of the. It amounted to a campaign to give the country element more rights in the government.

With the complaint that only the sons of wealthy men could attend the University of South Carolina, the movement demanded that the state establish a farmers' college. And the result was the founding of Clemson College, on the John C. Calhoun plantation which the "Great Nullifier's" son-in-law, Thomas G. Clemson, willed to South Carolina for the purpose.

How did "Pitchfork Ben" rise to such a position of eminence in public affairs, so vital a part of the business of legislation, so insistent a participant in Congressional activity of every description, and so unrestrained a critic of public men and measures, that his name became familiar throughout the land and all of his utterances and doings proved of real interest to the entire population?

Here is the answer—a character study of this statesman who never lapsed into even temporary obscurity at any time during his political career.

It was the misfortune of Tillman to lose his father by death when he was merely two years old. But the widow was not poverty-stricken, since she had a plantation of between 4,000 and 5,000 acres and approximately 250 slaves. The son's early education if it could have been continued along the lines mapped out, would have been an ideal education for a Southern boy who was going to cope with national questions. His governess was a sister of General Chester A. Arthur, subsequently President of the United States, and her instruction extended over three years.

Then young Tillman was sent to the Bethlehem Academy. Following the fighting instincts of his race, he fled from the school when he was sixteen to join the Confederate Army. It so happened that he did not realize this ambition, due to a sudden illness during which he lost an eye. The turn of events caused him to return to the farm, take charge of affairs for his mother, and from that time forth the eighteen-year-old youth handled everything in connection with the Tillman estate.

According to recollections, Benjaamin had a very good head for business and fair executive ability. He could get more work out of three or four clerks in the committee room than any man in congress, because he mapped it out and knew exactly what he wanted. There never was a man who tried to manage his plantation who was able to inspire work out of his farm-hands that Tillman did.

He remained on the farm, managing it for his mother, until 1884. By that time the acreage of the estate had increased to 16,000 acres. Tillman was running almost forty plows when the seeding period came.

Bad crops, times and general hard luck brought about a crash, and this seems to have been the turning point in the career of the youthful farmer. He began a campaign in favor of the more liberal treatment of the farming class and for a change in conditions in South Carolina. Reconstruction had created a division between the classes in the eastern and western parts of the state almost as complete as that whch the war had created between the land proprietors and the slaves.

Until reconstruction occurred South Carolina had never had a real popular government. It was so in form only. The coast counties had been settled first and, under the parish system, organized after the manner of the Church of England. Each parish had a senator, while the interior counties, large in area, had only a senator each. In this way there was a one sided and unfair representation, and the city of Charleston and the territory contiguous to it were able almost completely to dominate state affairs. The farming classes in the rural communities suffered, and it was alleged that nearly everything that was in the body politic was wrong.

Failing in business, Tillman entered politics to see that a few things were changed, and he organized the farmers against the "aristocrats."

Then began a campaign which lasted uninterrupted for almost twelve years. He ran for governor in 1884 and was beaten. Again in 1886 he ran for goveror and was beaten. In 1890 he made a third attempt, was successful, and was in a position to carry into effect a number of ideas for which he had been battling.

Tillman had said that not enough attention was given by the state agricultural interests. He asserted that the Constitution was wrong and needed amendment, not only as to popular representation among the sections, but also as to the disfranchisement of the negroes. He contended that taxes were not paid by the railroads and also that the sale of liquor should be regulated as a state institution.

And he carried into effect all of these reforms.

But during that time the whole state of South Carolina was in a tremendous turmoil. There never was a political meeting in any part of the state that the women were not in a state of terror lest their husband should be shot down and killed. There were riots, but these were not extensive in fatality; and when TiTillman had completed his program he had provided for the primary system in the state for the nomination of county and state officials. Too, he had established Clemson College for the technical education of farmers' sons; he had regulated the sale of liquor by making it a state institution; he had adopted a new state constitution which eliminated the negro as a voting factor; and he compelled the railroads to pay their taxes.

His fighting against the railroads was very dramatic. The railroads appealed to the national authorities. The governor ordered the attachment of rolling stock. Federal authorities appealed against the state. At one time five sheriffs were arrested for tying up locomotives on the tracks and locking their wheels.

In the dispensary fight the "Darlington war" broke out. The governor ordered out the troops to enforce the dispensary law. The troops refused to respond, and he called for volunteers. All of the farmers in the state rallied to his support, and the dispensary law was upheld.

Governor Tillman was a Shakespearean scholar, and whenever he used a quotation from the great master it was correct. Not having been in college, he never studied Greek and Latin, but he pursued those studies independently afterwards and frequently astonished cultured men by the correctness of his quotations.

"Pitchfork Ben's" great delight outside of political life was the cultivation of flowers. At his home he left the management of the farm almost entirely to others and while there superintended the cultivation of flower beds. He had myriads of these flower beds. He studied the seasons and had flowers in bloom from early spring until late in the fall.

He was a man of very simple life. He was almost abstenious in the use of alcoholic drink and utterly abhorred questionable stories. He swore like a trooper when the occasion spurred him to it. but that was, so his friends said, a part of his conception of the use of the English language. He was particularly careful of his choice of words in the presence of women and never employed any phrases to offend the most delicate sense.

Appropriately enough, today, exactly 44 years removed from the close of Tillman's last gubernatorial term, the citizens of South Carolina are preparing to perpetuate his memory by means of a monument. Naturally, one of the proudest supporters is Will Cox, a 70-year-old resident of the vicinity of Central who is a nephew. He is a farmer, like "Pitchfork Ben." On his visit to South Carolina December 5, President Roosevelt paid tribute to Tillman's memory

Birmingham, Ala. Post
January 24, 1939

Natchez Garden Club Makes Pilgrimage Plans

Historic Mississippi Town Sets Dates For Event Which Attracts Visitors From All Parts Of The Country; Beautiful Homes Listed

NATCHEZ, Miss., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—The aristocracy of the Old South, is once more making preparations for the opening of homes to visitors under the auspices of the Natchez Garden Club, during the eighth annual pilgrimage, March 20 through April 2. Black hands, with the same reverence as their forebears who were slaves of the ancestors of "Massa" and "Missus" of today, are polishing silver and grass, shaking now acknowledged as one of Amer- Evening pothballs from rugs and brocatelles, ica's foremost historic shrines. Here and rubbing to a soft glow the ma- still exists the cultural and his- hogany and rosewood furnishingh in torical background of the South- the time-mellowed houses which land. In the colorful legends of the will welcome guests in the Spring. gracious dwellings shown on the pilgrimage tours is enshrined the history of the Natchez country. From the older, smaller houses, built in pioneer days and still occupied by descendants of the figures who made the history of the great Southwest, to the stately, white columned mansions of the cotton planters who reached the peak of prosperity just before the War Between the States, may be traced the growth of the wilderness from the early 1790's. Twenty-two houses may be visited during the pilgrimage period, the oldest of which dates from 1790's. Among the list are Melrose, Elmscourt, Hill Manor, Inglewood, Cottage Gardens, Magnolia Vale, Melmont, Mount Repose, The Briers, Edgewood, Pleasant Hill, Homewood, The Parsonage, Rosalie, Ravenna, Auburn, Belvidere, Hawthorne and Connelly's Tavern.

Evening entertainments are reminiscent of the social life of the early Confederate balls and candlelight soirees and Negro spirituals in old-fashioned churches and other appropriate features are scheduled.

HISTORICAL - 1939

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 30, 1939

Hostess at Colonial Williamsburg Describes Her Town on Visit Here

Mrs. M. T. Shipman, of Williamsburg, Va., who is the guest of her cousins, Mrs. Charles Cox, and Commissioner E. R. ("Lige") Betterton, and Mrs. Betterton, is an associate hostess at the restored buildings of Williamsburg, which are visited by many thousands of people annually from all parts of the United States.

Mrs. Shipman was accompanied here by her sister, Miss Zelph Hobson, of Richmond.

In describing the duties of hostesses, Mrs. Shipman told of the interesting buildings and colonial costumes of the hostesses.

There are five buildings which have been restored since 1927 through funds supplied by the Rockefeller foundation. These are the old jail, the capital, Raleigh tavern, Ludwell-Paradise house and the Palace, the home of the governor. Furnishings in all these are authentic copies of the furniture used in the original houses. There are some pieces that have been preserved from the 1700s and are on display.

Two pieces, the speaker's chair in the house of burgesses and an old stove, have been brought back to Williamsburg as gifts by the commonwealth of Virginia. These, with other pieces, were moved to Richmond when the seat of government of the state was taken to that city from Williamsburg in 1779.

The first capital in Williamsburg was burned in 1747, and the present building was restored and placed on the same foundation as the former one. The stove on display was used in the original capital.

The jail is a complete reproduction of the stocks and cells of the days before the Revolution, and in Ludwell-Paradise house, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller has placed a large collection of folk art, consisting largely of portraits. In Raleigh tavern the furniture is largely American; it contains a museum of furniture, china and brasses, and cotton-stem and tear-drop glass with some Steagle.

It is interesting to know that the china, silver and furniture were assembled after reading old inventories of an innkeeper who described the fruitwood chairs and secretaries. The house contains six chairs made of applewood with a wheat design cut into the backs.

The restoration was begun when the land was bought in 1927, and Raleigh tavern was the first building to be erected. It rests on the same foundation as the original, and it is set in a flower garden of old-fashioned flowers. The work was sponsored by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The jail, capital and tavern are in the same vicinity, while Ludwell-Paradise house and the governor's palace are several blocks away. Before the restoration of the palace a high school occupied the site and the green was used as a playground, according to Mrs. Shipman. The palace is the greatest show place and is the most beautiful, she said. It is for the most part furnished with old English pieces. The house consists of a large hall, parlor, family and state dining rooms and ballroom on the first floor, and three bedrooms on the second. Also on the second floor are the governor's study and a sitting room. A third floor is not completely furnished: For the furnishings of this house the governor's inventory was consulted.

The house is surrounded by a terraced old English formal garden. For the entertainment of guests in Williamsburg, at stated times, Negroes assemble at the hotels and sing old-fashioned plantation melodies.

Coaches from Virginia plantations are seen on the streets, thus adding another note of the old days which the restored buildings represent.

In the old courthouse an archeological display has been arranged. It consist of articles dug up when work on the buildings was started. Dirt was screened in order not to lose a trace of the Colonial era.

Mrs. Shipman and Miss Hobson will leave tonight for their homes.

MATT HENSON "DISCOVERED"

WRITING IN THE June 15th issue of Ken Magazine, Carl John Bostelmann makes a startling discovery for benefit of the readers of the magazine. Mr. Bostelmann discovers Matt Henson and calls him "The Unsung Hero of Polar Discovery". And in discovering Matt Henson, Mr. Bostelmann also makes the discovery that few have heard of Mr. Henson. The author goes further than that and calls him "a man nobody had ever heard of."

Lige

It was Mr. Bostelmann's good fortune to interview Matt Henson some time ago down in the Customs House, the date of the interview the author does not give except to say that "It was a quarter to three on the day of New York's greeting to a famous explorer just returned from the Antartic. The Broadway parade was over; the homecoming hero had been welcomed." The author goes on to say that he entered the Federal building and entered "the remote office of a forgotten man."

6-17-39

After describing the meeting with Henson and detailing his exploits in reaching the North Pole, Bostelmann quotes Matt Henson as saying:

New York Age

"But I must confess you have caught me a little unaware. You see, I am not used to this, a man coming here to my office to shake my hand. I thank you for this abrupt honor, of course, but I must admit you make me a little unhappy. For more than 20 years I have been waiting for a stranger to come through this door to say, 'Matt Henson, you did your duty as a man should.' Now it has happened to me. And it hurts me to know you are a white man. All these years I have hoped that the person who should first seek me out would be one of my own race."

Way back in the September 16, 1909 issue of The New York Age, on the front page is a long story detailing Matt Henson's exploits and what the daily newspapers said of him at the time. In addition there appeared on the front page a single column picture of Matt Henson in business dress and a large double column picture showing Matt Henson aboard the "Roosevelt". From an editorial in that same issue we quote:

"When Robert Edwin Peary found the North Pole on April 6, 1909, Matthew Henson, his faithful Negro assistant on all nine of his Arctic trips, was by his side. What Marshall Ney was to Napoleon, says a reliable literary friend of Henson's, and what Friday was to Robinson Crusoe, says a great daily of this city, Henson has been to Peary. As ship husband, as a scout in the field, Peary himself in his latest dispatch says his service 'have been invaluable.' Whatever place and credit in the discovery history may assign Henson, Peary has given him due credit and imperishable fame, when he said before leaving: 'He is the bravest man I have ever known. Fear is not in his composition; I would not go North without him."

From then on, subsequent issues of The York Age play up Matt Henson's exploits. In the October 21, 1909 issue appears a long story of a banquet given in honor of Henson at which 200 representative Negro men and women were present to pay homage to him. We quote from that story: "Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, acted as toastmaster and presented Henson with a solid gold Tiffany watch studded with diamonds, the gift of Negro admirers. On the front case of the watch is the monogram M. A. H. and on the inside case is the inscription: 'Presented to Mr. Matthew A. Henson by his colored friends in New York City, October 15, 1909.' The timepiece was enclosed in a handsome Russian leather case, stamped 'M. A. H., 1909'."

We could continue on and on quoting from files of The New York Age just to show Mr. Bostelmann how much he errs when he infers that Negroes did not honor Matt Henson. What he should have said was that the United States Government has failed to honor or recognize Matt Henson for his exploits.

COLORED ON 7 STATE SEALS, ALABAMA WANTS A NEW ONE

Also. American 6-3-39 Baltimore, Md.

Reconstruction Legislatures Recognized Contributions of Group; Made Many Changes

By MOSES GRITT

Seven Southern States depict the colored man on their coats-of-arms.

The colored man, being a factor in American progress, was selected in some form among the other designs, and depicted on the great coats-of-arms of seven of the Southern States.

Reconstruction Work

When the alleged carpet-baggers and colored legislators had control of the several State legislatures, they changed some of the original coats-of-arms and adopted their designs which depicted the colored man with other characters.

Alabama's coat-of-arms portrayed a colored man driving an ox-wagon loaded with cotton. The motto "Here We Rest" was adopted on December 29, 1868. Alabama was settled in 1702, and admitted to the Federal Union in 1819.

Georgia's coat-of-arms depicted the colored man picking cotton in a cotton-field. Georgia was settled in 1733, and admitted to the Federal Union in 1788.

Louisiana's coat-of-arms portrayed colored people cutting sugar cane and rolling bales of cotton from boats on the Mississippi River at New Orleans. Louisiana was settled in 1699; purchased by Thomas Jefferson in 1803, it was admitted in the Federal Union in 1812.

Mississippi's coat-of-arms portrayed the colored man carrying picked cotton to the ginnery. Mississippi was settled in 1716 and admitted to the Federal Union in 1817.

North Carolina depicted the colored man on her coat-of-arms rolling barrels of produce.

North Carolina was settled in 1650 and admitted into the Union in 1789.

South Carolina's coat-of-arms portrayed the colored man picking cotton.

South Carolina was settled in 1670, and was admitted into the Federal Union in 1788.

Tennessee's coat-of-arms portrayed the colored man in attempting to catch a mule with out-stretched hat in hand to the animal.

Tennessee was settled in 1757 and admitted into the Federal Union in 1796.

Many Changes Required

Many changes were made and adopted to conform to the Reconstruction Acts by Congress, which had to be adopted before the seceding States could come back into the Union.

Now it appears to be the policy of some of the Southern States to adopt new coats-of-arms and get rid of those that portray the colored man in any form.

Only recently in a certain Southern State, in its capitol, in its portrait gallery of its leading State officers, the pictures of the colored people were made to appear as white men.

The production of cotton, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, corn and live stock depended on the labor of the colored man, which caused the colored man to be regarded as an important factor in the prosperity of the South and the nation.

Now the State Legislature of Alabama is in a quandary as to what to do with its motto.

Becomes Affront

The United Daughters of the Confederacy have just recently discovered that the great seal and its motto were the work of colored legislators and white carpet-baggers. Now it is an affront to them.

A few years ago the same leadership launched a campaign for the abolition of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" from Southern song books. The next will be an attempt to abolish all books that mention the subject of slavery.

May Petition Congress

It will not be long before they will be petitioning their Representatives in Congress to erase or not put "In God We Trust" on United States coins, because the colored man was the occasion for the adoption of that motto in 1864.

Colored men finished the dome on the United States Capitol. Perhaps in a few more years, Southerners will petition both Houses of Congress to take the dome down and build a new one, because colored men helped to finish it when the would-be patriots turned rebels.

LISTN TO THIS!

By Hobart T. Mitchell

FORMER NEGRO CONGRESSMAN CAPTURED GUNBOAT SINGLEHANDED

Journal

On May 13, 1862, the Confederate Steamer Planter dispatch boat of General Ripley, Confederate commander at Charlestown, S. C. was taken from the wharf at Charlestown and delivered to the Federal fleet blockading that harbor. 5-14-39

The Planter, which for two weeks had been transporting guns from Cole's Island to James Island, returned to her base Charlestown. That evening the Captain went home, leaving on board a crew of eight men. Wheelman Smalls was left in charge of the vessel. He was called a wheelman because at that time, no Negro was given the honor of being honored with the title pilot.

Savannah Ga.

For some time previous Smalls had been watchig for an opportunity to put into execution a scheme he had conceived to turn the Planter over to the Federal fleet. This, he saw, was a good chance, to put in effect his plans. "It occurred to me, said Smalls, that I could not only secure my own freedom, but that of a number of my friends." I reported my plan sto the crew, all colored, and secured their secrecy and stimulated by a knowledge of the facts, they were most willing to aid in the venture.

Under the command of R. Smalls, wood was taken aboard, the vessel steamed up and it proceeded to Etily and several other famitaoue, where the Small families were put on board. The Planter then, started on her hazardous voyage.

"When opposite Fort Sumter, I gave the signal which was answered from the Fort giving me permission to pass. I then made for the Federal fleet. When out of the range of the guns of Fort Sumter, I raised a white flag and proceeded to the Onward under the command of Capt. Nicolas to whom I turned over the Planter."

Smalls was made pilot of the Keokuk, on which he was during the attack on Ft. Sumter, April 7, 1863. For his courage under fire in this battle, he was promoted more, commanding the Department of the South, to the rank of Captain o the Planter and served in that capaciy until the end o the war.

The acts o the above incident can be found in Report No. 120, House of Representatives, 55th Congress 2nd session.

Fired Last Shot In Civil War

The 62nd Regiment, United States Colored ired the last shot in the Civil War at Brownsville, Texas May 13 1865.

First Negro Pastor

Rev. John Gloucester, 1st colored pastor o a colored Presbyterian church born a slave in Kentucky about 1776, died May 2, 1822.

World War Heroes

May 15, 1918, Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts Negro soldiers of the 15th New York Regiment, killed twenty Germans while on sentry duty. The two soldiers were surrounded but managed to shoot and bayonet their enemy and in the end both stood on the ield of honor and decorations were bestowed upon the two soldiers for their heroic deed.

Negro's Name On Money

May, 19, 1881, Blanche Kelso Bruce, at the end of his term in the Senate was nominated as Register of the Treasury by President Garfield. This was the first time in the history of United States where a Negro's signature was necessary on all United States Currency and securities to make them legal. 5-14-39

When the Republicans were again in power in 1889 Bruce was given the positio of Recorder of Deeds, serving in this capacity until May 25, 1894.

Savoy Theatre—London

The audience of the Savoy Theatre, London, England, went wild over Paul Robeson's interpretation of Shakespeare's Othello. Twenty curtain calls were made. Mr. Robeson on coming to the front of the stage said, "I took the part of Othello with much fear. Now I am so happy." Copywright 1939

Any interesting or unique fact about Negroes sent to this column will be published and credited to the sender. Write in care o this paper. Address Hobart T. Mitchell "Listen To This"

Copy of Signatures on Permanent Constitution of Confederate States

members of Congress under the Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

Adopted unanimously by the Congress of the Confederate States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas sitting in convention at the Capitol, in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, on the Eleventh day of March, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty one.

Howell Cobb
President of the Congress.

1 South Carolina
R Barnwell Rhett
C G Memminger
W Porcher Miles
[illegible] Chesnut
R W Barnwell
William W Boyce
Lawrence M Keitt
[illegible]

2 Georgia
R Toombs
Francis S Bartow
Martin J Crawford
Alex H Stephens
Benjamin H Hill
Thos R R Cobb
E A Nisbet
Augustus R Wright
A H Kenan

3 Florida
Jackson Morton
J Patton Anderson
Jno. B. Owens

4 Alabama
Richard W Walker
Robt H Smith
Edm J McRae

5 Mississippi
Alex M Clayton
James T Harrison
William S Barry
W S Wilson
Walker Brooke
W O Harris
J A P Campbell

6 Louisiana
John Perkins Jr
Alex de Clouet
[illegible]
Duncan F Kenner
Henry Marshall
Edward Sparrow

7 Texas
John Hemphill
Thomas N Waul
John H Reagan
[illegible]
Louis T Wigfall
John Gregg
[illegible]

Constitution
8-9-39

This is a copy of the facsimile of signatures on the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America, the original copy of which has been purchased by the University System of Georgia and will be kept in the library of the University of Georgia. The Constitution is valued at $100,000. The purchase was announced yesterday.

DIXIE'S ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION IS BOUGHT BY STATE

Constitution

Valued at $100,000 Document Purchased From DeRenne, of Savannah for University Library

By LEE ROGERS.

Purchase of the original permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America for the University of Georgia library, in the famed DeRenne library which includes collections of valuable southern and Georgia historical documents, among which are the Yazoo Act; confidential letters and telegrams from General Lee to President Jefferson Davis and the only known copy of the second Georgia constitution, 1789. This library is now at the University of Georgia in Athens.

Though the regents' option had expired, it was found that, due to provisions in the will of the late Wymberly Jones DeRenne former owner of the document, the University of Georgia was the only would-be buyer which could obtain a clear title to the Confederate Constitution.

Funds used to purchase the historical document were from those set aside for the purchase of library books only and could not have been used to pay professors' salaries or for any other purpose, the regents' office explained.

To maintain an accredited rating for its graduate school at the university, the University System must set aside so much money each year for the purchase of books.

Purchase Authorized.

The purchase of the document was authorized recently when the regents failed to obtain another option.

The document bears the signatures of delegates from the southern states forming the Confederacy and for the most part was drawn in the handwriting of Thomas R. R. Cobb, of Georgia, with a few pages having been written, apparently, by Mr. Sparrow, delegate from Louisiana.

Members of the committee who drew the document were: Chesnut and Rhett, of South Carolina; Smith and Walker, of Alabama; Morton and Owens, of Florida; Thomas R. R. Cobb and Robert Toombs, of Georgia; DeClonet and Sparrow, of Louisiana, and Clayton and Harris, of Mississippi. Texas was not represented, for when the document was drawn and passed March 11, 1861, that state had no delegates in the congress of the Confederacy.

Superceded Provisional One.

The permanent constitution superceded the provisional one—now in possession of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society in the former "White House" of the Confederacy, in Richmond—which was drawn in Montgomery, Ala., February 4, 1861.

The DeRenne family of Savannah came into possession of the historical document when Mrs. G. W. J. DeRenne purchased it July 4, 1883, from George T. Hanning, of New York, acting for F. G. De Fontaine, who at one time also owned the provisional constitution of the Confederate States.

De Fontaine fell into possession of the documents in April, 1865, when Union troops closed in on a little railroad town in South Carolina between Columbia and Charlotte, N. C. The soldier guarding some valuable state possessions abandoned them when he heard the "Yankees" were only a mile and a half away. De Fontaine solicitated the help of a negro with a wagon, hastened to the station where townsmen and stragglers were already looting the express rooms and managed to save several boxes which had been forgotten while the looters were breaking into the iron boxes, looking for gold.

Later De Fontaine found the boxes he got held both constitutional papers, treaties with the Indians beyond the Mississippi made by the Confederate government and the patent office library.

The document is at present still in a vault in Savannah but shortly will be moved to a vault in the library building of the University in Athens.

8-9-39

Atlanta

Ga

Constitution of C. S. A.

The purchase of the original of the constitution of the Confederate States of America for the University of Georgia completes a transaction originating in the securing of the DeRenne Library of Georgiana last year for the use of southern students. It keeps in the possession of this state a document around which there is an incalculable sentimental value, a document for which thousands gave their lives dedicated to the preservation of the principles therein embodied.

The DeRenne library, of which the constitution is an intrinsic part, is the most complete collection of Georgiana ever assembled. It is fortunate the board of regents of the University System has been able to hold it intact within the state for the use of Georgia students, and students from other southern states, intent upon research into the rich history of Georgia and of the south.

Even the names of the signers from Georgia recall a rich history—of turbulent Bob Toombs and Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fired the torch of secession in the legislature, meeting then at Milledgeville at the call of Governor Brown; of slender Alexander Stephens, who signed the constitution, but who made an impassioned fight against secession, although admitting the theoretical right; of blunt, beefy Howell Cobb, president of the congress, who had resigned from the cabinet of President Buchanan in which he served as secretary of the treasury.

The document itself reflected the differing philosophies of government in the south as against the north. In general, it closely resembled the constitution of the United States, differing only in those features which look to the guaranteeing of state rights, to slavery and to minor shifts in governmental machinery. Some changes from the constitution of the United States are well worth study today. A two-thirds vote of congress, with certain exceptions was necessary for the appropriation of funds. Money bill provisions could be vetoed by the President without vetoing the entire measure. No protective tariff could be passed. The President was to be elected for six years and was not eligible for re-election.

It is pleasing that Georgia, the state which gave the Confederacy so many of its most brilliant leaders, retains for all time a document of historic implication. Much of the inherent strength that is Georgia's comes from the past of which this constitution is a part.

Poland's Black Virgin Would Get J.C. Here

Shrine Captured by Germans Is One of Europe's Many

WHY HER COLOR IS SO DARK

Dr. Wesley, Howard Professor, Tells

By DR. CHARLES WESLEY
Professor of history and dean of the gradaute school at Howard University

Black and brown madonnas are found in several parts of Europe These representations of the Mother of Christ are statutes and paintings with facial features which are in color very dark brown or black, although their form is not of the distinctive African Negro type. When, however, it is remembered that historically African races have been brown and yellow as well as black, such representations have significance from the American point of view.



Dr. C. Wesley

France Has Many

Italy has one of these madonnas in its shrine at Loretto and another at Orapa. Switzerland has one at Einsiedeln. France has several so-called "Vierges Noires"—at Auvergne, Chartres, Orleans, Lyons, Dijon, Liesse, Montpellier and Paris. Prior to its recent war, several statutes and paintings of the dark madonnas could be seen in Spain.

Belgium has a Black Virgin at Brussels and at Verviers.

At Wurtemberg, Germany, there was "Our Lady of Schonenberg" and another was in Bavaria, both of which were represented as dark-skinned madonnas.

Poland's Just a Painting

Poland's Black Madonna, made more widely known by the recent German invasion, is known as "Our Lady of Czestochowa." She was also known in the days of the Polish monarchs as the "Queen of Poland's Crown."

This Madonna is not a statute but an oval painting on wood, probably cyprus, which is similar to the icons of Byzantine Europe. The color of the Virgin's face is not as dark as some of the other colored madonnas, but her dark swarthy appearance is unmistakable, and it is far darker than "a fine coat of tan," as is alleged by an Associated Press account.

Would Be Jim Crowed Here

She would be a colored person anywhere in the United States and would be subjected to jim-crow practices either in Mississippi, where the old plantation system flourishes most extensively on color and caste, or in Washington, D.C., where democracy will be talked about most volubly in the next few weeks in spite of color and caste lines.

The Polish Madonna is placed above the altar of the Chapel of the monastery of the Order of Paul, the Hermit. This monastery, regarded by Polish Catholics as one of their richest and most venerated, was founded by King Wladishlaus II, who became king in 1386.

Has Been Inspiration

The traditional history of Poland describes how the Black Madonna has inspired Poland in many of its conflicts of the past. One of these most notable occasions was when King John Casimir was compelled to flee to Silesia as a result of the invasion of the armies of Russia and a small Polish band, inspired by the Madonna, made a last stand and finally defeated and expelled their invading foes.

Henry Sienkiewicz, in his two-volume historical romance, "The Deluge," has told a graphic story of the deeds of this herpic band of Polish patriots.

Alibi for Color

It has been asserted that this Polish Madonna has grown darker as a result of the passing centuries or from the smoke of candles used in the services, mainly because it is unthinkable to modern white peoples in the West that the representation of a black or brown person could be venerated or be inspiring to persons of their color, even in earlier years.

But why should this change of color be noted only in the face of the madonna and not also in the red robe of the Virgin, the face of the Child and its blue and gray head covering, if this was not the artist's original conception? The centuries would have brought changes in all of the painting and not in one face alone.

Such an explanation of a change of color in the Virgin alone is entirely without consideration of the historical fact that color was not of great significance, so far as inferiority is concerned, in the centuries prior to the rise of the slave trade, economic imperialism and racial exploitation.

Foundation Lacking

This explanation fails to consider the fact that the Christian Church in Africa, with its centers at Alexandria and Carthage, was one of the most active and influencial in medieval Christendom.

While the evidences of the permanent contributions of this section of the Western Roman Church were erased by Roman wars and Mohammedan invaders, it is still true that the names of Tertullian, Cyprian and Augustine —African Church Fathers — are honored by church followers today.

The colored madonnas are symbols of the same relationships to Africa. They should be explained and interpreted upon this basis rather than upon the accidents of change as a result of the passing centuries.

Africa Once Revered

Black Africa was once revered by the ancient world. Civilization had its beginnings in the African lakes of the East and passed through the Valley of the Nile northward to Egypt, and it seems probable that the Tigris-Euphrates Valley felt the influences of these beginnings.

Black and brown kingdoms arose in Africa, with black and brown rulers who were respected by peoples outside of their realms. From the days of the Queen of Sheba, the Biblical phrase, "I am black but I am comely," has been meaningful.

Blacks Ruled Egypt

Egypt had its black rulers. One of them, Queen Nefertari, was described as a woman with "a complexion of ebony-blackness," but she was also "of great beauty, strong personality and remarkable ability."

Candace, Queen of Meroe, informed Alexander the Great that he was not to scorn her people because they were black, for they were whiter in soul than his people.

Imperialism Blamed

Moreover, in a world bounded by brown Arabia and black Africa, it would not have been impossible for color to have found a place in the family line of Jesus of Nazareth. Some Bibical students think that they have found such evidences. However, the modern world, with its imperialist ambitions, has changed these conceptions. When history is written and read without prejudice, the truth will be evident and color will be seen to be another manifestation of modern propaganda.

Then, it will not be so strange for us to have black madonnas as well as white ones.

Newberry, S. C. Observer
April 28, 1939

INSPIRATION FOR THE DISCOURAGED



Lincoln, defeated for congress, thought his life had been a hopeless failure, with nothing to look forward to.

Jubus 3-3-39



Frederick Douglass, a Negro slave, fearfully handicapped by poverty and prejudice, succeeded in educating himself and later became a U. S. minister.



McKinley, defeated for congress and a bankrupt in 1890, his career apparently ended, inaugurated President in 1897.



Theodore Roosevelt, a physical weakling as a youth, was obliged to live on a ranch to preserve his life. Later he became the dynamic leader of his nation.



Steinmetz, deformed from birth, landed at Ellis Island a penniless immigrant. Later he became a world leader in electrical research.



Helen Keller, deaf, dumb, and blind from birth, overcame all these handicaps and became a striking figure in intellectual development.

W. P. Houseal Reminisces Of The Newberry Of Long Ago

By W. P. HOUSEAL, A. M., Litt. D.

Viewing Newberry from one of its seven hills, as Judge O'Neall, refers to it as being thus located, one can thus realize the aptness of the description, as the writer was accustomed to look upon the town as it lay southward from College Hill, the name by which his paternal home was then known, situated opposite Newberry College campus, not quite a decade after Newberry had passed the centennial anniversary of its foundation in 1849, thus visualizing the general appearance of the town, for it had undergone very little change in nearly two-score years (1849-66) until the fire of June 18, 1866, swept away a number of distinctive landmarks of its earliest history.

Compactness of its general business section has remianed much the same throughout the history of the town, due in large measure to proverbial conservatism of its citizens, and this fact also accounts for the substantial progress which has always characterized its advance into new fields of industry education, science and art.

Peculiar also is the statement that the fire fiend has caused nearly all changes that have been made in buildings in the business section. In this respect, one or two changes have occurred in that block of buildings known as Law Range, a part of Boyce street, since they were erected about 1820-30. On the corner of Nance and Boyce streets the building was converted into a hotel in 1870, with stores later. Maj. Lambert J. Jones built his law office probably about 1840-44 while he was serving as commissioner in equity. The bank building next door was erected for the Bank of Newberry about the same time, when Hugh K. Boyd became its president. It was one of the state system banks.

On the corner was the store of Carwile (John B.) & McCaughrin (Robert L.), who became president and cashier, respectively of the National Bank of Newberry when it was established in 1871. R. C. Shiver & Co. of Columbia, then occupied it as branch of their dry goods business, but they found Newberry had very alert merchants with whom they could not compete successfully, and within two years removed their stock of goods to Columbia. Various Newberry merchants used the building until it was acquired by the Commercial Bank. Like all stores in the town it was equipped with wooden shutters for front windows, which were closed at night and securely fastened on the inside with bolts connected with an iron rod extended across the outside shutters. This equipment was not discarded until far into the '80s.

The city, built upon seven hills, as indicated, each one cannot be so definitely described as altogether separate from the others, as proceeding eastward from the first, College Hill, the second is found at the intersection of Harrington and Glenn streets, on the latter of which W. W. Houseal built his first home in 1852, retiring from Florida (now removed to Glenn street); third, East Main Street; fourth Boundary street, and the standpipe (Capt. A. P. Pifer often referred to the fact, as he viewed it, before water works were established in the town, that water from a bold spring on the place of Col. W. Y. Fair, now the Oakland Mill property, could be forced to a reservoir on this hill and supply each house in its second story—his home having been located nearby; fifth, West Boundary street, vicinity of E. P. Lake home in 1849, later of Campbell Havird; sixth, Depot Hill and center of Drayton street, west; seventh, intersection of Nance and Fair streets, westward toward Helena, including the site of the Harrington house, built in 1809, and burned during the Confederate war

(the writer saw the blaze), the highest point on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad between Charleston and Atlanta, as the Newberry, Columbia and Laurens railroad runs through the center of it on the Wells farm—Newberry being midway of about 400 miles between the two cities. One can get the best view from this location and College Hill, as the lines in panorama in spring amidst hundreds of peach trees with their pink blooms beautifying the landscape, especially as it appeared the first week in March, 1867, when all forest trees were in full leaf. During that time the writer was accustomed to go on errands to Helena, when he would stop and talk to a carpenter whom Mr. Osborne Wells had brought from North Carolina to build the good-looking front fence with scalloped panels and pickets spear-shaped, the carpenter remarking: "Buddy, I have never seen the trees in full leaf in March, for in my state they don't come on until Aprile". (spelled as he pronounced it in his quaint accent of a drawl). the spring of 1887, when Matthew

"VERDURE CLAD NEWBERRY" TOWN IS DESCRIBED

No wonder then in later years in F. Tighe of The News and Courier stopped in Newberry on his way home from Birmingham, Ala., when he wrote an inimitable description of that coming industrial center of the South, in a similar article for his paper (reprinted in The Herald and News) about our town, gave it the title, "Verdure Clad Newberry"

Newberry, situated on latitude 34 north is 34 1-2 miles direct from Columbia where this latitude runs through the center of the campus of the University of South Carolina. Lower in elevation than Prosperity in this respect, it is no wonder that the section of the town between Harrington and Friend and McKibben and Vincent streets formed a basin to the extent that the well which formerly existed at the end of the lower square was a spring a hundred years ago. Buildings south of McKibben street at the eastern (or southern) side of Main were chiefly residences, which stood upon high pillars for protection from water. Subsequently as natural drainage carried soil in that direction their doorsteps became even with the ground—a retaining wall being necessary on the western side of the street. Water flowing into Friend street at Caldwell street had to be directed into Scott's creek until the depression was filled by the Southern railway in building the present passenger station in March, 1899. So this year the large quantity of rainfall is exactly like the excessive rainfall of February, 1874 (approximately the double weather cycle of 33 years in repeating itself), when one day Scott's creek rose quite rapidly and marooned negro tenants in the cottages on Harrington street, between the jail and Vincent street that Martin Harris came to their rescue by contriving a wagon body into a boat and brought the occupants safely to shore, the depth of the water being later in the day nine feet as its flow through the culvert was retarded.

The bird's-eye view thus shows the lay of the land upon which the town was founded, its structures of a century or more in age should form now an interesting feature of this narrative.

Newberry, as originally chartered, was entirely confined to the space between Harrington, Adams (now College), Boundary and McKibben streets, but subsequently was extended a mile each way, "as far as Chancellor Johnston's", says Judge O'Neall in his "'Annals".

CONDUCT MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN CENTURY-OLD BUILDINGS

Business buildings more than a hundred years old, enumeration beginning southward (in 1865) on Main street: R. Y. Leavell furniture store, at McKibben; opposite side, three brick stores, Nancy Jackson, free negro woman (bakery), she made cakes for nearly all weddings in the town; next toward them, corner restaurant of Louis Schodair (with live partridges in the window, also the card, "Tom and Jerry (instead of a whiskey drink), which the writer interpreted as the names of the two negro porters of Dr. Smeltzer, who carried his bread around town in wheelbarrows; millinery shop or corner, with black pepper tree in the yard in rear; former Joseph Mann store, about center of next block where Col. John R. Leavell made shoes in the upper story for soldiers during the Confederate war, with Leavell and Spearman store on first floor; Campbell J. Havird store, formerly bar room of Capt. Jesse Gaunt; corner store the business of A. M. Bowers & Co., until he died in 1892. (Thirteen bar-rooms in the town during 20 years after war, '61-'65).

OLD WHISKEY LAW WITH STRICT PROVISIONS

Two historic buildings stood on each corner of the block between Nance and Caldwell previous to 1849—at Nance, the Tupper House bar-room of Julius C. Smith, with sign amidst the foliage of an elm on a high post, "Tupper House, 1846," so named as to comply with law bearing name of Representative Tupper of Charleston which required barkeepers in making customers intoxicated to provide "bed and board" for them and stable for horses if they were travelers, these accommodations still there in 1865.

On the Caldwell street corner, (now McCrory's, as remodeled and rebuilt four times) store of Robert S. Stewart, who became one of the wealthiest Newberrians of his day, with building erected about 1820, partly wood and brick, with wooden porch in front (only one of the kind in the town where the men would sit in chairs, exchange news of the day, and whittle with knives on the bannisters until they were nearly severed in twain as the writer saw it in 1865, and so remained until after the death of the proprietor when it was remodeled and enlarged in 1869, quite like as the outside wall stood when C. C. Davis made its interior of polished walnut for O. M. Jamieson, one of the handsomest of its kind between Baltimore and New Orleans.

OLD-TIME HOTEL CUSTOMS IN HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS

The Newberry Hotel, as it stood on the site of the present hotel (rebuilt in 1879 after destruction of the former in the fire that year) was long a distinctive landmark in the earliest days of Newberry, built about 1820, three stories, gray brick, roof sloping on Main street, with entrance there on center of front, with bell attached to non-bearing mulberry tree which travelers would ring when they desired accommodations.

Business became so prosperous in the period 1866-73 that the front entrance was converted into a store room and the entrance moved to Caldwell street as it is today.

The Matthias Barre building (dry goods store of M. Barre & Son) adjoined the hotel as it does today, with walls still standing which withstood two fires (1866 and 1877).

A. M. Wicker had the only confectionery store in the town (corner of Main and College (then Adams) at that time more than a century ago until his death in the latter '80s. His advertisements appearing in The Sentinel (Newberry's first newspaper, 1850-5). Two wooden buildings, stores of C. B. Buist (now Clary's); Lovelace & Wheeler and D. Mower(two latter now Carpenters); Newberry Herald office in second story of Mower's; opposite side all wooden to Mollohon Row.

HOW MOLLOHON ROW TAKES ITS NAME

Other brick building of centennial period (or older) includes the E. A. Scott building (corner of Caldwell and Friend streets, and Mollohon Row.

Mollohon Row takes its name from the section thus early known in the northeastern part of the county, originating there from the name of a family who were compelled to remove to another state, it is said, because of habits bizarre in nature, but the name still clung thereto. At it now stands (first erected in the '30s) it was rebuilt in 1883 when it was destroyed by the fire of July 19 that year, having withstood the disastrous fires of 1866 and 1877.

The writer delights to remember two residences on account of their inviting exterior—one of the modest cottage of Mrs. Sill, with its vine-covered entrance, corner of Friend and Nance streets, where she conducted a millinery shop, as she appeared always with smiling countenance and beautiful gray hair; the other the Montgomery residence on Adams (now College) street, immediately in rear of the Exchange Bank building, with vines extending to the upper porch, an old dwelling burned in fire of 1886; negro cottages taking it and other nearby dwellings their places until J. A. Crotwell built his hotel 1879-80.

Constitution Of Confederacy May Go To Atlanta

8-9-35

ATLANTA—(AP)—Chancellor S. V. Sanford, of the Georgia University system, said today negotiations were being made for purchase of the original copy of the permanent constitution of the Confederate States of America.

The document, now owned by Wymberly W. Derenne, of Savannah, would be sold to the board of regents for $20,000, the chancellor said, under terms to "which we are confident Mr. Derenne and his lawyer will agree."

He explained the constitution, which once narrowly escaped falling into the hands of Union soldiers, would be bought with funds provided "by a private and confidential source which we cannot at this time reveal."

"Mr. Derenne is anxious for us to have it, and I am sure the sale will go through as soon as I have opportunity to talk with him."

Yesterday a spokesman in the board of regents office announced the document had been acquired from Derenne to prevent its sale to some other university. An option on the constitution was obtained a little more than a year ago when most of the famous Derenne Library was purchased and moved to the University of Georgia, Athens.

NEGROES DIED FOR U.S. FREEDOM---
JULY 4 IS REMINDER OF *THEIR* FIGHT

Daily Worker 7-4-39 Newspaper Mg

Three precious documents, part of America's fight for freedom, serve to remind us on July 4 of the role played by the Negro people in the founding of the nation and of the hatred expressed by America's outstanding democratic fathers toward racial bigotry.

These documents—a passage written by Thomas Jefferson for the Declaration of Independence but which was expugned; a speech by Wendell Phillips; and a letter by Andrew Jackson—are especially appropriate today in view of the worthy move to make July 4 this year a day to renew the struggle against intolerance.

Wendell Phillips, the great abolitionist, speaking at Feneuil Hall in Boston, March 5, 1858, in commemoration of the Boston Massacre, spoke these eloquent words about Crispus Attucks, the runaway slave who became a leader of the Boston patriots and was the first American to die in the Revolution:

"I place this Crispus Attucks in the foremost ranks of the men that dared. When we talk of courage, he rises, with his lark face, in his clothes of the laborer, his head uncovered, his arms raised above him defying bayonets; and when the proper symbols are placed around the base of the statue of Washington, one corner will be filled by the colored man defying the British muskets."

* * *

Not many people know that in the Library of Congress is a manuscript which somehow has been kept practically a secret. It is the ringing passage denouncing the British slave trade and slavery in the 13 original colonies, written in the hand of Thomas Jefferson himself. The passage was intended by Jefferson to be a part of the Declaration of Independence, but was later deleted.

Here are Jefferson's words:

"He [the British King] has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce: and that this assemblage of horrors might WANT NO FACT OF DISTINGUISHED DIE, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which HE has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them, thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

In the war of 1812, Negroes fought so bravely that Commodore Perry said of those who served under him at the Battle of Lake Erie, that "they seemed to be insensible of danger." Two battalions composed of Negroes distinguished themselves at the Battle of New Orleans. To these Negro soldiers, General Andrew Jackson addressed the following letter:

"To the men of Color—Soldiers!

"From the shores of Mobile, I collected you to arms—I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not informed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading force. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

"Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. . . ."

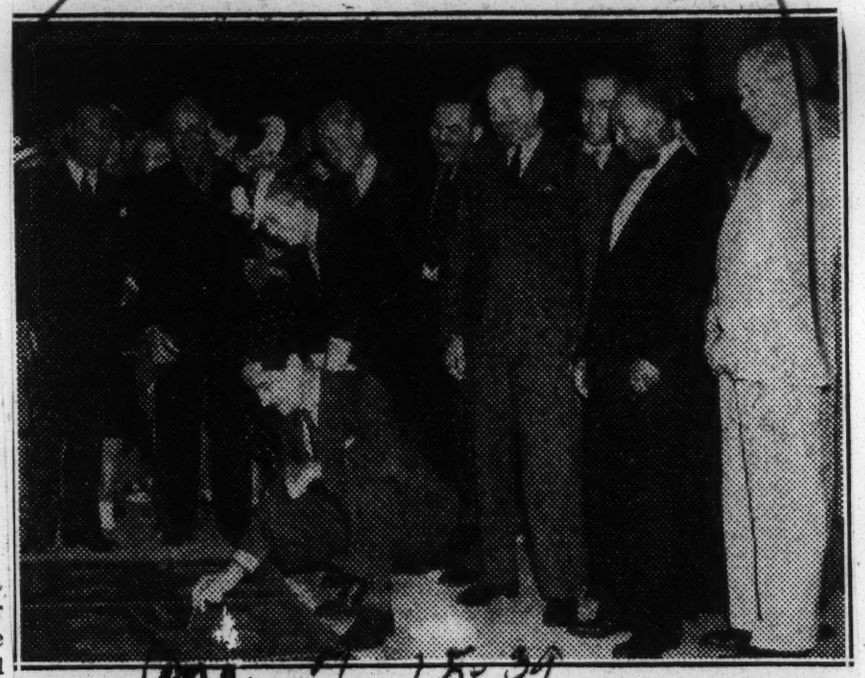
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Let this July 4 serve to open a new page in the struggle for equal rights for the Negro people and against all forms of racial bigotry and religious persecution.

July 4 should renew the fight for the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments—the constitutional embodiment of Abraham Lincoln's successful fight against slavery—and for the passage of the anti-lynching bill.

Our nation was founded in the fight not only against monarchical tyranny but against the tyranny of intolerance, too. It can survive only if that poison is destroyed forever

Forgotten By U. S. But Not By Explorers



MATTHEW A. HENSON, (second from right) shown with members of the Explorers Club at the World's Fair recently when ceremonies were held there. In the picture are Roy Chapman Andrews, Lincoln Stefannson, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Harrison Forman and V. Allan Dunn, all internationally known explorers, shown watching Lowell Thomas complete his signature over impressions of his hand and feet. Mrs. Thomas is shown directly behind her husband. Mr. Henson is included in all activities of the Explorers Club, but still remains the forgottten man. **(See editorial on page six.)**

UP TO CONGRESS

WITH EFFORTS BEING made to have Congress adjourn speedily this month, we hope that our "Forgotten Man". Matthew A. Henson, will not again be forgotten in the rush and bustle of the closing days.

Through Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois ,the race's only reprsentative in Congress, a bill was introduced on January 3rd providing for a suitable gold medal, not to exceed $500 in cost, to be presented to Mr. Henson by the President of the United States, in addition to the federal government paying Mr. Henson an annual pension of $2,500 in recognition of his exploits.

It have been 30 years since Matt Henson accompanied Admiral Robert E. Peary in discovery of the North Pole and it has been thirty years since efforts were started to have the United States government officially recognize his exploits. All possible honors were bestowed by the government on Peary but Henson has remained the forgotten man — forgotten by his government.

In the various Congresses since 1909, bills have been presented to give official recognition to Mr. Henson and each time there has been a hitch with the bills being sidetracked for one reason or another. Mr. Henson is not getting any younger as the years roll by and the small pension on which he was retired from the Customs service is hardly adequate to keep body and soul alive. Withal Matt Henson has been cheery and has not been bitter at the failure of the U. S. to officially recognize his deeds.

We hope and fervently pray that this session of Congress will not adjourn before giving honor to whom honor is due—Matt Henson. Readers of The New York Age can aid Mr. Henson by writing their Congressmen and Senators urging a quick and speedy vote on the Henson Bill. In New York State, readers should write or contact Senators Robert Wagner and James Mead and their respective Congressmen and urge them to work for the bill.

It is time that the forgotten man be remembered. That time is now!

AT CRISPUS ATTUCKS' GRAVE

Guardian 7-22-39 Boston, Mass



Every year a wreath is placed on the graves of Attucks and the other victims of the Boston Massacre in the Old Granary Burial Ground, Tremont Street, near historic Park Street Church. Above the late Editor Trotter is shown placing the tribute to Crispus Attucks, who was the first to shed his blood for American liberty.

"The Negro In Virginia" To Be Published Soon, Says Federal Writers Project Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "The Negro in Virginia" is the first book of its kind to trace adequately the part played by Negroes in a state's history, according to Sterling Brown, Negro affairs editor for the Federal Writers' Project. Recently completed by Negro writers and research workers on the WPA rolls, this 450-page book is scheduled for early publication.

"The Negro in Virginia" is something more than a history. Besides delving deeply into facts little known, to the American public and often neglected by students of history, the book fills out its social picture with testimony from ex-slaves. Their colorful folk-speech makes the pre-war period in which they participated more articulate. By means of this departure from the usual historical reporting, the ground is cleared for unbiased discussion of all the implications of slavery.

"The Negro in Virginia" is divided into four parts. First treated is the period that began with the landing of the first Africans at Jamestown, Va., in 1619 and ended with the Revolutionary War. Then comes the antebellum period, ending with the Emancipation Proclamation. Third comes the period of the Reconstruction, and finally the contemporary scene.

In a full discussion of slavery the book tells of labor in the fields, factories, and at the big-house; of the domestic slave trade, or religion, merry-making, punishment, the patrol system, and the slave codes. One chapter deals with the Underground Railroad, principal medium by which runaway slaves were aided to freedom. Rebellions and other forms of protest initiated and carried on by free citizens of color, white persons, and the slaves themselves are described.

Considerable space is devoted to the Negro as a contributor to the economic, industrial, civic and cultural foundations of the Old Dominion State and of the deeper South. The book analyzes the Negro as a laborer, craftsman, artisan, and business man. His work in education and religion and in the founding of fraternal organizations is discussed.

Over a dozen Negro writers and research workers gathered, checked, and compiled the material for this history. The final writing of the book was done by Roscoe Lewis, supervisor of the Negro project in Virginia. The final editing of the book was done in the Virginia state office of the Federal Writers Project, and at the national office under direction of Sterling Brown. Illustrations were selected from photographs taken by Robert McNeill, of this city and Roscoe Lewis, with substantial facts, which the "The Negro in Virginia" is filled man in the street should know, and which present-day historians and sociologists cannot intelligently neglect.

Other books being prepared by the Federal Writers' Project which are of particular interest to Negroes are "The Negro in Florida"; "The Negro in Little Rock, Arkansas"; "The Negro in Pittsburgh"; and "The Negro in Philadelphia." A history of the Negro for use in secondary schools is being prepared by Miss Helen Boardman of New York. "The Negroes in New York" under editorship of Roi Ottley, is rapidly nearing completion.

In prospect also are a "Portrait of the Negro as American," a book now well under way; a collection of Negro folklore, to be edited by Mr. Brown and Dr. B. A. Botkin; a book of narratives by ex-slaves; and a bibliography of all books by or about the Negro in business, labor, industry, education, religion, art, athletics, etc.

Publications of the Federal Writers' Project already number some 170 all of them produced by writers, editors and research workers who otherwise would have had little or no chance to use their training and ability.

As many as 108 Negro editors, assistant editors, research workers, consultants, typists and office workers have been engaged in the work of the Federal Writers' Project.

Highland Beach

1891 -- 1939

Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, Booker T. Washington, Congressmen, Diplomats, Writers Played at Resort

By FLORENCE MURRAY

Frederick Douglass built his house at Highland Beach, the one in which his son, Joseph, who died in 1935, later lived with his family during his summers; but he did not get much opportunity to enjoy it, for he died the following year.

Douglass had made elaborate plans, however, to enjoy his summer home. He had been a caulker by trade during his youth on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and was therefore skilled in handling sailboats. He could even build a boat, and he was an excellent swimmer.

So, he had planned to charter a schooner the next summer and take his grandson, Haley, who was then twelve years old, with him on a long sail about the Eastern Short, visiting his birth place near St. Michaels, about thirty miles away. He had been the slave of a Captain Anthony, a ship owner there, and learned about boats from the work he did for him.

The next buyer at the beach was the late Dr. John R. Francis, Sr, and the next was George T. Bowen of Baltimore, both of whom built in about 1895 after buying the lots from Major Charles. The late James Wormley, proprietor of Wormley Hotel, one of the most popular hotels in Washington at the time. It was located at Fifteenth and H Streets, and patronized by white persons, some of them, the country's leading statesmen. General Grant, Charles Sumner and others of their promience have stayed there. Dr. Francis had the first colored private sanitarium here. It was on Pennsylvania Avenue.

No more people built at Highland Beach after these first few had settled until 1908, when Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, wife of the late Judge Terrell, built her cottage. The judge, a well known figure among Washington's social, educational and political circles, did not spend much time at the beach, but his wife and children did.

Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana, who had made his home here following his retirement from the governorship of the State of Louisiana, was among the celebrities who visited the few cottages at the beach during this time. Then there was Booker T. Washington, the late president of Tuskegee, who often spent some time at the home of the Douglasses.

Among other historical figures who played, swam, fished, hunted, and took part in other sports, at the beach, also enjoying rest and quietude there, were Paul Laurence Dunbar, who bought a lot upon which to build a summer home for his mother. He, too, died before his Highland Beach plans were accomplished. He used to visit the beach with his wife, Alice, who later became Alice Dunbar Nelson, and a poet in her own right.

Others were Charles Chestnut, the novelist from Ohio; John R. Lynch, member of Congress from Virginia; John M. Langston, also Congressman from Virginia and founder of Howard University's law school; B. K. Bruce, Senator from Mississippi; Congressman George White of North Carolina; Congressman Henry Cheatham of North Carolina; Congressman Murray of North Carolina; Charles Mitchell, minister to Liberia, a cousin of Frederick Douglass.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, prominent Republican, and National Committeeman from Georgia, was also a frequent visitor at the bayshore resort. He was stricken while in bathing at the beach, and lived only a few days after that. Mr. Johnson was not drowned at the beach, as was often said. He had just stepped into the water and had gone out a few paces from shore when he was stricken.

Down the years since its founding prominent persons whose names stand for something in the history of the Negro in America, have been familiar faces at Highland Beach, some of them building, some of them buying cottages already built, others renting, and still others visiting their friends.

42 Years Ago

From the Files of The Savannah Tribune

SEPTEMBER 11, 1897

The First Battalion, under command of Col. J. H. Deveaux the Georgia Artillery, Capt. J. C Simmons, and the Savannah Hussars, Lieut. D. H. Heyward spent Labor day in Columbia, S C., guests of the Capitol City Guards, Capt. R. Norvell, and the Carolina Guards, Capt. Lark

Prof. J. C. Ross principal of East Broad street school, elected Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias at the supreme lodge in Columbus, Ohio.

Handsome new home of Mrs Belle Nash, 607 West Broad street, purchased by Mr. A. M. Monroe.

Bibb County Blues of Macon spent Monday in the city.

Surviving Members Of Old Constitutional Convention Honor Aged Colored Man

Jim Noble Receives Ovation When Former Governor Murray Swears In Veteran State House Employee

Tells Interesting Experiences of Yester Years

"House come to order" sternly admonished "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, president of the constitutional convention Sunday, while a veteran of the stirring times when Oklahoma and Indian Territory were young entered the city hall at Guthrie, where were being re-enacted the historic scenes of 32 years ago.

The late arrival in this flag-bedecked city was Jim Noble, aged 74-year-old state house employee, and the man, who with Bill Cross, stole the great seal of the state at a late hour one night in 1910 and transferred the capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City.

Cheer after cheer rent the hall as Noble, who is known by more statesmen, both old and young, than any other man in public life, made his way to the platform and was sworn in by Murray.

"Democrat or 'Publican?" asked Murray as the huge crowd looked on. "'Publican," said "Jim," as he is endearingly known by thousands.

The aged black man, who has been messenger to former Governors Robertson, Trapp, Holloway and Johnson, and who at various times during the past 32 years has been an employee in the Highway Department, Supreme Court, and at other times plain janitor, immediately assumed the position of messenger in the re-assembled constitutional convention, and the remainder of the day was busy hurrying over the old city hall building, shaking hands with old friends and assuming the duties of a page.

"I told Bill Murray I'd be there if I had to walk," said Noble in an interview with a Black Dispatch reporter following the adjournment of the Sunday meeting. "I met Bill at the Kingkade and we had a long talk," said Jim in discussing the plans laid by the old cronies for the reunion of the "Squirrel Rifles."

Jim, who knows intimately all of the moments of pioneer days when Oklahoma was young, grew reminiscent Sunday afternoon and began to tell of the night when the capital was stolen.

"Haskell was a sharp man; he was born sharp," said Jim. "Old Frank Greer kept talking about Governor Haskell in the Guthrie Register, and Haskell had told the folks up there that if they did not leave him alone he would make grass grow in the streets," said Noble.

"One night Haskell called Bill Cross, secretary of state, from Muskogee and Bill turned away from the telephone and called me. I didn't know what he was doing he had me working so fast," said Jim, "but before I knew it Mr. Cross had called one of the three automobiles in the capital and we loaded up the seal and a lot of other papers in that car. The next morning we unloaded that stuff in the Lee Hotel (now Huckins)" said Noble.

"I sure did laugh at John Mahoney, sheriff of Logan county, when a few days later he came down to Oklahoma City and served some kind of papers on Governor Haskell. Haskell threw the papers back at him and told him if he didn't hurry home he would have him jailed by the state guard," continued the oracle.

"The thing that made me sad though Sunday," said Jim, "was failure to meet some of my old friends who I did not know were dead until the roll was called. I was surprised when I did not see Judge J. J. Carney and John H. Harrison, who live right here in Oklahoma City," said Jim.

Bill Murray formed an attachment for me when we first met 32 years ago, and I was making application for a job," said Noble. "I never heard a man's voice roar so loud as he looked at me that morning and asked, 'Are you a Republican or a Deuocrat?' I had joined the Democratic party, but he scared me so badly that morning that I answered "Publican.'

"'You're hired, for you're the only Negro who has told me the truth about his politics since I arrived in Guthrie," Noble quotes Murray as saying.

The question former Governor Murray asked Noble regarding his politics as he swore him in, had a great deal of significance, according to the story related by Noble.

When asked what was the most exciting experience he has had in public life, Jim said it occurred shortly after Murray became governor. "General Barrett has a pepression he makes in political criculiar voice, and has one pet exses, and I had been mocking General Barrett to Governor Murray," said Jim. "He had called in several friends on different occasions to hear me mock General Barrett.

"On the morning following his inaugural I went in Governor Murray's office and he said, 'Jim, I was just looking for you. Come go with me, I have a matter to attend to in General Barrett's office. I rushed off with him and when we went in, Governor Murray flopped down in a seat, crossed his legs and right in front of General Barrett, said, 'Jim, give me that statement of Charlie's you are always so good on down in my office.'

"You could have knocked me down with a feather, but with that stern eye of Governor Murray on me I managed to put my stunt on while General Barett and Governor Murray almost exploded with laughter."

The aged messenger talked endearingly of the late Governor J. B. A. Robertson. "I never can forget that man. He was my real friend," said Jim. "I believe he thought as much of me as he did his own children." He told of Governor Robertson paying for his meals the entire time he was in the executive chair. "He'd always come up and say, 'Jim, give me that check,' and I always gave it to him," said Noble.

Jim, who is a typical ante-bellum black man, said that another embarrassing moment came in his public life during the Robertson administration when the legislature debated one whole day about placing a house on the capitol grounds for Jim to live in. The legislators all liked Jim, and while there was no serious intention to erect the building, Jim assumed they did, but the whole idea was scotched when one of the legislators amended the bill before the house providing for a two-story structure. Jim was to live upstairs, while downstairs all of the Negro soldiers killed in the World war were to lie in state.

"That settled it," said Jim with much emphasis; "I didn't want that building if they were going to have those dead folks downstairs.

"Bill Murray says I ain't no count, but you bet your bottom dollar he'll go to the ground with me," said Jim during the course of his interview. "Why I'm a member of the 'Squirrel Rifles,' the most exclusive organization those white folks had in the early days," said Jim.

When more than 500 Oklahoma Democrats made the pilgrimage to Denver the year Bryan made his famous "Cross of Gold" speech Jim was in the party. It appears that Jim started out with a one-way ticket because in telling of his Denver experiences he announced, "Haskell paid my way back. Murray told me to go up there, but when the train started back Haskell was the first man I got to"; and then he added: "Bryan made the prettiest speech I ever heard." He said the special Oklahoma train stopped by Lincoln. "That man shook hands all day. Beat anything I ever saw," said Noble in continuing his talk about Bryan.

Jim, who was born near Hampton, Ark., in 1865, announced, "Me and Governor Holloway are from the same state. Holloway's fine as silk—clean cut."

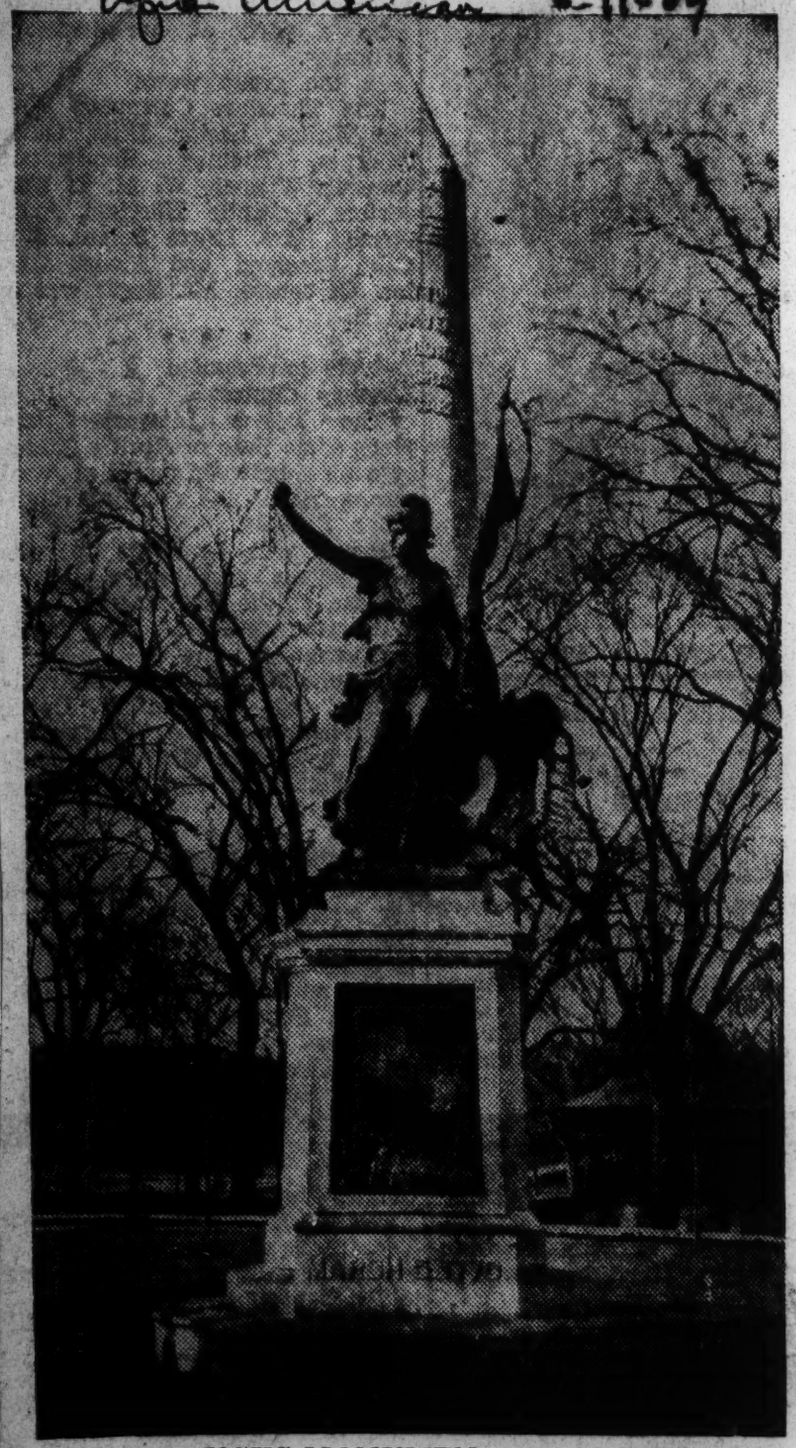
While the former members of the Constitutional Convention made much ado over Jim Sunday, nothing much is being done regarding his old age security. The present administration could not find a place for him in the capitol building where he has labored so long. The Democrats in Texas have several aged ante-bellum Negroes on the state payroll at Austin, and the same rule is followed in Washington by the United States government.

When asked the direct question about his financial condition, Jim said, "I'm getting along some sort of way, but it seems to me my old friends ought to find something for me to do around the capitol building. I don't know anything else to do."

HE COULDN'T BEAR SLAVERY

Crispus Attucks First Freed Himself, and Then Gave Life Battling Tyranny of British

Afro American 3-11-39



ATTUCKS MONUMENT IN BOSTON

During the month of November—the thirteenth and twentieth— a similar advertisement appeared in the same paper, showing that the "Molatto Fellow" had not returned to his master.

Twenty years later "Crispas's" name once more appeared in the journals of Boston. This time he was not advertised as a runaway slave. His soul and body were beyond the cruel touch of master; the press had paused to announce his apotheosis, and to write the name of the patriot, soldier, and martyr to the ripening cause of the American Revolution, in fadeless letters of gold—CRISPUS ATTUCKS!

Afro-American 3-11-39

Clash Came

On March 5, 1770, occurred the Boston Massacre. . . .

The colonists had endured, with obsequious humility, the oppressive acts of Britain, the swaggering insolence of the ministerial troops.

Baltimore Md.

But while the "wise and prudent" were deliberating upon a legal method of action, there were those, who . . . reasoned right to the conclusion, that they had rights of colonists that ought to be respected. . . .

There is no record to controvert the fact of the leadership of Crispus Attucks. A manly-looking fellow, 6 feet 2 inches in height, he was a commanding figure among the irate colonists.

His enthusiasm for the threatened interests of the province, his loyalty to the teachings of Otis, and his willingness to sacrifice for the cause of equal rights, endowed him with a courage, which, if tempered with better judgment, would have made him a military hero in his day.

Ended at Beginning

But consumed by the sacred fires of patriotism, that lighted his path to glory, his career of usefulness ended at the beginning.

John Adams, as the counsel for the soldiers, thought that the patriots Crispus Attucks led were a "rabble of saucy boys, Negroes, mulattoes, etc.." who could not restrain their emotion.

Attucks lead the charge with the shout, "The way to get rid of these soldiers is to attack the main-guard; strike at the root; this is the nest."

A shower of missiles was answered by the discharge of the guns of Captain Preston's company. The exposed and commanding person of the intrepid Attucks went down before the murderous fire.

Samuel Gray and Jonas Caldwell were also killed, while Patrick Carr and Samuel Maverick were mortally wounded.

The people ran from their homes and places of business into the streets, white with rage. The bells rang out the alarm. . . .

Great Funeral

The bodies of Attucks and Caldwell were carried into Faneuil Hall, where their strange faces were viewed by the largest gathering of people ever before witnessed.

Attucks and Caldwell, strangers in the city, without relatives, were buried from Faneuil Hall, so justly called "the Cradle of Liberty."

The four hearses formed a junction in King Street; and from thence the procession moved in columns six deep, with a long line of coaches containing the first citizens of Boston.

The bodies were deposited in one grave, over which a stone was placed bearing this inscription:

"Long as in Freedom's cause the wise contend,
Dear to your country shall your fame extend;
While to the world the lettered stone shall tell
Where Caldwell, Attucks, Gray and Maverick fell."

Who was Crispus Attucks? A man whose soul, galling under the destroying influence of slavery, went forth a freeman, went forth not only to fight for his liberty, but to give his life as an offering upon the altar of American Liberty.

He was not ignorant of the issues between the American colonies and the English government, between the freemen of the colony and the dictatorial governors.

Having come to the rapturous consciousness of his freedom in fee simple . . . he felt himself neighbor and friend.

His patriotism was not a mere spasm produced by sudden and exciting circumstances. It was an education. . . .

People Didn't Agree

And the people did not agree with John Adams that Attucks led "a motley rabble," but a band of patriots. Their evidence of the belief they entertained was to be found in the annual commemoration of the fifth of March, when orators, in measured sentences and impassioned eloquence, praised the hero-dead.

In March, 1775, Dr. Joseph Warren, who a few months later, as General Warren, made Bunker Hill the Shrine of New England patriotism, was the orator. On the question of human liberty, he said:

That personal freedom is the natural right of every man and that property, or an exclusive right to dispose of what he has honestly acquired by his own labor, necessarily arises therefrom, are truths which common sense has placed beyond the reach of contradiction.

And no man or body of men, can, without being guilty of flagrant injustice, claim a right to dispose of the persons or acquisitions of any other man, or body of men, unless it can be proved that such a right has arisen from some compact between the parties, in which it has been explicitly and freely granted.

These noble sentiments were sealed by his blood at Bunker Hill on the seventeenth of June, 1775. . . .

Free Men Responded

The free colored people of the northern colonies responded to the call to arms. . . .

Every northern colony had its colored troops, not as separate organizations—save the black regiment of Rhode Island — but scattered throughout all of the white organizations of the army.

Before peace came, slaves were not only admitted, they were purchased, and sent into the war with an offer of freedom and fifty dollars bounty at the close of their service.

Offered Ten-Pound Reward for Attucks

On Tuesday, October 2, 1750, the Boston Gazette . . . contained the following advertisement:

Ran-away from his master, William Brown of Framingham, on the 30th of September, last, a Molatto Fellow, about 27 years of Age, named Crispas, 6 feet 2 inches high, short curl'd hair,

His knees nearer together than common; had on a light colour'd Bear-skin Coat, plain brown Fustain Jacket, or brown all Woll one, new Buckskin Breeches, blue Yarn Stockings, and a checked woolen Shirt.

Whoever shall take up said Run-away, and convey him to his abovesaid Master, shall have ten pounds, old Tenor Reward and all necessary charges paid.

And all Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against concealing or carrying off said servant on penalty of the law. Boston. October 2. 1750.

Attucks Defied Tory Governor

Some time before the memorable 5th of March, Crispus addressed the following spirited letter to the Tory governor of the Province:

TO THOMAS HUTCHINSON: Sir—

You will hear from us with astonishment. You ought to hear from us with horror. You are chargeable before God and man, with our blood.

The soldiers were but passive instruments, mere machines, neither moral nor voluntary agents in our destruction, more than the leaden pellets with which we were wounded.

You was a free agent. You acted, coolly, deliberately, with all the premeditated malice, not against us in particular, but against the people in general, which, in the sight of the law, is an ingredient in the composition of murder. You will hear further from us hereafter.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS.

This was the declaration of war. It was fulfilled.

Langston Students Celebrate 50th Anniversary of "Run" With Address By Dunjee

Speaker Traces Life of Black Man Down "Trail of Tears" To Present-Day Life in Oklahoma

Asks Puzzling Questions During Talk

LANGSTON, Okla.—Students of Langston University gathered in Page Auditorium Friday to hear Editor Roscoe Dunjee retell the story of Oklahoma, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the "Run" of '89. The exercises were held at 10:00 a. m., and Editor Dunjee was presented to the students and faculty by President Sanford. State High School inspector E. A. Duke and A. E. Riling, chief rural school inspector, were platform guests, along with E. Frederic Morrow, coordinator of branches of the N. A. A. C. P.

Editor Dunjee, before his address, proceeded to ask the students several questions which were very revealing as to the lack of information among the pupils regarding Oklahoma History.

"What city in Oklahoma largely populated by white people was named for a pioneer Oklahoma Negro?" asked the speaker.

"I'm not asking the teachers—just the pupils," said Editor Dunjee, "and those who know may indicate their knowledge by raising their hands."

Not a hand was raised. The speaker then advised the students that Perkins, a city here in Logan county, was named for a pioneer Guthrie Negro, Judge Perkins, who was justice of the peace in the early years, and edited the Oklahoma Guide.

"Well," said Editor Dunjee, "I was down in the state capitol sometime ago and the question was asked by a member of the educational committee of the House of Representatives why Negroes wanted to name the university here 'Langston University.' One of the legislators had written a bill designating this school as 'The Colored University of Oklahoma.'

"'I can't see why you would want to name your school for a little village up there in Logan county. Why would you not want to carry the name of the great State of Oklahoma?' inquired the chairman of the education committee.

"There were around 100 alumni of Langston university there that day but none of them could answer that question. It remained for me to explain the background to the name which relates in no way to the little village across the highway from this school. You have just sung the Langston song with much reverence, and I am going to ask those of you present who know the reason why the school was originally called 'Langston University'?"

Out of the entire student body five students raised their hands, and when asked, a young lady stated that the school was named for a Negro congressman.

"Yes," said the speaker. "This school was named in honor of John Mercer Langston, a distinguished black man of the reconstruction period, who represented a Virginia district in the 51st congress. He and my father were personal friends, and sat as delegates together in the first Civil Rights Convention Negroes held in Washington following the emancipation of the slaves."

Only about thirty students raised their hands when Editor Dunjee asked them who it was who wrote the Langston song, and one student was able to name a member of the first graduating class at the institution.

Dividing his subject into six parts, Editor Dunjee discussed in the following order: The Indian Treaties; "The Trail of Tears"; the Dawes Commission; the Tribal Life of the Indians and Freedmen; the "Run of '89" and the Hardships of Pionneer Days.

Delving into the various agreements that the federal government had with the wild Indian tribes, the speaker said that while we frowned upon Hitler today because of his attitude of aggression towards minority races, the relationship the government of United States had towards the Indians in this country was identical and the same.

"Time after time, we made treaties with the Indians which said that they would last 'as long as grass grew green and water ran down stream.' The Indians believed the white man and smoked the pipe of peace, only to find himself constantly betrayed, and in 1880, when the government drove the Indian down 'The Trail of Tears,' out of Mississippi, Georgia and other states, there was enacted one of the most shameful pages in the annals of our history.

Negro Oldest American Next To The Indian

Dean Wm. Pickens Says Colored Man Slighted By Historians

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Negro was classified as the "oldest American, next to the Indian," this week, by Dean William Pickens, of New York, field secretary for the NAACP.

Dean Pickens, principal speaker at a meeting here, said that American historians have sadly neglected the Negro as one of the vital elements in the building of America.

"The Negro came to this country 12 years after the first whites," Pickens declared, "but stopped coming in 1858—some 80 years ago—whereas most of the whites have come since 1859. Hence, the Negro is the oldest American after the Indian."

Helped Build Nation

Continuing, he declared, "Historians have failed to point out that the Negro helped to make the colonial country as the chief worker in the fields and woods; that he helped to create the Union by his valiant fighting as a soldier, as a Minute Man and as a productive worker."

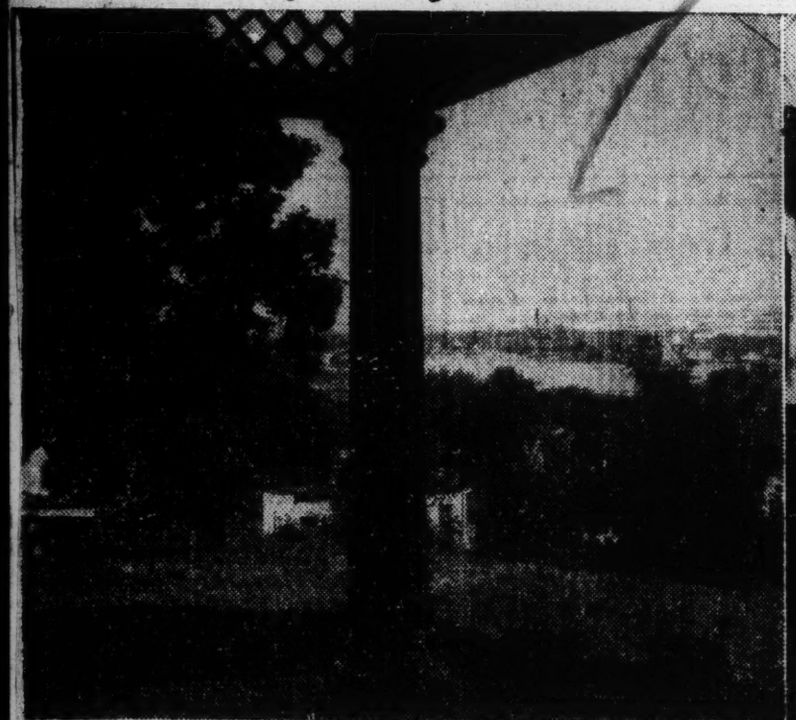
Dean Pickens said that he had been out of Yale for many years before he learned that George Washington had nearly 5000 Negro troops at Yorktown when he beat Cornwallis.

"The Negro troops were on guard when Cornwallis came forward to surrender—and if I had stayed at Yale, I would not have learned that by now.

"The Negro helped to defend Baltimore in 1814 and in 1815 he helped defend New Orleans. According to Lincoln, we could not have won the war for the Union, to preserve the Union, without the Negro soldier," he concluded.

HISTORICAL - 1939

Douglass Home in Anacostia Preserved for Posterity By Efforts of His Second Wife





National Association of Colored Women Has Owned Estate of Abolitionist Since 1916, Freed It of Debt and Perpetuated It as National Shrine

By Staff Correspondent

Although thousands make their way annually to Cedar Hill, the home of Frederick Douglass, many do not know how this property came to be preserved to the Negro race as a national shrine.

The credit goes to Mrs. Helen Pitts Douglass, the second wife of the abolitionist whom he married only about six years before his death. She was white and had been, before her marriage to Douglass, a neighbor in his vicinity in Anacostia, D.C., and a clerk in his office, when he was recorder of deeds here.

Fred Douglass, whose name is often coupled with that of Abe Lincoln, left a will at his death, but because it had not been duly witnessed, it was declared invalid by the courts. He had bequeathed Cedar Hill to his wife.

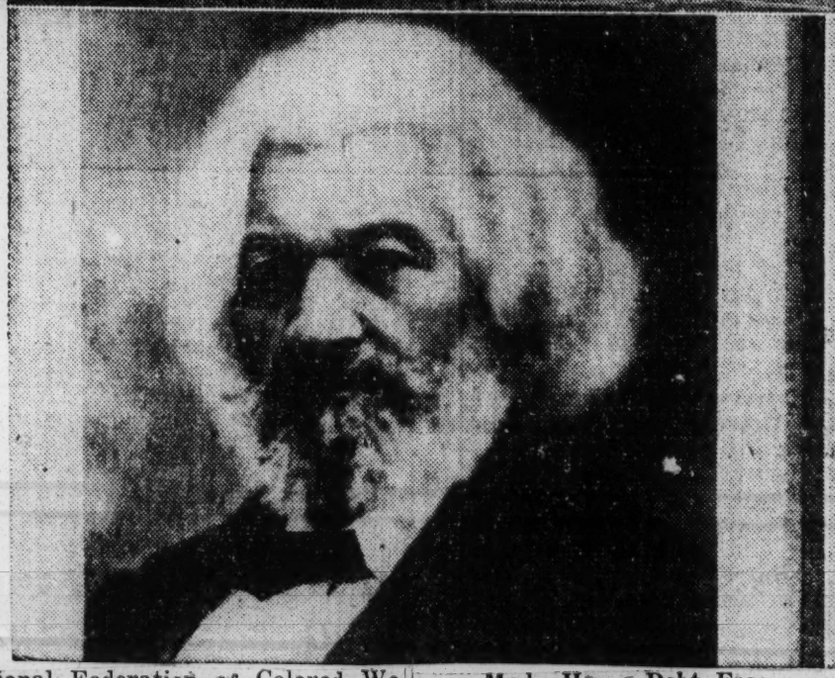
Planned Memorial

Since the will was null and void, Mrs. Douglass, the widow, could only get her dower's right of the estate, which in the District, is one-third. She had planned, with Douglass, to make his home a memorial to him.

With her plans thus thwarted, the widow would not be baffled. She mortaged the property and with the money obtained from it, bought out the shares of the other heirs, who were four children of Douglass's first wife. They were Charles, Fred Lewis, and Rosa.

This done, the home was put in the hands of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Association, formed for the purpose, headed by the late Archibald Grimke, well known author and publicist of Washington, D.C.

In 1916 the National Association of Colored Women known at that time as the National Federation of Colored Women often erroneously referred to as the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, took over the memorial, placing it in the hands of a group of women affiliated with the association, which took the same name as the original organization caring for it. The former group had difficulty paying off the mortgage, repairing and freeing the memorial from debt.



Made Home Debt Free

Since taking it over the National Association of Colored Women has not only made the home debt-free, but has done much toward beautifying it, keeping it in repair, and popularizing it.

The first president of the memorial association, affiliated with the colored women's association, was Mrs. Mary B. Talbert of Buffalo, N.Y., who was president of the women's national body at the time.

She headed the memorial association four years, during which time the mortgage was cleared up. Following her death Mrs. Nettie Langston Napier of Nashville was made president of the Douglass Memorial Association. She died last year and the office went to Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, of Evansville, Ind. Mrs. Stewart has served as secretary of the memorial group since its organization. The present secretary is Mrs. Esther S. Brown of Des Moines, Iowa, and the treasurer is Mrs. Addie Dickerson of Philadelphia.

Miss Meta E. Pelham of Detroit, Mich., was the custodian of the funds of the Douglass Memorial Association from the beginning of its organization by the women. She resigned this position at the convention in Boston two weeks ago.

Because she had raised more money than any single individual for the memorial, she was elected life member of the association and a bronze tablet was placed on the wall at the Douglass home in her honor. Also the members of the association in the State of Michigan under Miss Pelham's leadership ranked at the top of the list in the matter of raising funds.

Every year, 15 per cent of the income of the women's national association is given to the memorial association for the upkeep of the home. This amount averages between $400 and $500 a year. Donations from organizations and individuals aid in keeping up the shrine.

During the past two years the WPA has maintained a landscaping project, and other projects of improvement at the home. The landscaping was directed by R. Evans.

Mrs. Julia Davis is the caretaker of the home. She does not receive any salary for this work, but lives in a bungalow on the estate just behind the home. She has been in charge of the place since 1928.

He Stole The Capitol From Guthrie



Alexandria, Va. Gazette
September 18, 1939

NATION BUILDING BY NEGRO CITED

SAN FRANCISCO (U.P.)—Classifying the Negro as the "oldest American, next to the Indian," Dean William Pickens of New York told Pacific coast audiences that American historians have sadly neglected the Negro as one of the vital elements in the building of America.

"The Negro came to this country 12 years after the first whites," Pickens declared, "but stopped coming in 1859—some 80 years ago—whereas most of the whites have come since 1859. Hence the Negro is the oldest American after the Indian."

Pickens is field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Historians have failed to note," he declared, "that the Negro helped to make the colonial country as the chief worker in the fields and woods; that he helped to create the Union by his valiant fighting as a soldier, as a Minute Man and as a productive worker."

Takes Jibe at Yale

Dean Pickens declared that he had been out of Yale for many years before he learned that George Washington had nearly 5,000 Negro troops at Yorktown when he beat Cornwallis.

"The Negro troops were on guard when Cornwallis came forward to surrender — and if I had stayed at Yale, I would not have learned that by now.

"The Negro helped to defend Baltimore in 1814 and in 1815 he helped defend New Orleans. According to Lincoln, we could not have won the war for the Union, to preserve the Union, without the Negro soldier."

Still, Pickens insisted, historians hardly mention the Negro, who remains "the most American of all American people."

Asks "Full" Liberty

Pickens insisted that the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution did not free the slaves but merely lifted the barrier on the road forward to freedom and that they have been journeying that hard way ever since. He declared that they have not yet arrived at full freedom and democratic liberties.

"After the chains of slavery were broken and discarded," Pickens said, "there was racial segregation and caste, disfranchisement, the terrorism of lynching and inferior education in sham public schools."

He conceded, however, that these hindrances are being broken down, but that one of the last justices that should be accorded the Negro is that American historians should give him his real place in American history.

Bankhead Says Secession Resulted From Embargos

By BEN GRANT
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Trace it back, says Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.), and you'll find that the secessionist doctrine had its beginning in an embargo controversy.

That was in the early 1800's. Because the United States had imposed an embargo against foreign shipments, New England talked of seceding from the Union.

First Big Threat

Senator Bankhead says it was the first major threat on the Union's dissolution. Nothing came of it, but the Alabama senator cites the sixties, when the South pulled out, as proof enough that the doctrine of secession lived on and flourished.

As Senator Bankhead figures it, the first national embargo gave birth to the idea that aggrieved states could withdraw from the Union. Forty years later, the South attempted to do so and a war ensued.

He sees the grave consequences of the nineteenth century prohibition of trade as sufficient justification for lifting the current embargo.

The Jefferson-Madison ban was on foreign shipments to belligerent nations, has produced one of the bitterest disputes the Senate ever saw.

The parallel between the current situation and that of the period preceding the War of 1812 is likely to come into the Senate neutrality debate next week.

Senator Bankhead formed his distaste fo rembargoes when, as a college boy 45 years ago, he studied the effects of the first shipment ban.

When the current arms embargo was passed in 1935, the only record vote in the Senate was on concurrence in minor House amendments. Senator Bankhead was one of two senators who voted No. The other was Senator Gerry (D., R.I.).

President Jefferson recommended the 1807 act barring all foreign trade. Its effect was to stop American vessels from delivering cargoes abroad, and prohibit foreign vessels from taking on cargoes in the United States.

On a strictly partisan vote, it was passed. New England was indignant. The Massachusetts Legislature disapproved Senator John Quincy Adams' vote for it, and he resigned. Later, Mr. Adams told the President an agent from Canada had offered British assistance to a New England secession movement.

When war finally was declared, 76 of the 98 members of Congress who voted for it were from the South and West. The Federalist Party, which had its stronghold in New England, protested against it. At least two New England governors refused to permit their militia to leave home.

The dissatisfaction of the Eastern States became so well known that Britain tried to widen the political division between New England and the rest of the country by exempting Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire from the blockade of the Atlantic Coast.

Treason Was Denied

The famous Hartford convention of 1814, an official New England gathering, demanded a restriction of Congress' powers over commerce. Whether dissolution of the Union was proposed was a question which the whole country bickered over for years. Convention leaders denied any treasonable design.

Urging repeal of the present arms ban, President Roosevelt referred to the embargo and nonintercourse acts of the nineteenth century.

"That policy turned out to be a disastrous failure," he told Congress when the special session was convened, "first, because it brought our Nation close to ruin; and second, because it was the major cause of bringing us into active participation in European wars in our own War of 1812."

JIM NOBLE

In the picture can be seen Bill Murray's "'Publican," who with Bill Cross stole the great seal of Oklahoma and brought it to Oklahoma City one night in 1910, thus making Oklahoma City the legal capital of Oklahoma. (See story in another column).

HISTORICAL - 1939

SLAVES WHO BOUGHT THEIR FREEDOM SET UP OWN SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON

Dr. John W. Smith Relates Early D.C. History for AFRO

EDITOR'S NOTE—This week Washington public schools begin celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of free public education for colored children in the nation's capital, and the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN commences a series of articles on the birth, progress and history of the schools by leading educators, former school officials and staff writers who have been assigned to activities of the schools.

The first of the series is written by Dr. John W. Smith, retired statistician of the board of education, who now conducts a law office.

By DR. JOHN W. SMITH

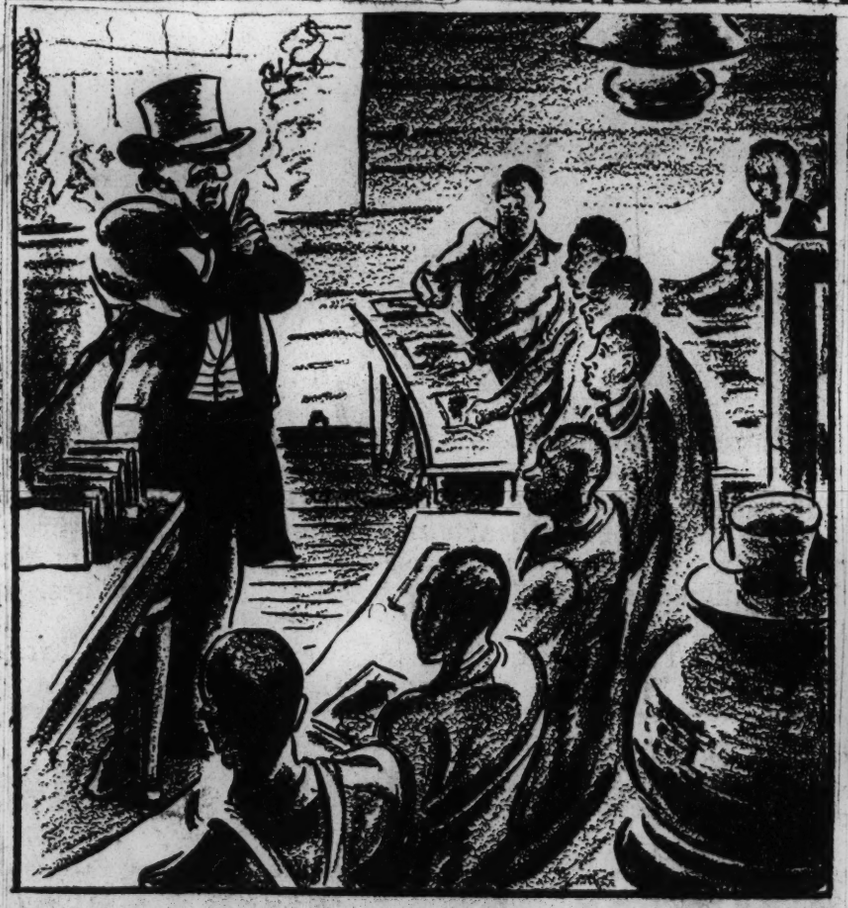
In his report to the United States on the condition and improvement of public schools in the District, Henry Barnard, commissioner of education, on May 30, 1868, made, among other statements, the following respecting the early colored schools:

"The colored people of the District have shown themselves capable to a wonderful degree of supporting and educating themselves, while at the same time contributing by taxation to the support of white schools, from which they were debarred, and that, too, when in numerous cases they had previously bought themselves and families from slavery at very great expense; their history furnishing an example of courage and success in the midst of trial and oppression scarcely equaled in the annals of mankind."

Was Criminal Offense

Almost a half century before the establishment of public schools for colored children in the District, George Bell, Nicholas Franklin, and Moses Liverpool, unlettered colored men, erected the first school house for colored children and Mr. Lowe, a white teacher, was installed in that school as instructor.

In those days, it was a criminal offense to instruct slaves, but at that time (1807) there were 494 free persons of color in Washington, and their children attended this school. Likewise in Georgetown was opened in 1810, a school for colored children, which was taught by Mrs. Mary Billings, an English woman.



"Unlettered former slaves who had bought their freedom set up schools for their children in Washington long before emancipation and paid white men to teach them."

Mrs. Annie M. Hall, from Prince Georges County, Mr., was the first colored teacher in this District. The above schools were private or pay schools.

In 1818, the first school free to those not able to pay for instruction was taught by Mr. Pierpont of Massachusetts. He was succeeded by John Adams, the first colored man who taught in the District.

First School House

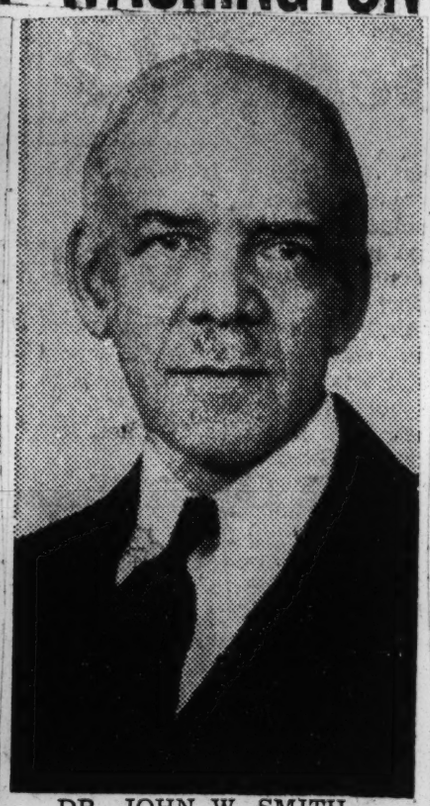
The Bell School House was the first school house; then came the Smothers School House in 1822, built by Henry Smothers, the pupils of which were taught by him. This school was later destroyed by incendiaries.

Mr. Smothers was succeeded in 1825, by John W. Prout. This school was at first a free school, but subsequently became a pay school.

In 1834, John F. Cook, Sr., a nephew of George Bell, succeeded Mr. Prout, and taught, with the intermission of one year, until his death in 1855. The intermission was due to the Snow Riot in 1835, which was said to be an offshoot of the Nat Turner insurrection.

Started Private School

Benjamin McCoy organized a school in 1833, and taught it for sixteen years; likewise Enoch Ambush began in the same year and taught until 1865. There were also several parochial schools during this period for the instruction of colored children.



DR. JOHN W. SMITH

John F. Cook, Sr., was succeeded by his sons who kept his school open until 1867. One of his sons was George F. T. Cook, whose "Historical Sketch of the Colored Schools, Past and Present," was published in the 1874-75 report of the colored public schools.

Relief Societies

In 1862, came the abolition of slavery in the District and the establishment of the schools by the Relief Societies from the North, who maintained, in 1864, eleven schools, twenty-one teachers and 1,000 pupils. These schools continued until 1867-68, when there were 21 teachers and 1,200 pupils.

There were also free evening schools during this period; that is from 1863-64 to 1867-68.

The amount reported as having been expended by these societies is $150,000. The apex of the work of the missionary societies was reached in 1865-66; then came the drop because of the encouragement held out in the ostensible provision for the maintenance of public schools.

In 1867-68, the missionary societies withdrew their support, and in 1871-72 the last one disappeared from the field of operation.

The first municipal incorporation of the inhabitants of the City of Washington was ordained by an Act of Congress, approved May 3, 1802, and by an amended charter in 1804, it was authorized to provide "for the establishment and superintendence of schools," the manner of which was prescribed by an act in 1804, "to establish and endow a permanent institution for education of the youth of Washington."

Colored Left Out

This act did not provide for the establishment of colored schools, nor would such an act have been passed at that time, because of the existence of human slavery in the country.

The Civil War, however, brought about various changes, the least of which was not the one which provided for the education of the colored youth of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county outside of the cities mentioned, all of which constituted the District.

Ten per cent of Taxes

This provision was made for the first time on May 21, 1862, when Congress passed an act requiring that 10 per cent of the taxes collected from persons of color in Washington and Georgetown should be set apart for the purpose of initiating a system of primary schools for education of colored children.

This trust was administered by a board of trustees of public schools, named in the act, as Daniel Breed, Zenas C. Robbins and Sayles J. Bowen.

In July of the same year, this trust was transferred by Congress to a special board denominated "Board of Trustees of Colored Schools for Washington and Georgetown."

By another Act of Congress in June, 1864, greater provision was made. This act provided that "such a proportion of all school funds raised in Washington and Georgetown should be set apart for colored schools as the number of colored children between the ages of 6 and 17, bears to the whole number of children in said cities."

Failure of the above act to make proper provision, delayed the opening of a single school until 1864.

Schools Delayed

The construction placed upon the act by the municipal authorities was adverse to the immediate availment of funds by the board and required the interposition of Congress through further legislation.

City Celebrates 75 Years of Free Education Here

Fifty Years of Integration

One thing that should be remembered as we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the run of '89, is that two black cultures met and have, across the past half century, become integrated.

When the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles were driven by the federal government down "The Trail of Tears" into Oklahoma in 1830, they brought along with them their black slaves. Following the Civil War these slaves were freed and entered into the tribal life of the Indians, inter-marrying and becoming an integral part of the Red Man's life and customs.

When the Indians entered into their land treaties with the federal government they demanded that the Freedmen men get the same equality in allotments as the full-bloods. The Dawes Commission later made these designations, and much of the land alotted to Negroes became subsequently rich in mineral and oil development. Muskogee in the early nineties was an earthly haven for the Freedmen, where oil and gas discoveries made hundreds of black men wealthy over night.

In addition to this Negroes sat on the Indian juries administered the whipping posts and in many instances acted as chiefs of Indians clans throughout the Indian country. The federal government also designated many brave black men of that period as U. S. marshals.

With the coming of the "Run" in 1889 there came into the Indian country black men and women from the various southern sections of the United States. Black men and women from the various southern sections of the United States. Black men and women who had known oppression in its most terrible forms. They came from sections of the South where disfranchisement, Jim Crow and every form of restriction was rampant. They had been told that the zephyrs of freedom rolled over the prairies of the Indian country, so they came seeking new life and fortune in the Land of the Fair Gods.

Needless to say that there was an immediate clashing of the two cultures. With the Freedman in the Indian country, freedom and self-determination had been a fact across a long period, while with the "state" Negro as he was called it was an academic or theoretical something. The Negro from Arkansas and Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia was a creature of hard work, but a slave of oppression, while the Freedman who was reared in the environment of Indian life discounted the labor standards of the white man, but believed in a type of liberty of Indian vintage.

It was the "state" Negro in Oklahoma Territory who asked for separate schools, as indicatory of the atmosphere from whence he came, while the Freedman had for years enjoyed all of the equality and standards set by the Indian. It was the state Negro who plunged into the daily task of saving money and living lives of frugality while the Indian Freedman pottered about in his economic setup, maintaining the old careless standards of a passing era.

Oklahoma of today finds an unusual black man. Unquestionably the Oklahoma Negro is the most outstanding black unit of the nation because of the integration of these two cultures. The Indian Freedman taught the "state" Negro that utter love of liberty and freedom, which Negroes in the far southland will be years approximating, while the "state" Negro has taught the Freedman lessons in thrift which forms the basis of the fine business establishments found all over this great commonwealth. The freedman reveled in his great wealth for many years, but lack of the basic knowledge and vision that comes through work, he has been outstripped by the "state" Negro. It is a sad picture when one recalls what the Freedman once owned and controlled in the Indian country. And it is a sad picture when one contemplates upon the many civil advantages lost because of the warped, slavish viewpoint of the "state" Negro, even after he entered the portals of freedom.

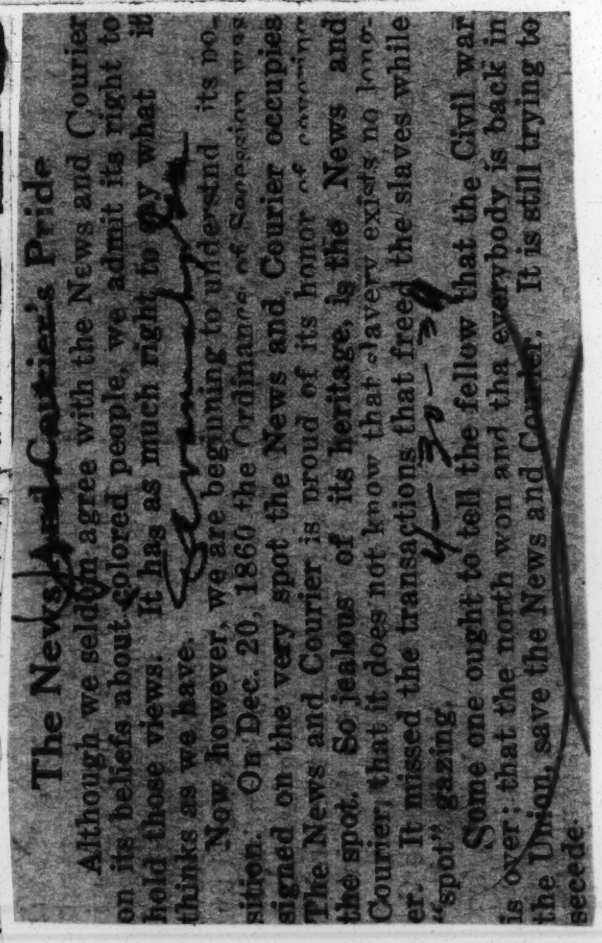
The Freedman and the "state" Negro have learned valuable lessons one from another across the past fifty years. We are now creatures of that great principle vested in the association of ideas. There are still great hills to climb towards the sunrise, but with integration we now know, with a higher level of education and intelligence, the promise of the future is great for black men in this wonderful land.

EXPLORERS TO GIVE HENSON HIGHEST AWARD

NEW YORK, April 27—(ANP)—Matthew Henson, discoverer of the North pole, who recently was publicized in the New York dailies for the part played by him in the Peary dash for the pole, may ultimately be awarded the highest honors of the Explorers' club, of which he is now a life member.

Despite assertions that he has not been signally honored, correspondence reveals that Henson was voted a life membership in the club over a year ago, and that it is the same award given Herbert Hoover for his explorations. The only objection which members of the club have to giving the highest honors to Mr. Henson is that these honors are usually awarded to commanders of expeditions.

Stating that Henson was one of the most popular members of the club, the writer of one letter said Mr. Henson, as a member of the club, could have attended the annual banquet if he wanted to. He has all the rights of other members of the club, including admission to all functions.


The News and Courier's Pride

Although we seldom agree with the News and Courier on its beliefs about colored people, we admit its right to hold those views. It has as much right to say what it thinks as we have.

Now, however, we are beginning to understand [illegible] of Secession was [illegible] Courier occupies [illegible] the News and [illegible] exists no longer. It missed the transactions that freed the slaves while the spot. So jealous of its heritage, is the Courier, that it does not know that slavery [illegible] "spot" gazing.

Some one ought to tell the fellow that the Civil war is over; that the north won and that everybody is back in the Union, save the News and Courier. It is still trying to secede

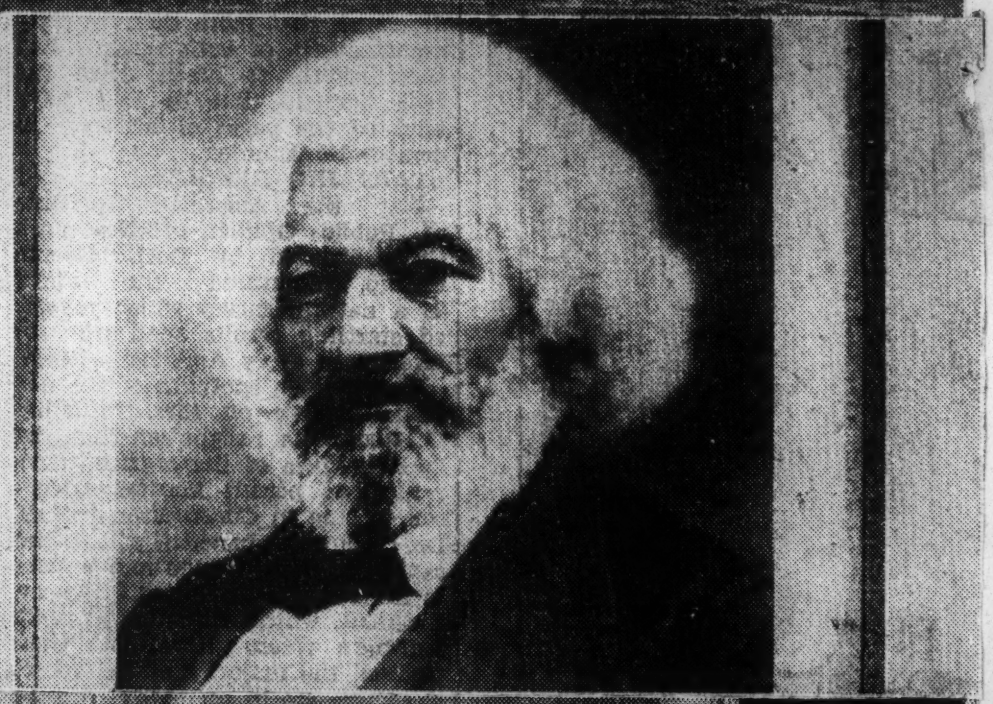
Frederick Douglass Memorial To Delight Washington Visitors This Summer

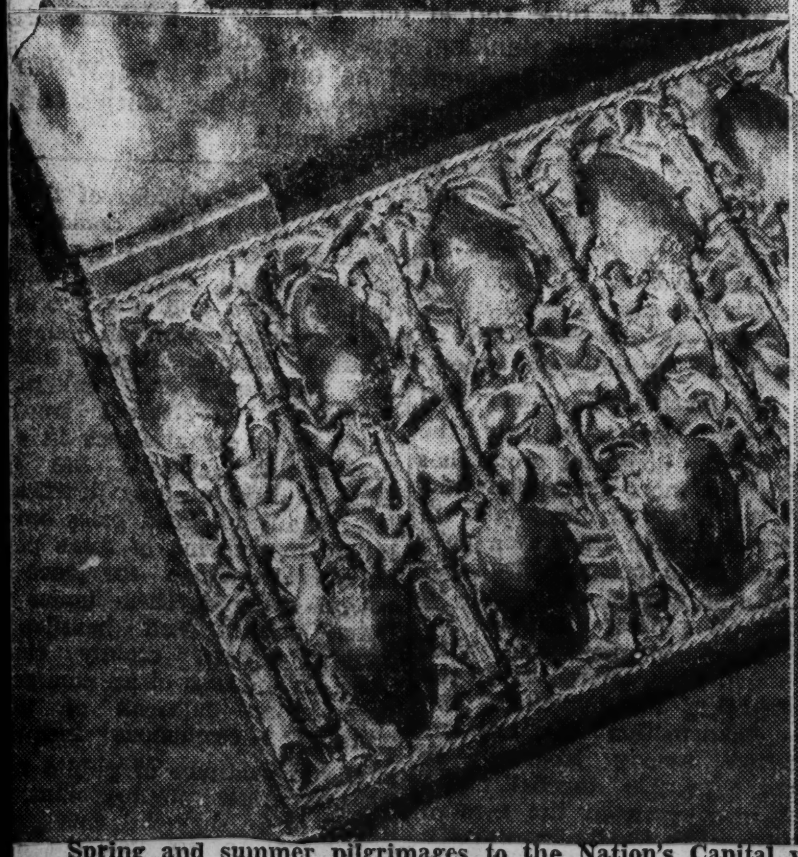
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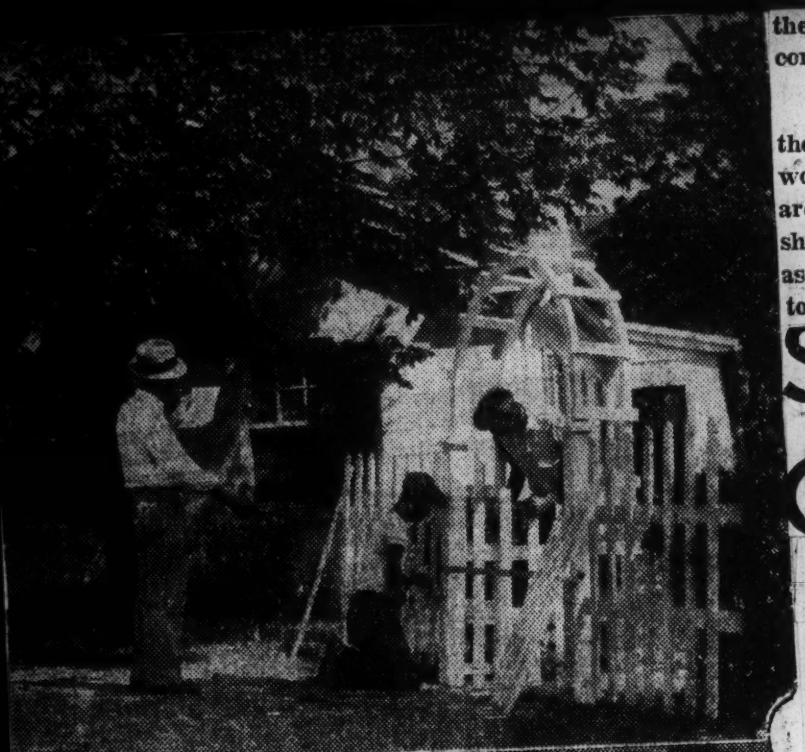


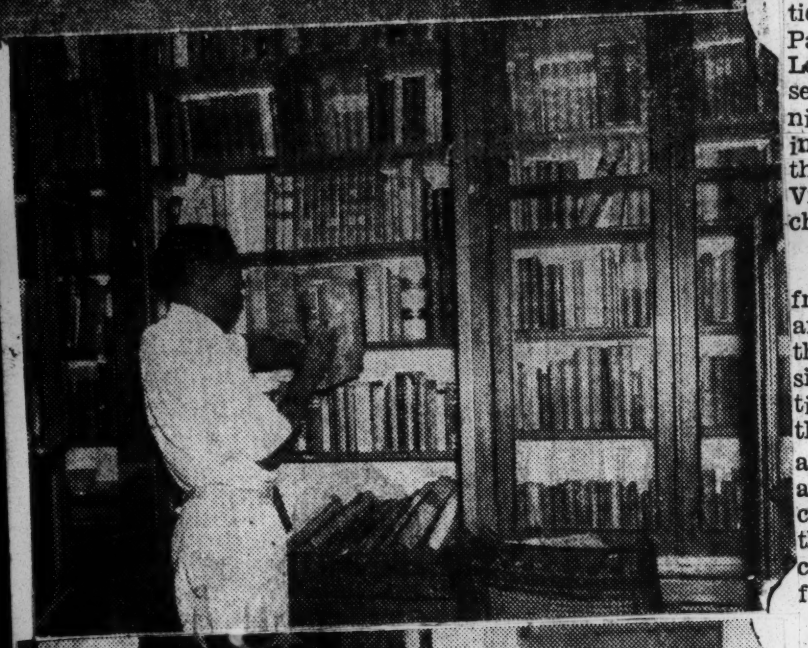




Spring and summer pilgrimages to the Nation's Capital will have an added meaning to the countless admirers of Frederick Douglass. Through the joint efforts of the Historical Records Survey Projects of the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration, the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home and its fifteen acres of surrounding grounds are being restored into a fitting shrine in memory of the life and work of the famed Abolitionist.

The top row of photographs (left to right) show a view of the Nation's Capital from the north entrance to the Home; a view of the Home from the main approach, and some of the fifty NYA workers beautifying the grounds.







Left to right across the middle strip of pictures is Mrs. Julia W. Davis, supervisor of the WPA project at the shrine, giving three of the Historical Records Project workers the facts concerning the relics on display at the Home. The walking stick she holds belonged to Abraham Lincoln. Next is a photograph of Frederick Douglass. The picture to the right shows a project worker checking the significance of the books in the Douglass library valued between $15,000 and $20,000.

The gold spoons presented to Frederick Douglass by Queen Victoria are shown to the left in the bottom row of pictures. The bedroom of the Abolitionist is next. To the right is a WPA worker inspecting the condition of a flag carried by John Brown at Harper's Ferry, 1859.

All of the books, documents, letters, furnishings and art objects in the Home are being recorded for their historical significance by seven workers on the WPA project. The Frederick Douglass Home and grounds are open to the public daily. The projects of the WPA and NYA at the shrine fulfill a dream and end a long struggle to maintain the Home as a fitting memorial, a showplace for sight-seers and a source of historical research and study for historians and students.

WPA photos (Wilson); Douglass' photo, courtesy Ass'n. for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Second Negro Day To Be Observed At "Lost Colony"

MANTEO, N. C., —(SNS)— The second annual Negro Day will be observed at the Waterside Theatre here Friday (July 21) in connection with the 99th performance of Paul Green's historical drama "The Lost Colony," which is being presented as a part of the 352nd anniversary celebration of the founding of the first English colonies in the New World and the birth of Virginia Dare—the first English child born in America.

Two thousand Negro students from North Carolina and Virginia are again expected to take part in the special exercises at the Waterside Theatre prior to the presentation of "The Lost Colony." Half that number were present last year and word from Mrs. Lucile Purcer, area supervisor of the adult education program, indicated that the number would be doubled because of the enthusiastic response from Negro leaders and educators.

The day was originally set aside last summer in response to a request made by a group of North Carolina citizens which included Governor Clyde R. Hoey, Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Clyde Irwin, state superintendent of public instruction; and Paul Green, North Carolina's N. Y. playwright, who was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for drama in 1927 for his first full-length Negro play "In Abraham's Bosom."

A group of Negro educators and leaders from two states will take part in the Negro Day ceremonies which are scheduled to begin during the afternoon. Nell Hunter, noted Negro soprano of the south, will be featured in a group of solos, and a number of Negro college choruses and glee clubs will be presented in competition.

HISTORICAL - 1939

Strange As It Seems

By JOHN HIX

For further proof address the author, inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. Registered in U. S. Patent Office



FIRST AT THE POLE—Sought for 2,234 years, since the Greek Pytheas first crossed the Arctic Circle in 325 B. C., the North Pole was conquered in 1909 when Commander Robert E. Peary, four Eskimos and an American negro were first at the world's top. Peary chose Matthew A. Henson to go with him because he considered the powerful youth the bests dog-driver living. Peary ordered Henson to precede him and on April 6, 1909, Henson found he had crossed the top of the world and was heading south. Forty-five minutes later Peary caught up with him and the party returned about one mile. Henson is alive and well today. He lives in New York City.

First Colored Army Surgeon Presented With Gold-Hilt Sword For Worthy Services

Dr. John S. DeGrasse Finished Bowdoin College In 1849; Slave Physician Purchased Freedom

The first colored Army surgeon in the history of the United States was Dr. John Shirley DeGrasse, who graduated from Bowdoin College in 1849, and who was presented with a gold-hilted sword for meritorious service by the War Governor of Massachusetts.

The sword is now in the possession of his grandson, Edwin Asbury, of Boston.

A vivid description of the history of the earliest colored practitioners of medicine in the U. S. during the time of the American Revolutionary War was given by Dr. Harold Farmer, of Wayne, when he addressed the section of Medical History of the College of Physicians, last Monday night, at 19 south 22nd street.

Dr. Farmer also gave an interesting account of Dr. James Durham, who was born a slave in Philadelphia in 1762.

"Dr. Durham," he said, "was an apprentice to an outstanding Colonial physician in Philadelphia, Dr. Kearles, Jr. He passed from the hand of Kearles to the hand of Dr. Robert Dove, of New Orleans, under whose tutelage he was finished as an educated physician. Dr. Dove took a personal liking to Durham and made it possible for him to purchase his freedom on very liberal terms."

"He built up a practice of more than $3,000 a year, and spoke Spanish and French as fluently as English."

Reference was made by Dr. Farmer to James McCune Smith, who graduated from the University of Glasgow in 1832 with A.B. and M.A. degrees. He received his M.D. degree in 1835.

Dr. Farmer was invited to address the section by Dr. Burton Chance, president of the section of Medical History of the College.

Montgomery's 'Corpse'

Down in Montgomery, that almost forgotten capital of the Confederacy which Grant didn't even bother to capture — and whose principal newspaper, The Advertiser, enjoys giving Richmond an occasional editorial thwack—they are erecting a statue of Jefferson Davis which The Advertiser describes as resembling "a corpse wearing tightly pressed pants just bought up by an up-and-coming undertaker."

Curiously enough, this allegedly cadaverous representation of the Confederate President was preferred by a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at that body's recent Charleston convention, to another statue which The Advertiser regards as superlatively good. The editor of the paper confesses that he is judging from photographs of the two models, and as The Times-Dispatch hasn't even that much to guide it, we must remain impartial in the controversy.

The Advertiser describes the model it prefers as depicting Davis "the statesman and the warlike revolutionist, the man of fire, force, courage and genius." If this description is accurate, it is difficult to understand how the U. D. C. managed to choose the "corpse wearing tightly pressed pants." However, the selection apparently has been made, for good or ill, and the Montgomery editor confesses that there is little or no chance of upsetting it.

A curious mutability of fate seems to surround statues and paintings depicting Confederate personages. The Hoffbauer murals in Battle Abbey were attacked a few years ago by the eminent American artist, Thomas Benton, as inferior to the work of the "early American sign painters." We have only recently emerged from the controversy over the Pollia statue of Stonewall Jackson for the field of Manassas, during which one member of a Confederate organization said the model resembled Grant, and the horse a lion or a buffalo. Only a few weeks ago, one of Richmond's U. D. C.'s damned the Confederate murals in the Richmond Postoffice by saying that such murals ought always to be painted by Southern artists. She declared mournfully that 'some of the soldiers look like Yankees."

And now comes the controversy over the projected Davis statue in Montgomery. What can be the explanation for the selection of a statue deemed to resemble a corpse? Can it be that the committee regarded it as the only fitting type of monument for such a town as Montgomery

Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Negro Genius of Washington's Time

Benjamin Banneker, Aided by Jefferson, Made Valuable Contributions to Cause of Science

By JENNY LEA

ONE of the contemporaries of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin was a Negro genius, Benjamin Banneker. A member of a minority group, he lacked the educational and social advantages open to the majority of Americans. He was therefore the more remarkable for his achievements.

He was born free, November 9, 1731, in Maryland. When a young man, he fashioned with a knife out of hardwood the first clock to be made in America. He took great pains to make the hour, minute and second hands correspond. His models were a watch and a sundial as he had never seen a clock. Everyone who saw it marveled for it struck the hours and kept accurate time for over twenty years.

When he was a little boy, his grandmother taught him to read and for a short time he attended a private school that accepted a few Negro pupils. But the mass of knowledge that he accumulated came through his own efforts. He read all the books he could borrow and spent much time alone with his calculations so that he acquired a national reputation as a mathematician.

Through the efforts of Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, he was appointed to the commission that surveyed the Federal Territory making up the District of Columbia that was later to be called Washington.

The next year, 1792, Banneker's famous "Almanac" was published for the first time. This was an important scientific contribution and a valuable aid to the farmer.

The lofty sentiment of the right of every man to life and liberty expressed in the Declaration of Independence was being echoed by most of the writers of the time. Banneker, however, could not write of the glory of freedom with the masses of Negro people still enslaved. Instead he contributed to the thought of the day a peace plan. It provided for a Secretary of Peace in the President's cabinet who was "to establish and maintain free schools in every city, village and township of the United States" as there were no public schools at that time. There was to be no military display. A room in one of the government buildings was to be set aside for an exhibition of plowshares and pruning hooks made out of swords and spears. The room was to be decorated with murals of the British general, Lord Cornwallis and the drinking from the same cup; an Indian and a man from Kentucky cooking their meat in the same pot; French and Austrian soldiers dancing together; a planter from St. Domingo, a Negro and an African native meeting together to make laws.

At the time this plan was made the country was at war with the Indians, but Banneker did not think this should be a cause for hesitaating to put such a plan into action. After all, he pointed out, the Department of War had been established in a time of peace.

Although ignored by bourgeois historians and his accomplishments therefore obscured for us, Benjamin Banneker remains still one of the brilliant minds in an age of distinguished men.

* * *

Harcourt, Brace and Company have just published a new volume of the American Guide Series, "Kentucky": A Guide to the Bluegrass State, compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of Kentucky. It contains 64 photographs, two large fold-in maps, and a Foreword by Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky.

Unveil Painting of Negro Revolutionary Soldier and Minister Prominent In '76

Painting by William Tafft Schwarz depicting a scene in the life of Lemuel Haynes to be dedicated this week at Bennington Museum.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 25—A mural depicting a scene in the life of Lemuel Haynes, a Negro minister and Revolutionary soldier, who was a prominent figure in Vermont in the post-revolutionary period, will be dedicated in the Historical Museum here on Thursday, John Spargo, director of the museum, announced today.

The mural, painted by William Tafft Schwarz of Sandgate, Vt., and Marion, Pa., shows Haynes preaching in the historic Meeting House in Bennington. Portrayed in the congregation are more than fifty persons who lived in Bennington when Haynes occasionally preached there.

Among those expected to attend the dedication exercises are Lieut. Gov. William H. Willis of Vermont, Mr. Spargo, Henry B. Walbridge, assistant director of the museum; Mrs. Robert M. Parmelee of the women's committee, and Mr. and Mrs. James S. Dennis.

A bond servant until he was 21 years of age, Lemuel Haynes went with a company of volunteers to the relief of Fort Ticonderoga in October, 1775. Upon his return, he began to "exhort," as the preaching of unordained ministers was then called. He studied for the ministry under the Rev. Daniel Farrand of Canaan, Conn., and on Nov. 9, 1785, was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church.

After serving as a missionary preacher in most of the settlements in Vermont, he became pastor of the white congregational West Rutland in 1788, remaining there almost thirty years. Eloquent in the pulpit and respected as a theological disputant, he was in demand as a preacher on special occasions throughout the State. His printed sermons had many readers in London.

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Mohammedans Brought to Georgia As Slaves, Document Said to Prove

Translated From Arabic, Writings of Ben Ali, Whom Joel Chandler Harris Referred to, Held as Showing Chieftains Were Sold Into Servitude on State Coast.

By DEEZY SCOTT.

Ben Ali, the Georgia coastal slave who was referred to by "Uncle Remus" in his book, "Aaron, Son of Ben Ali," left to posterity an original document which has been translated from the Arabic dialect and will form positive proof that Mohammedan chieftains, captured in war, were sold into slavery along with Africans and brought to the Georgia coast in the early 19th century, according to Miss Lilla May Thornton, state librarian.

Miss Thornton told members of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association at the annual dinner yesterday at the Georgian Terrace hotel, that writings of Ben Ali, slave of the famous author F. R. Golden, and about whom Joel Chandler Harris wrote, are now a part of the state library and will be on display this month in the library at the state capitol.

News of Translation.

News that the translation had been completed was of special interest to members of the Uncle Remus Association, because this organization, formed 30 years ago soon after the death of Mr. Harris, is responsible for creating a suitable memorial to "Uncle Remus," and has made his home, the Wren's Nest, into a museum in honor of h[illegible]

Uncle Remus' manuscripts, personal letters, and literature concerning the source of his stories have been preserved in the Wren's Nest, Emory University library, and the state library.

Presiding at the memorial dinner yesterday was Lucien Harris Sr., Joel Chandler Harris' son, who introduced the speakers. Professor Thomas H. English, head of the English department of Emory University, was the principal speaker.

Reports on Research.

Professor English reported on the research work done on Uncle Remus' early manuscripts, and described his early writings, as gleaned from the manuscripts, scrapbooks and letters.

Preceding the dinner, the following officers of the association were re-elected: Mrs. A. MacD. Wilson, life president, who has served for 30 years; Mrs. Hal Hentz, first vice president; Mrs. J. N. McEachern, second vice president; Mrs. W. M. Jenkins, third vice president; Mrs. J. P. M[illegible]gomery, recording secretary; Mrs. O. T. Camp, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Banks Whiteman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Arthur Hazzard, treasurer; Mrs. Robert Blackburn, auditor; Miss Mary M. Connally, historian; Mrs. W. C. Champlin, Mrs. M. Herzberg, Mrs. Raymond O'Kelley, and Mrs. J. R. Simms, members of the nominating committee.

The National Broadcasting Company has requested the association to prepre[illegible] "Uncle Remus" broadcast to be given on February 18 from the Wren's Nest.

U. D. C. Accepts Montgomery's Bid For 1940

Jefferson Davis Statue To Be Unveiled Here At General Convention

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—(AP) Dr. J. Rion McKissick, president of the University of South Carolina, told the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy tonight that God is the vindicator of the Confederacy and "as time rolls on, He is surely vindicating the motives, the conduct, the principles and the character of those who battled for the right as He gave them to see the right."

Dr. McKissick addressed 500 guests and members at the annual historical evening program.

Earlier, delegates had elected Mrs. Charles E. Bolling of Richmond, Va., president-general, succeeding Mrs. Walter D. Lamar of Macon, Ga., and accepted the invitation of Montgomery, Ala., to meet there next year.

Officers will be installed at the closing session tomorrow night. Other officers elected are: Mrs. D. C. Farnum of Burlingame, Calif., first vice president-general; Mrs. James Edwin Woodward of Wilson, N. C., second vice president-general; Mrs. John D. Boyle of Greenwich, Conn., third vice president-general; Miss Patra Lee Smith of Chicago, corresponding secretary-general; Mrs. John M. Wilcox of Houston, Texas, treasurer-general and Mrs. Josephine M. Turner of Louisville, Ky., registrar-general.

Officers re-elected were: Mrs. Lutie Hailey Walcott of Oklahoma City, Okla., recording secretary-general; Mrs. William Cabell Flourney of Lexington, Va., historian-general, and Mrs. M. W. Crocker of Columbus, Ohio, custodian of crosses of honor and service.

The only opposition offered was in the election of the honorary president, Mrs. B. B. Ross of Auburn, Ala., defeating Mrs. Telfair-Hodgson of Sewanee, Tenn.

Mrs. Jesse Roberts of Montgomery, vice chairman of pages and president of the Alabama Division of the U. D. C., extended Montgomery's invitation for the next convention, during which the statue of Jefferson Davis will be unveiled at the Alabama capital. The California delegation, which was prepared to bid for the convention next year, withdrew its invitation in favor of Alabama, but put in a bid for 1941.

Mrs. Bolling succeeds Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, of Macon, Ga., who took a rap yesterday at Winston Churchill, first lord of the British Admiralty, for what she termed a "gratuitous insult" to the South in a recent speech.

Mrs. Lamar quoted Churchill as saying:

"Britain may take good heart from the American Civil War when all the heroism of the South could not redeem their cause from the stain of slavery, just as all the courage and skill, which the Germans show in war, will not free them from the reproach of Nazism with its intolerance and brutality."

That "insult," Mrs. Lamar said yesterday before the U. D. C. convention, "to the best part of America shows both ignorance and stupidity; ignorance of historical facts and stupidity in that it antagonizes a large part of the country he would least desire to anger by comparing the Southern states with Hitler and his policies."

Copies of Mrs. Lamar's speech will be sent to Churchill and Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada.

Speaking of Communism, Mrs. Lamar said that it "must be exterminated in the United States by a sound and active Americanism, and who is so fitted for the task as Daughters of the Confederacy with their heritage of conviction and loyalty to the principles of the founders?"

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
October 24, 1939

NATION BUILDING BY NEGRO CITED

Classified As Oldest American Next To Indian

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23. (UP)—Classifying the negro as the "oldest American, next to the Indian," Dean William Pickens of New York told Pacific coast audiences that American historians have sadly neglected the negro as one of the vital elements in the building of America.

"The negro came to this country 12 years after the first whites," Pickens declared, "but stopped coming in 1859—some 80 years ago—whereas most of the whites have come since 1859. Hence the negro is the oldest American after the Indian."

Pickens is field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Historians have failed to note," he declared, "that the Negro helped to make the colonial country as the chief worker in the fields and woods; that he helped to create the Union by his valiant fighting as a soldier, as a Minute Man and as a productive worker."

Takes Jibe At Yale

Dean Pickens declared that he had been out of Yale for many years before he learned that George Washington had nearly 5,000 negro troops at Yorktown when he beat Cornwallis.

"The negro troops were on guard when Cornwallis came forward to surrender—and if I had stayed at Yale, I would not have learned that by now.

"The negro helped to defend Baltimore in 1814 and in 1815 he helped defend New Orleans. According to Lincoln, we could not have won the war for the Union, to preserve the Union, without the negro soldier."

Still, Pickens insisted, historians hardly mention the negro, who remains "the most American of all American people."

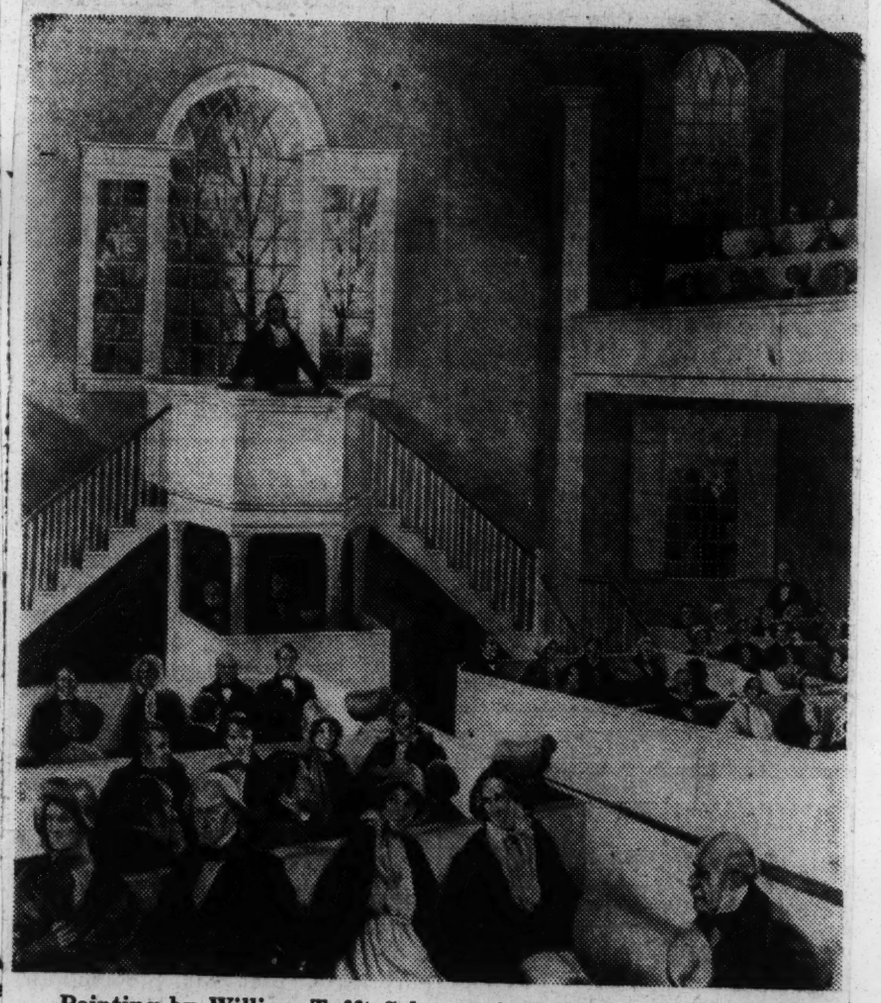
Asks "Full" Liberty

Pickens insisted that the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution did not free the slaves but merely lifted the barrier on the road forward to freedom and that they have been journeying that hard way ever since. He declared that they have not yet arrived at full freedom and democratic liberties.

"After the chains of slavery were broken and discarded," Pickens said, "there was racial segregation and caste, disfranchisement, the terrorism of lynching and inferior education in sham public schools."

He conceded, however, that these hindrances are being broken down, but that one of the last justices that should be accorded the negro is that American historians should give him his real place in American history.

Lemuel Haynes, Vermont's Negro Preacher Of 18th Century, Is Honored in Mural There



Painting by William Tafft Schwarz depicting a scene in the life of Lemuel Haynes to be dedicated this week at Bennington Museum

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 25—A mural depicting a scene in the life of Lemuel Haynes, a Negro minister and Revolutionary soldier, who was a prominent figure in Vermont in the post-Revolutionary period, will be dedicated in the Historical Museum here on Thursday, John Spargo, director of the museum, announced today.

The mural, painted by William Tefft Schwarz of Sandgate, Vt., and Merion, Pa., shows Haynes preaching in the historic Meeting House in Bennington. Portrayed in the congregation are more than fifty persons who lived in Bennington when Haynes occasionally preached there.

Among those expected to attend the dedication exercises are Lieut. Gov. William H. Willis of Vermont, Mr. Spargo, Henry B. Walbridge, assistant director of the museum; Mrs. Robert M. Parmelee of the women's committee, and Mr. and Mrs. James S. Dennis.

A bond servant until he was 21 years of age, Lemuel Haynes went with a company of volunteers to the relief of Fort Ticonderoga in October, 1775. Upon his return, he began to "exhort," as the preaching of unordained ministers was then called. He studied for the ministry under the Rev. Daniel Farrand of Canaan, Conn., and on Nov. 9, 1785, was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church.

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MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS HAS EXCITED ANOTHER CONTROVERSY

The ghost of Jefferson Davis refuses to be laid in this land of freedom where the human spirit yet plays free in the living waters. Seventy-eight years after his investiture as the president of the Confederacy in Montgomery, his name comes once more into the news as a subject of controversy. But orators, editorial writers and artists will settle this controversy. No drums will beat and no soldiers will march.

A statue of Mr. Davis is to be placed upon Capitol Hill, in Montgomery, presumably near the famous brass star. According to schedule this statue should be ready for unveiling next November when the United Daughters of the Confederacy meet in convention assembled in the First Capital of the Confederacy. The Daughters of many states gave of their time and energy to raise the fund required to pay for a suitable statue. Alabama, by legislative appropriation and popular subscription, raised $7,000. More than $20,000 was pledged in all states, but naturally Alabama's contribution was the largest of any individual state.

At the Charleston convention a few days ago a committee of the U. D. C. passed judgment upon models for proposed statues to Mr. Davis. One model was submitted by Bryant Baker, one by Frederick Hibbard. The Hibbard model was accepted by the committee, recommended to the convention and adopted by it, apparently without debate. But with reference to this The Advertiser has no comment to make. It would not presume to say whether the Hibbard model was adopted too hastily or not, for it does not know. But the three Montgomery chapters of the U. D. C. have protested against the Hibbard model and have formally requested Governor Dixon to have his Art Commission pass upon the suitability of the design for admission to the capitol grounds. What Governor Dixon will do about this remains to be seen, for plainly an embarrassing question is posed. The controversy is most regrettable, especially to Alabamians.

Yesterday, however, The Advertiser printed photographs of the two models, one by Baker, one by Hibbard. Newspaper reproduction can scarcely do credit to either model, of course, but it does enable one to appreciate the reasons for the current tempest.

The Hibbard model, which was accepted at Charleston, is the cause of the new irrepressible conflict, and, we think, a worthy cause. It should be plain even to the least artistic amongst us that Mr. Davis is poorly represented in this model. He looks like a corpse wearing tightly pressed pants just bought by an up-and-coming undertaker, an upright corpse standing upon two thin legs that are rigid from hips to ankles, not giving an inch at the knee. What a depressing spectacle!

The Baker model, on the other hand, while not now eligible for consideration, as we understand it, nevertheless appears to special advantage by comparison. It shows Mr. Davis as the statesman and the warlike revolutionist, the man of fire, force, courage and genius. The photograph before us reminds us instantly of the familiar portrait of Washington Crossing the Delaware, and catches the defiant, heroic spirit that was Davis in the days of his power. It does not show him as he wore the shackles that old Gen. Nelson Miles put around his aging ankles at Fortress Monroe, nor as Davis as he labored in his study in a simple home off the warm waters of the Mississippi Sound to tell his story of "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy." That is to say those latter days of his life when the Federal Union would not permit him to vote although his former slaves could vote.

We have had two great revolutions on this continent, each involving the English-speaking race, and also one involving Anglo-Saxons and Latins. The first was led by George Washington, who, succeeding, escaped the gallows.

The other was led by Jefferson Davis, who failing, fell into the hands of brutal captors who seared his flesh with chains, and heaped contumely upon him for the remaining days of his tortured life.

The other involved Sam Houston in his rebellion against Mexico.

Had Davis won Abraham Lincoln would have been a despised outcast — and Davis nearly won! Because he failed many of the heirs and assigns of the Confederate tradition have not been altogether true to his memory. The defeated Confederates have been disposed to make Mr. Davis their goat.

The best judgment of the historians is that Mr. Davis would have performed better as a general in the field than as the president of a new-born republic, but this now is beside the point. The fact is that he was the prophet and the titular leader of the Southern revolution, he was a brilliant and gifted leader, for all his manifest faults of temperament. He had been a great United States senator from Mississippi, and by common consent he was one of the two or three greatest Secretaries of War that this republic has ever had. He was a distinguished soldier in Mexico. He was probably the best prepared man available to the South when in 1861 it sent its statesmen to Montgomery to found a new republic, and choose a president. He was like George Washington and Sam Houston, and no worse than either, both of whom won.

The Advertiser, itself far older than the Confederacy, is so partial to the Baker model of Davis that it has chosen a photograph of it to be framed and hung just under the classical portraits of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson that command the formidable walls to the editor's office. The Advertiser knows of course that the Baker model is not now likely to be accepted, but it wishes nevertheless to go on record as saying that it is sorry that the Baker study did not meet with the approval of the Daughters at Charleston.

But in saying as much The Advertiser would regret to hear that it has prejudiced its public against Mr. Hibbard as a sculptor. The Advertiser has no doubt that Mr. Hibbard is a sculptor of great feeling and scope. Such is his reputation. It believes that he is entirely capable of designing a suitable statue of Jefferson Davis. It is certain that he has erred in his first design, but it is confident that given the opportunity he will yet submit a model which will catch the fire and courage of Jefferson Davis, the warlike revolutionist, rather than the pallor of a corpse who once thought he was a messiah. Let Mr. Hibbard try again! We hope he will not mind.

We are quite sure that Hibbard's first model of the fighting Mississippian is wholly inappropriate for a place on Alabama's Capitol Hill, for when first Montgomery knew Davis he was a bristling hero to a desperate people.

Mr. Davis wept, if he wept at all, long after he had left Montgomery. But in all the days of his life he was a warrior, and he died like a soldier of the cross.

Uncle Tom Goes South

Although many of the scenes in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are laid in New Orleans, residents of that city were long denied the privilege of seeing it. Harriet Beecher Stowe's indestructible work, in three acts and 22 scenes, was written in 1852, and has been going on intermittently ever since. But not in the South. There it was regarded with extreme disfavor, and attempts to take Eliza and the bloodhounds below the meridian of Washington were sometimes inhospitably received. One production in which John L. Sullivan was—as may be imagined—a tackling Simon Legree, narrowly escaped serious damage.

When it is remembered that it was in New Orleans that Uncle Tom was sold in the slave market to his final master, and that it was thence that Little Eva [illegible] to speak—it is interesting to note the calmness and good humor with which the ardent melodrama is now received there. The critics, we learn, applaud the piece as "a gay, yet artistically serious affair," and found it "restrained and intelligent." The old piece may creak loudly in places, but no one can say truthfully that it lacks dramatic interest or that it does not paint a powerful, if imaginary, picture. Probably no one was ever the worse for seeing it. — New York Herald Tribune.

President Lincoln Lives Again

Sandburg Evokes Him From Mists Of His Legend

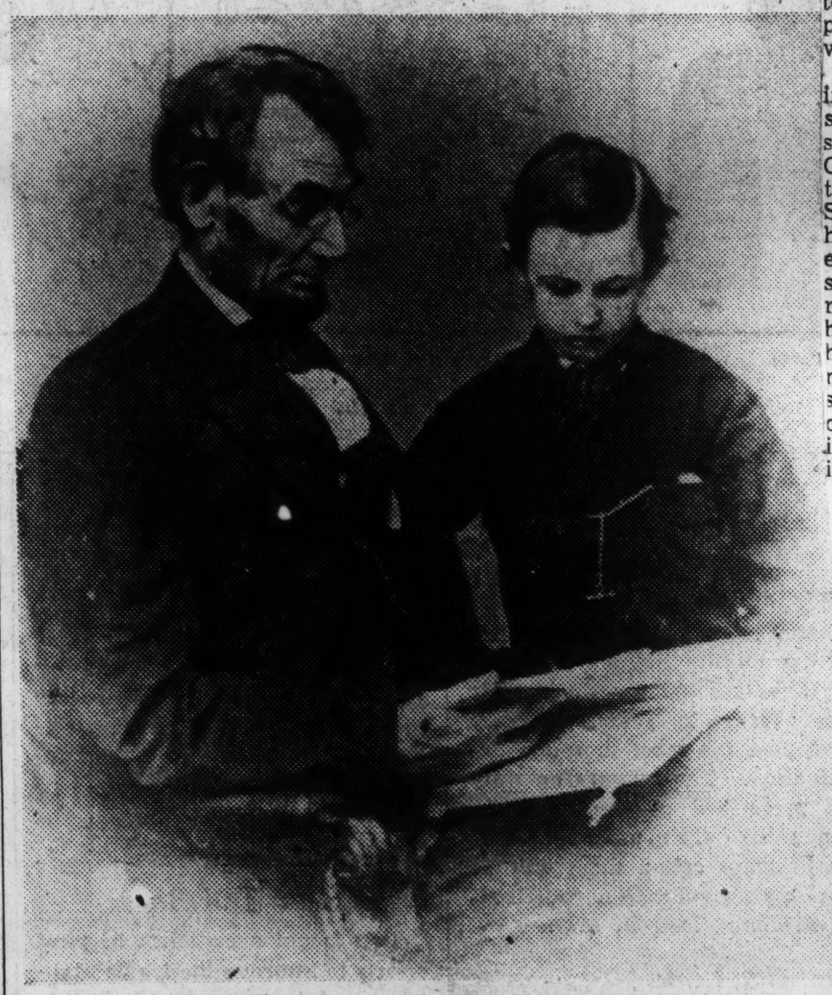
By Felix Morley.

IT SEEMS almost beyond coincidence that these volumes,* the fruits of 30 years of careful research, should be appearing at a moment when their message is of such extraordinary value and appeal. It seems unbelievably fortunate that this record of President Lincoln's patience, sagacity, tolerance, courage and perseverance during the war years of 1861-65 should be available to us at a period which, now as much as then, calls for the exercise of these virtues in behalf of America and of humanity.

Chronologically, the four new volumes of Mr. Sandburg's biography supplement and complete the two-volume study of Lincoln's early life which he brought out in 1926. "The War Years" starts where "The Prairie Years"† ended—with the newly elected President taking train from Springfield, Ill., for Washington on February 11, 1861. Actually there is a gulf between the two sections of this work.

The nature of that gulf will be apparent to the most casual reader. While the four volumes of "The War Years" have five times as many pages as the two volumes of "The Prairie Years," the latter contain more than twice as many chapters as the current work. The statistics indicate the variation in character. It is no minimization of "The Prairie Years" to say that it was unconventional biography, designed to interest the lay reader rather than to evoke the admiration of the scholar.

"The War Years" retains something of this unconventionality. There is, for instance, no bibliography and not a single footnote or appendix in spite of the wealth of contemporary records, photographs and cartoons. But this is a deeper, better-rounded and far more careful study than its predecessor. There are fewer places—though still many—where one realizes that the writing is done by one who is naturally a poet. On the other hand, the reader of "The War Years" will know throughout that he is following the work of a born historian. He will sense the precision and the accuracy, as well as the flavor and the charm of this writing.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND "TAD"

"Tad" (short for "Tadpole") was the nickname given by Lincoln to his best loved child, "because he wriggled so much." Of the four Lincoln children, three, including Tad, died before maturity.

IF "THE WAR YEARS" demands comparison with "The Prairie Years" it calls, scarcely less insistently, for some contrast with Douglas Southall Freeman's recent biography of Lee. The latter, naturally enough, concerns itself to a large extent with the strategy and tactics which made the great Confederate soldier one of the outstanding generals of all times. Mr. Sandburg, on the other hand, spends little of the reader's time on the battlefields, though his concise summaries of the engagements, from Bull Run to Petersburg, are welded skillfully into the body of the story. Sandburg's subject is Lincoln the statesman, as that of Dr. Freeman is Lee the warrior. But the books are similar insofar as their underlying concern, in both cases, is the man at issue and the elusive factors which combined to make him great. Together these two magnificent biographies supplement each other marvelously. The reading of either will give additional zest, additional understanding, to the study of the other.

What seems most remarkable in "The War Years" is the comprehensiveness of its picture. At no time does Lincoln himself occupy an undue proportion of the artist's canvas. Hundreds of other characters share it with him. For pages at a time the President goes unmentioned while generals, politicians, prelates, financiers, editors and less pretentious people receive the historian's attention. From Walt Whitman to Jay Cooke, from Frederick Douglass to Clement Vallandigham, there are sketches of hundreds of lesser characters for each of whom there seems to have been the same fine research, in quality if not in quantity, accomplished for the central subject. But over all this varied human pageant towers the one majestic figure whose presence permeates the drama whose character symbolizes it.

This does not mean that Sandburg indulges in any conscious hero worship. On the contrary, he is at scrupulous pains to portray the Civil War President through contemporary eyes, not merely in the South, where hatred was comprehensible, but also by hostile Northern and foreign viewpoints. It is a salutary lesson in the value of current opinions to be reminded of how bitterly Lincoln was assailed, how contemptuously dismissed as a nonentity, by many of his nominal supporters. Nor was this criticism confined to any single group. Pacifist Copperheads, rabid Abolitionists, self-centered generals, ambitious politicians and smug society leaders were in accord with the most bitter of Confederate critics both as to the President's seeming boorishness and his constantly alleged incapacity.

Indeed, the contemporary Southern judgment was frequently more accurate than that of the North. On the Gettysburg Address the comment of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union was " . . . 'We pass over the silly remarks of the President; for the credit of the Nation we are willing that the veil of oblivion shall be dropped over them." A little later the famous Charleston Mercury was warning the South that Lincoln possessed "a stern, inflexible purpose, a bold, steady hand, a vigilant, active eye, a sleepless energy . . . abroad and at home he has exercised alike the same ceaseless energy and circumspection."

THE EXTENSIVE contemporary documentation, not segregated from the text but interwoven with the skill of a master literary craftsman, is one of the most interesting features of Mr. Sandburg's biography. It may be doubted that these volumes add much to the factual knowledge already assembled and catalogued for the period of Lincoln's Presidency. But their contribution in humanizing and revivifying the man as such is beyond praise. The merit of this book as a definitive and exhaustive biography is unquestionably great. But its larger and most lasting value is as a new type of Lincoln Memorial—not of stone and marble but of flesh and blood, not chilled by the austerity of reverence but warmed with the glow of friendly appreciation.

The Final Volumes Of a Vast and Vivid Biography

Here, between these covers, Lincoln lives again.

And it is not only this one man, but also the setting and the times which are recaptured. If for no other reason this book would be particularly interesting to Washingtonians because of its delightful vignettes of our city three-quarters of a century ago. A little over 60,000 in 1860, the resident population had swelled to more than 200,000 before the end of the war. It was a gaudy and a bawdy town, but not too viciously so. As John Hay wrote, "This miserable, sprawling village imagines itself a city because it is wicked, as a boy thinks he is a man when he smokes and swears."

Most of the gay life was concentrated on Pennsylvania avenue where faro and poker were played in gambling houses of varying degrees of gilt and guilt. But this section of the Capital was much more familiar to Lincoln's critics in Congress than to Lincoln. He was more at home strolling along the walks with "nicely figured curves"—as they were until the very recent "improvements"—in Lafayette Square. Here "on warm and pleasant days children romped on the grass, ladies in crinoline walked around the flower plots and pointed their parasols at exotics new to them. On benches sat rows of soldiers who limped in and sat with their crutches and empty sleeves. . . . They talked of the war, some of them. Others said nothing and listened to the birds."

BEHIND the classic front of the White House across the way lived and toiled the gentle man who toward the end was to say, "Sometimes I think I'm the tiredest man on earth." There was domestic sorrow enough in the death of a son and the slowly gathering insanity of Mrs. Lincoln. There was the overshadowing anguish of the Nation. There was the constant, incessant, almost maddening flood of interviews and detail from which the President, in order not to lose the common touch, refused to free himself. "With malice toward none; with charity for all," he worked on. And as he worked the chaos slowly dissipated, the traducers were silenced, the union was restored.

It is Carl Sandburg's great achievement to make us party to this tremendous drama, from the rainy morning when the train pulled out of Springfield, Ill., to that other rainy morning four years and two months later, when the end came, so suddenly and so shockingly, in a rented room at No. 453 Tenth street. "To a dep river, to a far country, to a by-and-by whence no man re-

turns, had gone the child of Nancy Hanks and Tom Lincoln, the wilderness boy who found far lights and tall rainbows to live by, whose name even before he died had become a legend inwoven with men's struggle for freedom the world over."

Carl Sandburg, in these pages has disentangled the legend. He has given us back the man.

*"ABRAHAM LINCOLN: THE WAR YEARS," by Carl Sandburg. (Harcourt, Brace, 4 vols., $20.)

†"ABRAHAM LINCOLN: THE PRAIRIE YEARS," by Carl Sandburg. (Harbrace Edition, 2 vols. $4.75.)

A SITE FOR THE DAVIS STATUE

Editor, The Advertiser:

This writer heartily endorses Judge Walter F Jones's suggestion made through his column, "Of the Bench," in Monday's Advertiser, wherein he emphasizes that quite as much consideration should be given to the selection of a proper site for the proposed statue to Jefferson Davis, as is being given the selection of the actual statue itself. In line with such a suggestion why not start a move that would completely rehabilitate Dexter Avenue in its entirety, by the removal of the present Confederate monument to the place now occupied by the Fountain at Court Square—the fountain to a point in the exact center of the last present block of Dexter and at a point midway between this axis, the present proposed statue to Jefferson Davis should be erected directly in the center of Dexter Avenue. This would in effect create a Mall out of Dexter Avenue, an avenue that as a matter of fact should be dedicated to the memories of the Confederacy, as well as to Jefferson Davis up which he rode at the height of his fame and to the exultant acclaim of a new born republic.

This is perhaps a bold suggestion, but why should progeny of the Confederacy be timid about such matters and memories. If the heroes we are honoring are worthy of such monuments why erect them in such an obscure place that it requires a guide to point them out. Such a plan as I have suggested would certainly bring the present Confederate monument out of almost virtual seclusion, and place it where there would be no escape from the scrutiny of any and all visitors to Montgomery. And, I would add that due to the natural slope of Dexter Avenue none of the proposed changes would obscure the portico of the Capitol, where in time as additional buildings are erected for State purposes, and proper landscaping carried out the entire scheme would blend into the avenue, converting it as previously mentioned into a Mall that would be excelled only in size, but not beauty, by that of our National Capitol.

224 Montezuma Road. J. C. HAWTHORNE.

LONG OVERDUE TRIBUTE IS GIVEN GREAT AMERICAN NEGRO

Daily Worker 12-4-39 New York Ed

Historical Museum in Bennington, Vermont, Has Mural Depicting Scene from Life of Rev. Lemuel Haynes, Colonial Patriot, and Powerful Figure

By Angelo Herndon

The announcement last week by the Historical Museum of Bennington, Vermont, of a mural painting depicting a scene in the life of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, unfolds another important chapter in the life of the Negro people.

Perhaps the name Lemuel Haynes has no more meaning to the average American than just another "name" of an individual character who lived in a profoundly interesting period of our history. And then, too—if we take into account the one-sided way in which American history is taught in our schools—his name is undoubtedly unknown entirely except by a few.

The Rev. Haynes is not the only Negro, who by his contributions, commands respect and recognition from all Americans who regard with genuine sincerity, the pioneering traditions of the many generations before us. Indeed, there are countless numbers of Negroes in American history who have distinguished themselves against tremendous odds. The significance of the Haynes mural is that it breaks the wall of prejudice and lends new weight to the old saying—"facts are hard and stubborn."

In a country like America, where racial persecution, economic, political and social repression, still reigns unchecked, it takes a good deal of time to recognize that the facts of history are "hard and stubborn."

Such facts as are related to the history and achievements of Lemuel Haynes, which the mural painted by William Tefft Schwarz endeavors to portray, represents the forward march of the great fight to reclaim and recover the hitherto buried history of Negro Americans.

Lemuel Haynes was born July 18, 1753, in the little town of West Hartford, Connecticut. His father was of pure African descent; his mother white, and of prominent New England stock. Because of the social proscriptions—which still exist today—barring free and voluntary relations between different races, his parents were compelled to abandon him in his early infancy.

A BONDED SERF

When five months old, he was taken to Granville, Mass., as a bonded serf of deacon David Rose. There he was held in bondage until 21 years old. During the years of his serfdom, like many other Negro slaves of the South, he sought education through the only avenue then available—religion.

Since there were limited sources for education and a general scarcity of books at that time, Haynes literally "got his education in the chimney corner."

His quest for knowledge led him to a serious and thorough study of the writings of Watt, Doddridge and Young's Night Thoughts.

At the age of 21 he was already a great admirer of George Washington and a patriot of the Revolution. In 1774 he enlisted as a "Minute Man" and spent one day out of every week in manual exercises. After the battle of Lexington in 1775, Haynes joined the army at Roxbury and the following year he was one of the many volunteers who went to Fort Ticonderoga to expel the enemy.

BECOMES A FARMER

When the northern campaign had closed, he returned to his former home and settled down to agricultural pursuits. A short while thereafter an offer was made to him to study for the ministry at Dartmouth College, but he declined to accept the offer.

Haynes was invited in 1779 to visit the Rev. Daniel Farrand in Canaan, Connecticut. Later he studied Latin under Farrand and Greek under the Rev. William Bradford. He was ordained for the ministry in 1780 and in 1785 became a traveling evangelist. During the summer of 1785, Haynes traveled throughout the state of Vermont delivering sermons.

At that time there was no college in the whole state of Vermont. Literary institutions and religious societies were non-existent.

In the early part of 1788 he was called to Rutland by request and became pastor of the white Congregational Church. Many of his sermons which reflected the political and economic struggles of that time were published and widely read in America and England.

Because he used the pulpit for discourses on political and economic issues, his enemies began to spread rumors about his character. In one of his published sermons he answered his critics:

"A dissembler is one proud of applause—will advertise himself for office—dazzle the public mind with high pretenses, like aspiring Absalom, 'Oh that I were made judge in the land, that every man that hath any suit or cause might come to me, and I would do him justice!' Such devotees of applause and hypocrisy, even when the destinies of their country are at stake, be to a commonwealth what Arnold was to American freedom, or Robespierre to a French Republic."

The pressure against him for his utterances became so strong that he requested to be released from his church duties.

The dedication of the mural to Rev. Haynes is a fitting tribute to his pioneering work.

HISTORICAL -1939

LONG OVERDUE TRIBUTE IS GIVEN GREAT AMERICAN NEGRO

Historical Museum in Bennington, Vermont, Has Mural Depicting Scene from Life of Rev. Lemuel Haynes, Colonial Patriot, and Powerful Figure

12-22-39
Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla.

BY ANGELO HERNDON

The announcement last week by the Historical Museum of Bennington, Vermont, of a mural painting depicting a scene in the life of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, unfolds another important chapter in the life of the Negro people.

Perhaps the name Lemuel Haynes has no more meaning to the average American that just another "name" of an individual character who lived in a profoundly interesting period of our history. And then, too—if we take into account the one-sided way in which American history is taught in our schools—his name is undoubtedly unknown entirely except by a few.

The Rev. Haynes is not the only Negro, who by his contributions commands respect and recognition from all Americans who regard with genuine sincerity, the pioneering traditions of the many generations before us. Indeed there are countless numbers of Negroes in American history who have distinguished themselves against tremendous odds. The significance of the Haynes mural is that it breaks the wall of prejudice and lends new weight to the old saying—"facts are hard and stubborn."

In a country like America, where racial persecution, economic, political and social repression still reign unchecked, it takes a good deal of time to recognize that the facts of history are "hard and stubborn."

Such facts as are related to the history and achievements of Lemuel Haynes, which the mural painted by William Tefft Schwarz endeavors to portray, represents the forward march of the great fight to reclaim and recover the hitheto buried history of Negro Americans.

Lemuel Haynes was born July 18, 1753, in the little town of West Hartford, Connecticut. His father was of pure African descent; his mother white, and of prominent New England stock. Because of the social proscriptions—which still exist today—barring free and voluntary relations between different races, his parents were compelled to abandon him in his early infancy.

A Bonded Serf

When five months old, he was taken to Granville, Mass., as a bonded serf of Deacon David Rose. There he was held in bondage until 21 years old. During the years of his serfdom, like many other Negro slaves of the South, he sought education thru the only avenue then available—religion.

Since there were limited sources for education and a general scarcity of books at that time, Haynes literally "got his education in the chimney corner."

His quest for knowledge led him to a serious and thorough study of the writings of Watt, Doddridge and Young's Night Thoughts.

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COTTON FIBRE CONTENT

BEGIN 1940

HISTORICAL - 1940

Douglass Cemented Irish And Negro Solidarity

By Angelo Herndon

The cause of Irish independence has always been linked up and closely identified with the struggle of the Negro people for freedom.

In the historic fight for the repeal of the "union" forcibly imposed upon the Irish people by the English tyrant, King George V, the Irish people not only recognized the similarity of their struggle with that of Negro slaves in America, but refused to accept financial gifts, or money "stained with blood," as they called it, from Southern slaveholders in the United States.

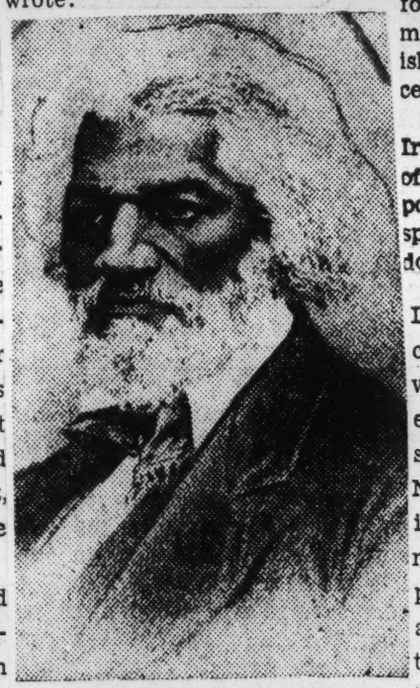
The cordial reception extended to Frederick Douglass, great Negro liberator and American statesman, by the Irish people during his visit to Ireland in 1846, is ample proof of the deep and genuine sympathy of the Irish people with the fight for the emancipation of the slaves.

In bringing to the Irish people the true message of the horrors of slavery, Douglass not only won their hearts but wherever he spoke to large gatherings throughout the country he won the unanimous resolve that money sent to Ireland by Southern slaveholders would never be used to "purchase the freedom of Ireland with the price of slaves."

SPOKE FOR UNITY

In his many speeches before vast audiences, Douglass always made a common plea for the Negro slaves, the Irish people and all others held under the brutal domination of slaveholders, kings and tyrants.

Fresh from the shores of America, where it was legal for men to hold property rights in men, Douglass, in a letter to William Lloyd Garrison, dated Jan. 1, 1846, wrote:



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

immoral' Irish girls, 'Scotch rogues and vagabonds' sent there by Oliver Cromwell) rules its black 98 per cent (descendants of West African slaves)), was in such a state that the two female members described it as 'a dungheap of physical abomination.' Among other things for Lord Moyne and friends to discover were the facts that nearly 70 per cent of Jamaica's 1,138,558 people reacted positively to tuberculosis tests, 75 per cent were bastards."

This same "dungheap of physical abomination" is widespread throughout the vast Empire of British imperialism. And wherever there are people subjected to its rule, there will be found millions of human beings who are kept in a perpetual state of "physical abomination," not because they have willed it upon themselves but because of the abominable and frightful oppression of the British imperialist rulers.

The Irish, Negro and all other oppressed peoples in America and throughout the colonies were never in a more favorable position as now to unite in a determined fight to free themselves and end forever the crime of wanton human destruction which the British Empire has been guilty of for centuries.

Hence unity of the Negro and Irish people in the present crisis of imperialist war will weaken the power of the British Empire and speed up the fight for real freedom and independence.

"But behold the change! . . . I breathe, and lo! the chattel becomes a man. I gaze around in vain for one who will question my equal humanity, claim me as a slave, or offer me an insult. . . No delicate nose grows deformed in my presence. . . . I meet nothing to remind me of my complexion. I find myself regarded and treated at every turn with the kindness and deference paid to white people. When I go to church I am met by no upturned nose and scornful lip, to tell me—'We don't allow "n . . . . rs" in here.'"

Returning to America to press the cause of freedom for the Negro slaves, Douglass never lost an opportunity to emphasize the fact that the brutalized slaves had friends and allies in the Irish people, who also were fighting to throw off the oppressive yoke of British rule.

HEED LESSONS OF PAST

Today, with the intensified exploitation and denial of human rights to the Irish and to millions of Negroes in the West Indies and Africa, there is every reason for the Negro and Irish people to draw on the lessons of the past, especially on such an occasion as St. Patrick's Day, to strengthen the fight against their common enemy—British imperialism.

Time Magazine for March 4 reports the ruthless defilement of the Negro people in the West Indies and the contemptuous attitude of British overlords for both Negroes and Irish. The Royal Commission of a year and a half ago, headed by the anthropologist Walter Guiness and Lord Mayne, according to Time, "got its first smell of human deterioration" in Jamaica.

"PHYSICAL ABOMINATION"

"That sunny island, whose white two per cent of the population (largely descendants of lazy and

Urges Douglass Name For NYU Hall Of Fame

(See Editorial, Page 4)

NEW YORK, March—(ANP)—Cleveland G. Allen, well known journalist, has resumed his campaign begun in 1920, to have the name of Frederick Douglass placed in the Hall of Fame of New York university, nominating him as one of the candidates up for election to the sacred portals this year. Beginning his compaign in 1920, when he was a student at the university, Allen has presented the name of the revered abolitionist and anti-slavery orator every five years since to the Hall of Fame electors.

Eighth U.S. V. President Wed Slave

By JOHN JASPER and CLEMENTINE KNOX

RICHARD M. JOHNSON

Richard M. Johnson, white, Democrat of Kentucky, who married a slave wife and by her had two children, was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1836.

Newspapers campaigned in vain against his election but such interracial unions were evidently so commonplace that it did not register with the voters and he was frequently mentioned for the Presidency ahead of Martin Van Burean, eighth U.S. President.

Had Two Daughters

According to a writer in the Lexington (Ky.) Observer and Kentucky Reporter, July 1, 1835 Johnson recognized Miss Julia Chinn, a mulatto, "as his wife the mistress of his parlor, and the mother of his children." She was in complete charge of his affairs when he was away from home.

Of this union there were two daughters, Imogene and Adaline, and the papers recited how they were placed "at the same table with the most honorable of his (Johnson's) white guests, and that, with the combined influence of his name and wealth, he carried them into the highest and most fashionable circles of the community and into the ballrooms."

According to the principal of a Lexington school, sponsored by Johnson, the two girls showed an "uncommon aptness to take learning" and he "continued to give them lessons until their education was equal or superior to most of the females in the country."

Johnson Too Bold

Kentucky neighbors never criticized Johnson for his marriage, but thought he should not have been so bold about it. On one occasion, when he was the Fourth of July orator, he seated his daughters in the pavilion with other guests; when objection was made, he escorted them to his carriage and, after hurrying through his speech, rejoined them.

Johnson's mother declined to receive his slave wife as an equal, but his own view was "Whether I leave black or white to keep my house . . . it is as sacred by the laws and the Constitution as though I were in it myself."

Both Marry Whites

Both girls married white men and were settled by their father on farms near his home. One of them had a son. After Johnson's death, his brothers succeeded in claiming the rest of his property

and a $30-a-month pension from the Vice-President's colored family.

Sandburg Gives the Hint

How many other great Americans similarly had slave wives and children whom they honored as their own, may only be known as historians dig into the ancient files of newspapers.

The hint to Johnson's domestic affairs is given in Carl Sandburg's new book on Abraham Lincoln,

volume III, Page 264, where the Presidential campaign of 1864 is discussed.

Campaign Circular

In that campaign, Republicans, in retaliation by Democratic taunts of the cholera epidemic in 1833, four years before Johnson took office as Vice-President in 1837.

In 1836, Adaline, one of the daughters, died, but it is probable that the other daughter, Imogene, visited her father in the Washington and was treated like any other member of an official family.

Of Adaline, Johnson wrote:

"She was a source of inexhaustable happiness and comfort to me. She was mild and prudent. She was wise in her counsel beyond her years and obedient to every thought and advice of mine. She was a firm and great prop to my happiness here . . . She is happy and left me unhappy in mourning her loss."

GOP Mistake

AFRO investigation of the Republican charges against the Democrats shows, however, that

Martyrdom of Crispus Attuks

Negro Slave Gave Life in Fight for U.S. Independence

In commemorating the death of Crispus Attucks, Negro slave, and first American to lay down his life 170 years ago this month, in the fight to throw off the yoke of British oppression, we publish here parts of the poem by John Boyle O'Reilly, read at the unveiling of the monument in memory of Crispus Attucks and his compatriots killed in the "Boston Massacre," Samuel Gray, James Caldwell, Samuel Maverick and Patrick Carr.

The poem is a fitting tribute to the valor and courage of the Negro people.

"NEGRO PATRIOT"

By JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY

"Where shall we seek for a hero, and where shall we find a story?

Our laurels are wreathed for conquest, our songs for completed glory; but we honor a shrine unfinished, a column uncapped with pride, if we sing the deed that was sown like seed when Crispus Attucks died.

"Shall we take for a sign this Negro slave, with unfamiliar name—with his poor companions, nameless, too, till their lives leaped forth in flame?

"Yes, surely, the verdict is not for us to render or deny; we can only interpret the symbol;

God chose those men to die—

"As teachers, perhaps, that to humble lives may chief rewards be made;

"That from lowly ones and rejected stones the temple's base is laid!

"When the bullets leaped from the British guns no chance decreed their aim:

Men see what the royal hirelings saw—a multitude and a flame; but beyond the flame—five dying men in the street,

"While streams of severed races in the well of a nation meet!

"O, blood of the people! changeless tide, through century, creed and race!



A scene depicting the "Boston Massacre." From the engraving by Paul Revere, made famous in song and story by his midnight ride.

"Still one as the sweet salt sea is one, though tempered by sun and place;

"The same in the ocean currents, and the same in the shattered seas;

Forever the fountain of common hopes and kindly sympathies.

"Indian and Negro, Saxon and Celt, Teuton and Latin and Gaul—

Mere surface shadow and sunshine, while the sounding unines all!

One love, one hope, one duty theirs!

No matter the time or ken,

There never was separate heart beat in all the races of men!

"But alien is one—of class, not race; he has drawn the line for himself;

His roots drink life from inhuman soil, from garbage of pomp and pelf;

He times his heart from the common beat, he has changed his life stream's hue;

He deems his flesh to be finer flesh, he boasts that his blood is blue.

"Patrician, aristocrat, tory—whatever his age or name—

To the people's rights and liberties a traitor ever the same.

The natural crowd is a mob to him, their prayer a vulgar rhyme;

The freeman's speech is sedition, and the patriot's deed a crime.

Wherever the race, the law, the land—whatever the time or throne

The tory is always a traitor to every class but his own.

"Thank God for a land where pride is clipped, where arrogance stalks apart;

Where law and song and loathing of wrong are words of the common heart;

Where the masses honor straightforward strength, and know when veins are bled

That the bluest blood is putrid blood—that the people's blood is red!

"And honor to Crispus Attucks, who was leader and voice that day—

the first to defy, and the first to die, with Maverick, Carr and Gray

"Call it riot or revolution, his hand first clenched at the crown

His feet were the first in perilous place to pull the king's flag down;

His breast was the first one rent apart that Liberty's stream might flow; for our freedom now and forever, his head was the first laid low

"Call it riot or revolution or mob or crowd, as you may,

nations, such lives shall be honored

Such deaths have been seed of for aye.

"They were lawless hinds to the lackeys, but martyrs to Paul Revere;

And Otis and Hancock and Warren read spirit and meaning clear. Ye teachers, answer! what shall be done when just men stand in the dock?

"When the caitiff is robed in ermine, and his swerders keep the lock;

When torture is robbed of clemency, and guilt is without remorse;

When tiger and panther are gentler than the Christian slaver's curse;

When law is a satrap's menace, and order the drill of a horde—

Shall the people kneel to be trampled, and bare their neck to the sword?

"Not so! by this stone of Resistence that Boston raises here!

By the old North Church's lantern, and the watching of Paul Revere!

"Not so! by Paris of 'Ninety-Three,' and Ulster of 'Ninety-Eight!

O'Reilley's Poem Tribute to Victim Of Boston Massacre

By Toussaint in St. Domingo! by the horror of Delhi's gate!

By Adam's word to Hutchinson! by the tea that is brewing still!

By the farmers that met the soldiers at Concord and Bunker Hill!

"Not so! not so! Till the world is done, the shadow of wrong is dread

"There is only one thing changeless: the earth steals from under our feet,

The times and manners are passing moods, and the laws are incomplete;

There is only one thing changes not, one word that still survives—

The slave is the wretch who wields the lash, and not the man in the gyves!

"There is only one test of contract: is it willing, is it good?

There is only one guard of equal right—the unity of blood.

There is never a mind unchained and true that class or race allows;

There is never a law to be obeyed that reason disavows;

There is never a legal sin but grows to the law's disaster.

The master shall drop the whip and the slave shall enslave the master!

"O planter of seed in thought and deed! has the year of right revolved,

And brought the Negro patriot's cause with its problem to be solved?

"His blood streamed first for the building, and through all the century's years,

Our growth of story and fame of glory are mixed with his blood and tears.

"He lived with men like a soul condemned—denied, defamed and mute;

Debased to the brutal level, and instructed to be a brute.

"His virtue was shorn of benefit, his industry of reward;

His love!—O men, it were mercy to have cut affection's card!

Through the night of his woe, no pity save that of his fellow-slave;

For the wage of his priceless labor, the scourging block and the grave!

"And now, is the tree to blossom? Is the bowl of agony filled?

Shall the price be paid and the honor said and the word of outrage stilled?

"And we who have toiled for freedom's law, have we sought for freedom's soul?

That nothing is told while the clinging sin remains part unconfessed?

That the health of the nation is perilled if one man be oppressed? . . ."

HISTORICAL- 1940

MOVE TO GET SLAVE'S NAME IMMORTALIZED

Frederick Douglass Group Takes Step To Honor Great Abolitionist

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Deploring the slight recognition accorded Frederick Douglass by white historians, the Frederick Douglass Historical and Cultural League started a movement this week designed to place the name of the slave boy who rose to national prominence in its proper place in American history.

As an initial step the league will actively support an endeavor in this city to add the name of the great abolitionist to the Hall of Fame in Columbia university.

The campaign to elevate Douglass alongside of other national historical personages was launched at a meeting held at the Harlem Art Center, attended by about 50 persons including a number of students of Race History.

Jacques Romain, brilliant Haitian scholar and writer, read an interesting paper lauding Douglass' achievement, and praising his assistance to Haiti in her struggle for independence.

"The renowned figure of Frederick Douglass and other outstanding leaders of the Negro people," Romain said, "give the lie to those chauvinists who assert that a white skin is a pre-requisite for brain and intellect. Frederick Douglass' achievements are incontrovertible evidences of the talents inherent in people of color."

In announcing the drive a spokesman for the League said that plans will be undertaken to promote the publication and wide distribution of "The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," as well as to encourage the study of the rich historical and cultural heritage of the Race.

Among those who head the organization are Dr. Alain Locke, Dr. Max Yergan, Dean William Pickens, Gwendolyn Bennett, Richard B. Moore, Jacques Romain, Angelo Herndon, Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, and Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator, Negro Division, 135th Street Public library.

FAMED SLAVE COLONY WAS NEAR MEMPHIS

Frances Wright Tried Plan Century Ago

EDUCATION, FREEDOM AIMS

Unique Experiment of Young Scottish Woman Ended In Failure and Negroes Were Shipped To West Indies

A few miles east of Memphis, United States Highway 70 crosses Wolf River, not far north of the former Nashoba, a plantation established in 1827 by Frances Wright (1795-1852).

Miss Wright was a wealthy young Scottish orphan, reared in liberal and free thinking circles, who made her first visit to America in 1818 to witness the radical product of revolution and returned to the British Isles to write a glowing account of a democratic Utopia, "Views of Society and Manners in America" (1821). When she returned in 1824 she was greeted warmly as one of the very few Europeans who had spoken or written with much approval of the new United States. By this time, however, she was beginning to see some flaws in the American system, and she was particularly disturbed by the institution of slavery. Various people of importance, including Jefferson, discussed the problems and possible solutions with her.

Purchased Plantation

During her travels she visited several communities where co-operative living was being tried out—notably the Owen Colony in Indiana. By 1827 she had brought together a group of people sympathetic with her views on slavery and had purchased the large plantation here on which "negro slaves could be educated and raised to a level with the whites, and thus prepared for freedom; and to set an example which, if carried out, would eventually abolish slavery in the Southern States; also to make a home for good and great men and women of all countries, who might here sympathize with each other in their love and labor for humanity."

Had Frances Wright been able to stay in Tennessee and direct the experiment herself, it might have had a longer life; but she had to return to Scotland shortly after she had brought several slave families to this place and had started clearance of land. She was exceedingly unfortunate in her choice of a manager, a member of the Owen Community, whose enthusiasm for pure democracy was much greater than his administrative ability and his understanding of the temper of the times. The reports he sent back to the Sponsoring Committee in New York and New England—particularly those on his experiments with free love and interracial relations—soon alienated many whose help Frances Wright had labored to obtain. In less than three years Miss Wright abandoned the plantation and made arrangements to ship her slaves to the West Indies.

Mrs. Trollope's Views

One curious product of Nashoba was "Domestic Manners of the Americans" (1832), by Mrs. Frances Trollope, a widow of limited means, who was delighted and convinced by Miss Wright's descriptions of her new estate and the low cost of living there. In a short time she was on her way to Nashoba, by way of New Orleans, with her children. The voyage was difficult, and she was shocked by the rudeness of frontier life and manners along the Mississippi; but she was completely unprepared for the discomforts and crudeness of Nashoba under the management of the impractical young man from the Owen Colony. Her stay was brief. Raging over the waste of her small capital, she traveled up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and overland to the Atlantic Coast, where she took passage for England. Her book on America, fairer than most Americans of that day would admit, contained caustic comments on the subject indicated by the title, and was long bitterly resented on this side of the Atlantic.

Negroes Shown to Have Helped Win Revolutionary War

Author Tells Why Slaves Did Not Get Freedom as Did Other Groups

By Mary Southard

SEP 20 1940

NEW YORK—Here is a new link in Herbert Aptheker's lively analytical studies in the history of the American Negro people. In this booklet which supplements his earlier researches—"Negro Slave Revolts 1526-1860" and "The Negro in the Civil War"—he explores a vital phase of Negro history and of the American Revolution as well.

From original sources—from archives, letters and documents of the period—he derives rich subject matter with which to reconstruct his living picture of the manifold and important activities of the Negro people in the years 1775-1783. In the course of this, he uncovers facts carefully hidden by the many white bourgeois historians who have obscured and distorted the revolutionary history of the American Negroes. For example: the fact that Negroes from every one of the thirteen states served in the armed forces of the Revolution. That some contributed important services as spies, and fought in the youthful American navy. Black volunteers as well as white suffered in the famious and bitter winter at Valley Forge, and two Negroes were among those chosen by Washington for his daring corssing of the Delaware, and one was in the commander's own boat.

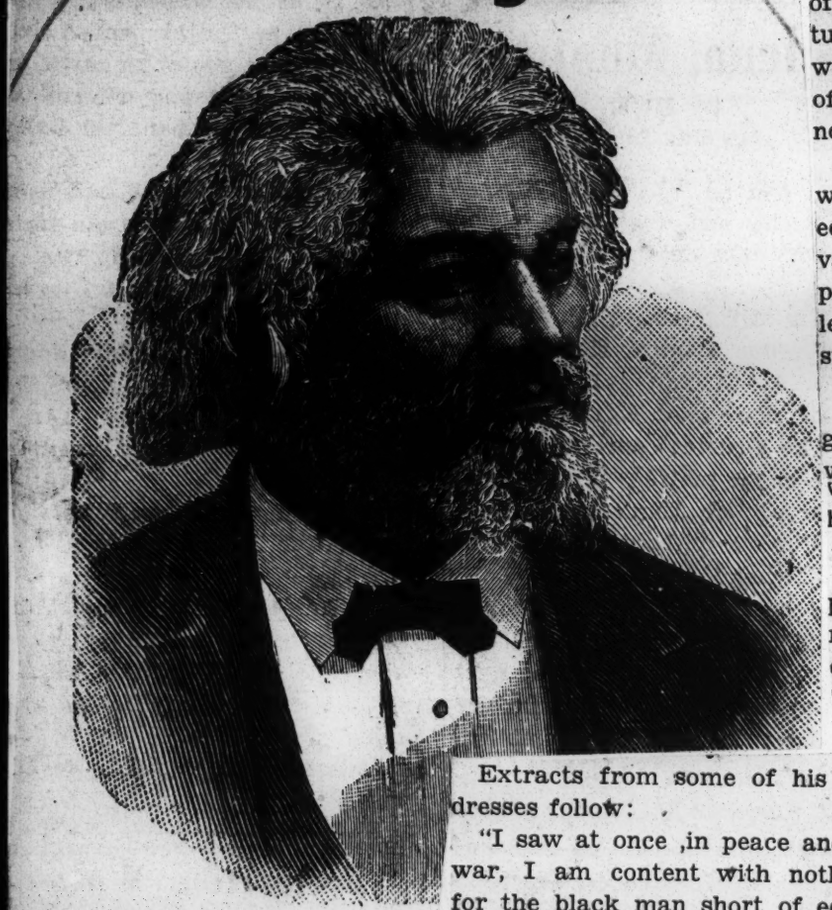
The story of the brave white woman, Molly Pitcher, who served her husband's disabled cannon, is well known, but Aptheker has uncovered the story of Deborah Gannett, heroic Negro woman who fought as a private in the Revolutionary Army for seventeen months and was later rewarded by Massachusetts for the exhibition of "an extraordinary instance of female heroism."

With these and many other instances Aptheker reveals the valor and enthusiasm of the Negroes who were allowed to participate in the struggle against British tyranny and win their own freedom. But because of the serious contradictions within the revolutionary forces, brought about chiefly by the pressure of the slave-holding Southern states, the great masses of Negro slaves were barred from contributing their courage and talents to the Revolution. These, seeing that their masters meant freedom "for whites only," were forced to carry on their struggle for liberation through flight, conspiracy and rebellion.

The tragic consequences of the failure of the American Revolution to carry through the liberation of the slaves is demonstrated clearly by the author in his conclusion. This failure came close to bringing victory to the British who attempted to make use of the zeal for freedom of the slaves; but the demagogy of their appeals to the slaves was exposed by their treachery and their economic and political connections with the Tory slaveholders in the South and in the West Indies, and thus prevented them from making effective allies of the liberty-loving slaves.

This booklet is published in the same attractive format as the other two in Aptheker's series.

Wise Sayings Of Frederick Douglas



FREDERICK DOUGLASS, famous orator, statesman and abolitionist, who fled from a slave plantation in Maryland, located in the North, and became one of the foremost abolitionists. Douglass went to England, and by his fiery eloquence, aroused intense public sentiment against American slavery. For a number of years he edited in New York a militant newspaper, "The North Star," and held many important political posts during his career.

Frederick Douglass, greatest Marylander, greatest American, was the Abolitionists' best exhibit of the fact that the slave was a man.

So well did he speak in anti-slavery meetings that his opponents in the South refused to believe that he had ever been an ignorant, untutored slave, and his friends had to persuade him to devote some of each address to his slave experiences. "Give us the facts, Frederick," they said. "Don't just denounce slavery."

Extracts from some of his addresses follow:

"I saw at once ,in peace and in war, I am content with nothing for the black man short of equal and exact justice."

* * *

"The church of this country is not only indifferent to the wrongs of the slave, but it has made itself the bulwark of American slavery and shield of slave hunters, shamelessly given the sanction of religion and the Bible to the whole slave system. For my part, I'd say, welcome infidelity, welcome atheism, welcome anything in preference to the gospel preached by those Divines."

* * *

"History does not furnish an example of emancipation under conditions less friendly to the emancipated class than this American example.

"They (Negroes) were hated because they had been slaves, hated because they were now free, and hated because of those who had freed them."

* * *

"I will not listen, myself, and I would not have you listen to the nonsense that no people can succeed in life among a people by whom they have been despised and oppressed.

"The statement is erroneous and contradicted by the whole history of human progress. A few centuries ago, all Europe was cursed with serfdom, or slavery. Traces of this bondage still remain but are not easily visible.

The Jews, only a century ago, were despised, hated and oppressed, but they have defied, met, and vanquished the hard conditions imposed upon them and are now opulent and powerful, and compel respect in all countries."

* * *

"No people to whom liberty is given can hold it as firmly and as wear it as grandly as those who wrench their liberty from the iron hand of the tyrant."

* * *

"Neither we, nor any other people, will ever be respected till we respect ourselves and we will never respect ourselves till we have the means to live respectably."

"You cannot make an empty sack stand on end. A race which cannot save its earnings, which spends all it makes and goes in debt when it is sick, can never rise n the scale of civilization, no matter under what laws it may chance o be. Put it in Kansas or in Africa, and until we learn to save nore than we spend, we are sure o sink and perish."

* * *

"Every dollar you lay up represents one day's independence, one day of rest and security in the future. If the time shall ever come when we shall possess in the colored people of the United States, a class of men noted for enterprise, industry, economy, and success, we shall no longer have any trouble in the matter of civil and political rights."

* * *

"No power beneath the sky can make an ignorant, wasteful, and idle people prosperous, or a licentious people happy."

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
July 17, 1940

What Do You Know About North Carolina?

By FRED H. MAY

Q—When were public executions abolished in North Carolina?

A—Public executions, hangings at that time, were abolished by an act of the Legislature of 1907.

Q—Who was the Rocky Mount man elected to Congress to succeed a Republican and then was succeeded by a Populist?

A—Benjamin Hickman Bunn, Nash County Democrat, defeated John Nichols, Wake County Republican, as congressman from that district in 1889. Congressman Bunn served three terms and declined to offer himself for the nomination to succeed himself. He was succeeded by William F. Stroud, populist, of Chatham County.

Q—Who was the Negro teacher who stopped a duel between two prominent State Officials?

A—John Chavis, a school teacher and Presbyterian preacher. Chavis was educated at Princeton University, having been sent there, it is claimed by white friends who wanted to see if a Negro could absorb an education. About the 1820's he was an outstanding teacher, and conducted schools for white pupils. Many youths who became leading North Carolina officials, from governor down, were taught by Chavis. It is said that he interceded and brought about the friendly settlement of a duel between Senator W. P. Mangum and Governor John Owen in 1831.

Q—When was the first Legislature convened in the present State Capitol building?

A—The present State Capitol building was completed in 1840, and on November 16th, of that year, the Legislature convened for the first session in the new building.

Q—Are the inmates of North Carolina hospitals eligible to vote?

A—No person who has been declared to be insane is eligible to vote under the laws of North Carolina.

Q—What are North Carolina's three three leading sweet potato producing counties?

A—Something like 93,000 acres are planted to sweet potatoes in North Carolina. The three counties planting the greatest acreages to this crop are, Columbus County with 4,500 acres; Davidson with 3,800 acres and Johnston with 3,500 acres.

Washington, D. C. Post
November 30, 1940

Story of Negro Mathematician To Be Told on Air

The story of Benjamin Banneker, first Negro mathematician and maker of the first all-American clock, will be dramatized today in the third broadcast of the "Heroes of Democracy" series, sponsored by The Washington Post and Station WJSV. The broadcast is presented from 4 to 4:30 this afternoon by the students of the Armstrong High School.

Guests of honor on the broadcast include Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the graduate school of Howard University, and the male glee club of Howard University. This choral group of 40 voices is directed by Prof. Roy W. Tibbs and has presented concerts all over the United States.

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Washington, D. C.

NOV 30 1940

Six Feet Of Earth

By W. T. ANDERSON

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Out there at old Richland church, in Twiggs county, about five miles south of Jeffersonville, there is a curious development or situation, considered in the light of the Southerner's reputation for hatred of the Negro.

The gallery of the old church was built by the white members in its beginning, to accommodate the Negro slaves of the white masters. The Negroes were believed to have souls, like the white men, and their souls should be saved through the religious route, just like those of white people. The Negro was inferior on earth, but if the accepted theory of heaven was correct, the Negro was going there and be every man's equal. So the Negro slaves worshipped at the same altar, took communion in the same way, belonged to the same church.

But in the legislatures of Georgia and other Southern states all kinds of restrictive laws were enacted to deprive the Negro of his advancement, progress. It was made a crime for anyone to teach a Negro how to read and write, even to read the white man's Bible. The Negro had more limitations and denials of privileges to cope with than were ever dreamt of in our philosophy. This may have been a part of the Divine plan to make the Negro keen and alert to improve himself, because the best way to make a man want something is to deny it to him. But the inferiority of the Negro was emphasized at every turn so far as the law was concerned. By legal mandate he was bound to always remain a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.

Along came the Civil War, and the Negro was called upon to do his part to make the cause of the Confederacy a success, by keeping up the farm work and feeding and clothing the white men in the army, and to take care of ole miss and the white man's children.

How faithful he was, how dependable, how loyal, is a chapter in the annals of man that is not excelled in history. This despite the fact that so far as the Negro was concerned and knew he was working and striving to keep himself in slavery.

Many of these Negroes shouldered guns on the side of the South, or they went as body servants to the white masters who were officers of the Confederacy. At home they hid out the livestock and provisions and silver from their Yankee liberators. They stood by their home ties, their people, regardless of what their people had done to them, or intended to do to them. Theirs was the task not to reason why, but to do or die.

The incongruous thing at Richland is the cemetery for the white people, where lie buried all the white elite, the cultured, the wealthy, the autocrats and aristocrats of those times who belonged to that church. The Negroes must have had a separate cemetery, upon the theory that although they were going to heavon or entitled to such reward, there would perhaps be a separate compartment up there for the brother in black. Surely God would discriminate and observe the color line.

In the cemetery for whites at Richland today the trees and bushes and briars and roots and wildwood vie with each other to hide the graves of the great and good of long ago. Only a very few graves or cemetery lots are cleared so that headstones may be read or seen.

One marble shaft marks the grave of a wife and loved one, while across the path ten feet away there lie the remains of the husband. His grave has been leveled and is now only smooth ground. It once had a shaft, perhaps as fine as that of the wife, and all was glory and pomp and grandeur when the annals of the past were contemplated. Nothing is more imperishable than granite and marble. It is said to outlast a thousand lives, or perhaps serve to remind coming generations of the virtues of the one who sleeps there, until judgment day.

But does it? One day, while all mankind was busy with other things, out there in the woods where nature works eternally in her mysterious but wonderful way, a tiny tree-seed was blown into a crevice under the edge of the marble shaft. That seed in the course of time sprouted into ever so tiny a plant, and it grew and it grew, until one fine day it successfully disputed the right of the marble to mark the abode of the beloved dead, and it turned the shaft over, and an ambitious tree took up the marking business.

The shaft was smashed. It is gone, every vestige of it, and now the grave on the smooth ground is simply a part of a path over which the descendants of the members of the old church make their way to and from a hiding place in these woods when nature calls.

A grave marked Mose stands across the way from this tree-guarded grave of the important white man, now reduced to earth like any other dirt. Mose's headstone, furnished by the federal government for veterans of the World War, tells his regiment, his company, his birth, his death, and thus he died a soldier in the cause of the United States.

In the light of the fact that this Mose is said to be a Negro, it is rather incongruous that he sleeps among such prominent white people, and that he was buried there so recently, as time goes. Although it has been long accepted as a fact that six feet of earth make us all one size, what would the white masters of old think or say of this equality with Mose in enjoyment of their last resting place on earth?

They would most probably say nothing. In those old days, Mose's ancestors occupied a place in the family scheme of things much like the children of the white people. If they needed clothes, they got clothes. If they needed food, they got as good and as much or more than was furnished the white children. If they got sick they were attended by the young white women who knew the importance of taking care of a thousand-dollar piece of property. The best doctors were called, and nothing was neglected to restore the Negroes to health—not only for humanitarian reasons, but for economic purposes as well.

I don't feel any differently since Mose was laid to rest in the same cemetery with my grandfather. And I daresay it has not made any difference in the comfort of my grandfather, or his chances of heaven, or his standing in the community.

If it is a fact that the Master of all good workmen will call us up on judgment morn, He probably will have Gabriel use but one trumpet, one bugle call, and it won't matter if my grandfather and Mose come from the same cemetery. We shall probably stand in one long line, all mingled and mixed up, white and black, yellow and red, and each will be judged by his deeds on earth, and not by his color. The fate that brought Mose down didn't discriminate. And my grandfather won't lose anything by being a bedfellow with Mose while they await the judgment day.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

NOV 1 1940

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grinstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

Were the three recorded lynchings in 1939 all Negroes?

Ans.—No, two were Negroes and one was white.

What is the title of Langston Hughes' autobiography and where can it be purchased?

Ans.—The Big Sea, autobiography of Langston Hughes is published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York City.

What city in the United States has been called the capital of the black middle class?

Ans.—Durham, North Carolina.

Is it true that John Brown Russwurm, the first Negro to graduate from an American College, was a West Indian?

Ans.—Yes, John Brown Russwurm who graduate from Bowdoin in the Class of 1826 was born at Port Antonio on the Island of Jamaica, 1799.

Please list the date and place of birth of each of the following: James Weldon Johnson, Arthur A. Schomburg, Kelly Miller, W. E. Burgardt DuBois, and Walter F. White.

Ans.—James Weldon Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida, 1871; Arthur A. Schomburg, San Juan, Porto Rico, 1874; Kelly Miller, Winnsboro, South Carolina, 1863; W. E. Burgardt DuBois, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, 1868; and Walter F. White, Atlanta, Georgia, 1893.

COLORED PIONEERS OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

STORY OF AFRO-AMERICANS WHO HELPED BRING ABOUT THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THEN MADE IT SECURE AND PERMANENT

By LILLIAN LEWIS FEURTADO

(From pamphlet written for National Equal Rights League. For several years after the Boston Massacre March 5 was the national holiday, till replaced by July 4.

From that moment the colored soldier became a part of the American nation, and played his part in every strike for freedom and equality that this country has known. From what moment? From the moment Crispus Attucks fell dead, shot by a British Red Coat, on King St., now State St., Boston. The story of Crispus Attucks should be a household one, how he became "the principal character in that bloody affair" of March 5, 1770. All the evening there had been clashes between the British soldiers and the patriots, the soldiers having been stationed in Boston to cow and insult the Americans. These annoyances increased as the evening wore on and at nine o'clock sticks were brandished, epithets were exchanged and as the crowd increased at Dock Square and King St. the bells rang out. People rushed from everywhere and soon there was a big crowd at the head of King St. Captain Preston's soldiers were threatening to fire and brandishing their arms, the Americans were daring them to fire and the soldiers thought they heard the order to fire, for suddenly a volley of shot rang out, and Crispus Attucks who led the crowd to this spot, was shot dead. The first blood was split, the blood of a colored man who would not be a slave. This was the first martyr to die for liberty and equality in America, for the Independence of the American Colonies soon to be declared. He was a real patriot and proved his belief in freedom and equality. He proved it when the fires of manhood and equality, (a living proof of the indisputable fact that all men are created equal) shot into flame, and he asked no leave of his master to be free but walked away, or ran away as they say, to take his place as a man among other men and patriots, and came to Boston from Framingham and joined in the affairs and events of the men of Boston.

With Crispus Attucks there fell that day Samuel Gray, Jonas Caldwell, Samuel Maverick and Patrick Carr. The first two were killed and the last two mortally wounded. They are all buried in one grave, in the Old Granary Burying Ground in Boston. Every year there are anniversary observances of the death of these martyrs at the grave, and a wreath is hung through the National Equal Rights League.

Five years later another dark face comes on the scene of American struggle for liberty. This young man is Peter Salem, another slave in Framingham who would be free, and walked away from his master and fought at the battles of Concord and Lexington, and of Bunker Hill. He was conspicuous with his rifle in the running fight of the former battle.

He was the hero of Bunker Hill, when the hearts of the Americans were sinking with the prospect of rout and defeat before them, after a hard night's work fortifying Breed's Hill. It was a desperate battle between the Red Coats and the Patriots, the latter fighting like Trojans. When their powder was exhausted they fought the enemy hand to hand with clubs. Peter Salem who had been one of the desperate fighters was on the alert when Major Pitcairn mounted the parapet now certain of victory, of which he boasted. Powder had run out, but he had just one round left, and as Major Pitcairn leaped to his position Peter Salem let go his round of ammunition and shot the Britisher, mortally wounding him, checking the British jubilation. In the ranks with him was Salem Poor who fought like a tiger. In fact, he fought so gallantly and so well that a petition to the general court was made for recognition of his bravery and signed by the principal officers. Not these two alone are mentioned conspicuously in that battle, but other colored men, among them Alexander Ames, Cato Howe, Seymour Burr and Titus Coburn. And yet another—the fifer and drummer, Barzilla Lew, who kept up the courage of the soldiers by his playing of Yankee Doodle. In fact Barzilla Lew played in many battles of the Revolution, and today his descendants in Boston and other cities in Massachusetts are honored citizens in the community. In this battle, Samuel Lawrence a prominent white citizen of Groton, Mass., led a company of colored men.

The spirit of '76 was rife in '75 and colored patriots and heroes in both North and South played their part in the leading up to the Declaration of Independence. This is a never to be forgotten fact—the spirit of '76 was not created by the foment of white patriots alone. It was the shedding of blood by all oppressed Americans: it was the agitation of and determination of all Americans to get the rights denied them that led up to the Declaration of Independence, which meant a complete overthrow of the English rule.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 14, 1940

This Date
In Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

Talladega County, in Northeast Alabama, in addition to having rich stores of minerals is one of the historically interesting counties of Alabama. Hernando DeSoto, leading the first Europeans ever to traverse the state, camped within the boundaries of the present county in July, 1540 and July 14-15, 1864, federal soldiers led by Gen. Rousseau raised the county, destroying property and laying waste much of the section. In the Fall of 1813, Federal troops led by Gen. Jackson defeated a strong Creek band of warriors in the battle of Talladega.

Talladega is made up of Indian words that are said to mean Hill Town, or Border Town; lies in the section of Creek nation that was ceded to the United States in 1832. Within the county are large deposits of iron ore, and smaller deposits of gold, lead and copper, and marble that is said to be the equal of the any quarried in the United States or Italy. Some of it has been used in government buildings in Washington and large structures in New York and elsewhere.

Talladega, the county seat, has been an educational center of some prominence for many years, and at present has the state owned and maintained Institute for Deaf and Blind, white and Negroes; the Presbyterian Home, institution maintained by Alabama Synod of the Southern Presbyterian Church for neglected and underprivileged children, and Talladega College for Negro boys and girls, besides public elementary and high schools.

First white settlers came into the county shortly after the Creek cession, moving over from St. Clair, Shelby and Jefferson Counties, Alabama, and from Tennessee, Georgia and the Carolinas.

Henderson Beavers was the first sheriff, Jacob D. Shelley, first Circuit Court clerk, and G. T. McAfee first county judge. Coosa River is the western boundary of the county and several large streams flow into it.

Removal of the Indians to reservations west of the Mississippi River by the federal government took place in 1836-37, and for the next few years the influx of white people was rapid, the census of 1840 showing a population of 12,587, which increased to 23,520 in 1860, dropped back to 18,064 during the war period, which was disclosed by the 1870 census. By 1900 it had risen to 29,343 and in 1930 to 45,231.

Soon after the establishment of the county Talladega was selected as the county seat, defeating Mardisville in a special election held to give the voters a chance to express their preferences.

Frederick Douglass Speech Printed By Pathway Press

The Pathway Press is doing a commendable work in its publishing of the Oration of Frederick Douglass for the Frederick Douglass Historical and Cultural League. This dedicatory speech is valuable to the reader because it given an accurate and unbiased account of actual historic facts leading up to the Emancipation Proclamation. Historians did not underrate his ability when they wrote that Frederick Douglass was the foremost Negro orator of his time. Like the man whom he spoke about in his speech Douglass was a fighter and a dangerous foe to the men who even after the close of the civil war still nursed in their breasts the idea that the Negro should be a slave.

Columbia, S. C. Record
September 14, 1940

Old President's Home Razed; Landmark Bows to Progress

The old president's home at the head of the campus of the University of South Carolina took on the appearance today of a bomb-wrecked building as workmen began tearing it down, making rubbish out of the 133-year-old landmark.

The old building might have been the subject of an uncensored picture from London or Berlin of a bomb-wrecked structure, with its roof torn off, window panes knocked out, and piles of broken stones and lumber cluttered around the yard.

Hundreds of new students hurried by, unmindful that a building which had become as much a Carolina tradition as "rat" caps or bonfires before the Clemson-Carolina game, was making its last stand.

During the 133 years the building has stood at the head of the campus, it has weathered the Confederate war, the burning of Columbia, occupancy by "carpet baggers", and has housed dozens of different offices.

Porticos were added in the front and rear of the home in 1857. At the time Columbia was burned, it was in use as a hospital for Confederate officers. Bodies of soldiers who died when the college buildings were used as a hospital were buried in its rear. They were moved to Elmwood cemetery later.

Until 1918, the basement of this house was used for administrative offices. It was abandoned as the home of the university president in 1922. During the occupancy of the Negroes (1873-1877), this building was used by the normal school.

Daniel Webster was entertained here in 1847 and President William H. Taft spoke from its front steps on the occsion of his visit to Columbia. It was repaired and renovated in 1935, but with the new porch being modeled after the first.

Until three years ago, the building was occupied by the extension division, school of journalism, and offices of various student activities. It has been in use as the home of university employes.

Today, the old building, supplanted by several new structures, stood mutely, with ten thousand stories locked in its bricks, while workmen, worrying more about getting through their labor for the week, hurriedly demolished the walls.

HISTCRICAL- 1940

Disclose Generosity Of Frederick Douglass' Widow

National Shrine Was Her Dream

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) — At last week's memorial program held in honor of Frederick Douglass, famed orator and abolitionist, Mrs. Sallie V. Stewart, president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association, detailed the history of the association and pleaded that Negroes take a renewed interest in the shrine here at Cedar hill in the Nation's Capital.

Highlights of this year's program was the recounting of the persistent effort of Mr. Douglass' widow, Mrs. Helen Pitts Douglass, to have the home at Cedar Hill made into a national shrine. 2-18-40

Mrs. Douglass desired to make Cedar Hill for the ccolored people what Mount Vernon is to the whites; together into it all the mementoes connected with Mr. Douglass' life and all matters pertaining to the history of the Negro race in America; and to exhibit within the home the pictures or busts of the Nation's Negro men and women leaders.

TRUSTEE SPEAKS

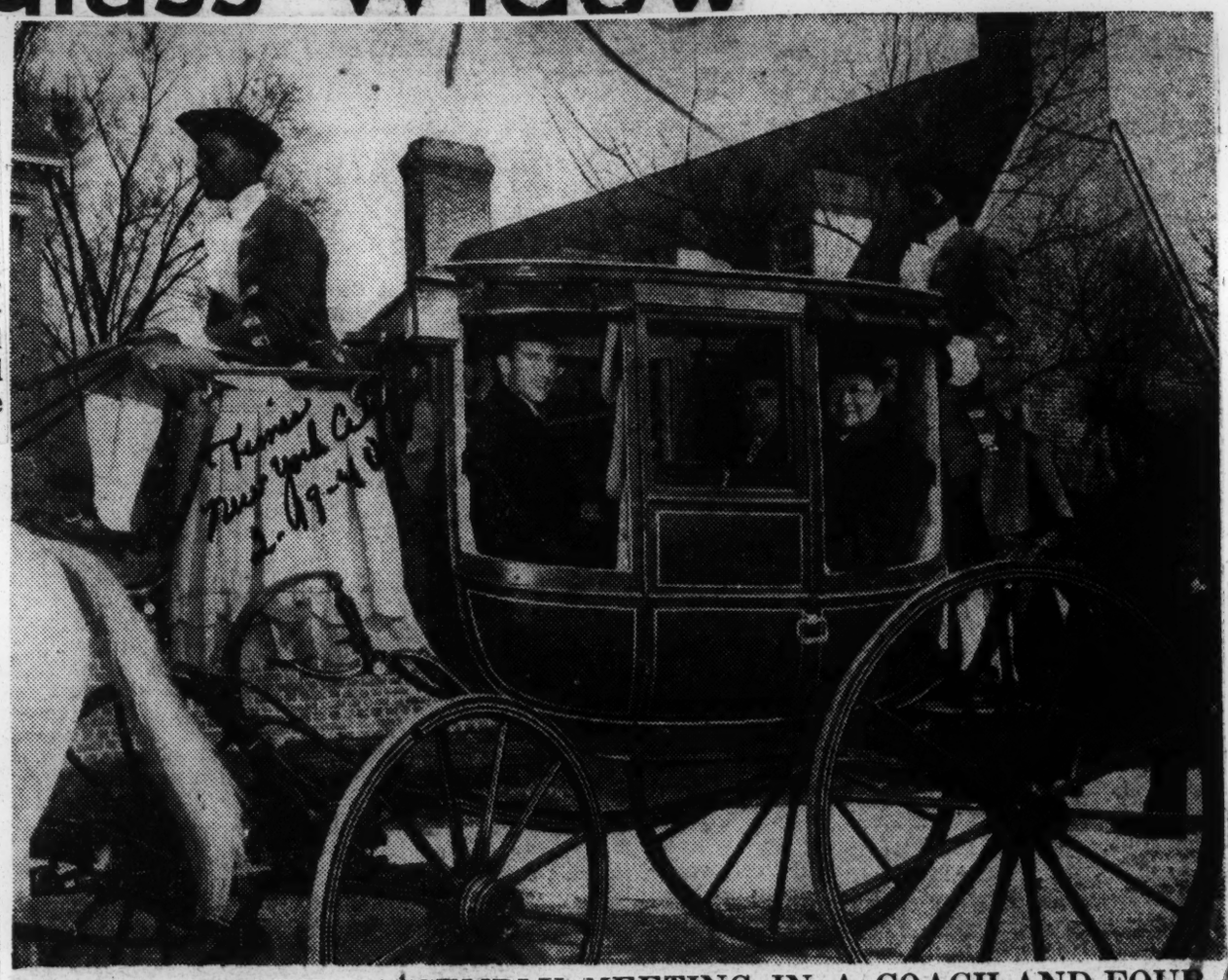
Rev. Francis J. Grimke, a member of Douglass Association's first board of trustees, in a statement which showed what obstacles Mrs. Douglass had to overcome, said:

"Mr. Douglass left in his will, Cedar Hill, to Mrs. Douglass, but neglected to have this will witnessed by three witnesses, which is necessary under the District Code to pass real estate. After his death, Mrs. Douglass tried to get the heirs to agree with her to relinquish all their rights to Cedar Hill in order to make it a National Monument and Memorial to the memory of Mr. Douglass. The heirs refused to do so. In consequence, Mrs. Douglass was obliged to buy the interest of the heirs for $10,000 in cash, which she paid. This, therefore, placed Cedar Hill entirely in her hands to dispose of as she desired.

LOST $25,000

"In the same wil Mr. Douglass aslo devised to Mrs. Douglass a United States bond of $10,000 but after his death it appeared that he had sold the bond and, therefroe, there was no bond to devise under the will. The courts decided that a devise of $10,000 bond was not a devise of $10,000, but that it was a specific devise of this bond and when no bond was found among his effects the legacy, therefore, lapsed. Mrs. Douglass, it will be seen, now had, under Mr. Douglass' will, lost at least $25,000, which left her in embarrassed circumstances. She was in need of funds to support herself and also to maintain Cedar Hill during her life time. She was thereby compelled to put a mortage on Cedar Hill for the sum of $5,500. This accounts for the mortgage upon the home of Mr. Douglass."

In her will Mrs. Douglass left Cedar Hill to the Frederick Douglas Memorial and Historial Association to be kept forver as a memorial and monument to her illunstrious husband. Before she



OFF TO VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY MEETING IN A COACH-AND-FOUR

John D. Rockefeller 3d, Governor James H. Price of Virginia and Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to United States, on way to session held Saturday in the restored colonial Capitol of Williamsburg.

MASSACRE DAY

It was in 1932 that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts enacted the Massacre Day Bill which provided: "The governor shall annually issue a proclamation calling for a proper observance on March 5th of the anniversary of the Boston Massacre wherein Crispus Attucks, an American of African descent, and Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, Samuel Gray and Patrick Carr met heroic deaths as the first martyrs in the cause of American independence."

With the succeeding years since then interest has increased in the Massacre Day celebrations. Usually, the crowds at the exercises on State Street, the Old Burial Ground and the monument on Boston Common have been made up largely of casual passerby, the curious, the immediate sponsors and participants on the programme. But this year's celebration was marked by the attendance of an unusually large colored contingent—people who came from distant parts of the city, especially for the occasion and in spite of the forbidding weather. The growth of popular interest in the observance may be due to the spread of education and to the fact that the depression decade has caused people to pay more attention to their government and the history of America's birth and progress.

A general appraisal of the observances is that while they teach the need of protest and action in overcoming tyranny they also help to make plain that the inauguration and the burden of the movement toward liberty must be borne by those who suffer most from the oppression. The "first martyrs" were not the so-called "best people." Attucks the leader was a runaway slave who became a sailor. The Tories of the Revolution, like the Tories of today—those who reap ample returns from existing conditions are not likely to concern themselves with any effort for the general improvement of government or the common people. It is always the oppressed, "the ragged army", the ill-fed, the ill-clad the ill-housed, in whom dire necessity creates a positive duty to carry democracy forward for the common benefit of the just and the unjust.

Still Seeking To Have Frederick Douglass Placed In The Hall Of Fame At New York U

Cleveland G. Allen, well-known journalist, has resumed his campaign to have Frederick Douglass, the noted abolitionist and anti-slavery orator, placed in the Hall of Fame, of New York University. Douglass has been re-nominated again this year, and will be among the 44 candidates that have been nominated for election in the Hall of Fame for 1940.

Allen nominated Douglass for the the Hall of Fame, for the first time in 1920, when he was attending New York University and has presented his name to the electors every five years since. The candidacy of Douglass has been well received by the electors and has been favorably considered for election to the Hall of Fame. Some of the leading men and women of the country, together with outstanding civic, fraternal and educational groups have endorsed the campaign to have the name of Frederick Douglass placed in the Hall of Fame.

Some of the leading newspapers of the country have endorsed in editorials the candidacy of Douglass and states that he deserves a place in the great shrine for famous Americans. Among the leading newspapers that have written editorials in support of the candidacy of Frederick Douglass are the Christian Science Monitor, The New York Sun, The New York World, The New York Age, The Norfolk Journal and Guide, The Chicago Defender and other leading journals.

Douglass was famous as an anti-slavery orator. From 1841 to 1846 he was in the employ of the anti-slavery society, and spoke against slavery throughout New England and the country. He edited the North Star which was devoted to the fight against slavery. Douglass was appointed United States Marshal, Recorder of Deeds, and United States Minister to Haiti. The citizens of Rochester erected a monument to his memory, and Douglass square in Boston has been named in his honor.

SUGAR BOWL NAMED AFTER NEGRO PLANTATION OWNER

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4—According to the Times Picayune, leading white daily newspaper of this city, the Sugar Bowl, scene of the annual football contest of the same name, and played in the Tulane University Stadium, was named in honor of a Negro planter of Civil War days, Etienne de Bore, who owned the site upon which the large bowl seating 70,000 is situated.

De Bore also invented the system of centrifugal refining of sugar. This year the game is played between Tulane of New Orleans and the Texas A. and M. College, both white.

Massachusetts' First Governor Was A Negro, Pickens Discloses

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., April—(ANP)—That the first Royal Governor of Massachusetts was a Negro was the inteersting data received here this week by Mrs. Frances Hart Burke, descendant of a noted historian in a letter from William Pickens, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Basing his information on material contained in a state publication compiled in connection with the Tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1930, Dean Pickens told of his surprise on learning this interesting fact, and deplored the gaps in Negro American history which kept such knowledge from colored students.

Other data contained in the letter, Mrs. Burke said, revealed that George Washington had about 5,000 Negro troops at Yorktown, and that the names of nearly all these troops are to be found on the War Department records in Washington.

According to the publication of the Tercentenary, declared Dean Pickens, he learned that there were Negro Minute Men throughout New England, and quipped that the D.A.R. still does not know that.

Other information in the letter revealed that 754 Negroes answered to Washington's roll call for the battle of Monmouth, and that European slavery, imported into America, was not primarily designed for Negroes, the Negroes having a shorter period of it, 246 years, than the whites of Europe who were enslaved for more than a thousand years.

Saga Of "Alabama Joe," His Memorable Battle With Police, Recalled

Southern Migrant Defied "Army" Of Cops After Killing Unfaithful Mistress; Slain In Fight

By ELIJAH JONES

Half a century ago Lombard street from 17th to the Schuylkill was peopled mostly by whites with a few colored here and there. Most of the whites and a few of the colored were owners and took pride in the upkeep of their properties. But time, the great leveler of all things, has sown with an unsparing hand the seeds of decay from which have sprung rank weeds where once beautiful roses grew.

In the 1700 block, tall ghostly shadows of once stately three and four story buildings look out through dim eyes and with hollow cheeks upon a fast moving world of which they are no longer an asset but a liability. And the pity of it is that these disease-breeding traps must serve as homes for the poor until others are provided with improved facilities for the enjoyment of health and happiness. In the little alley on the south side was enacted the most spectacular tragedy in the annals of west-end history.

"Alabama Joe," a war-time migrant from the South, killed his philandering mistress and then held a squad of police and firemen at bay for six hours until finally shot by a colored detective. The alley has since become a part of Abbott's experimental laboratory.

In the 1800 block lived Clarence Massey and Dr. Jas. Lennon. The Polyclinic Hospital which then occupied the space of two buildings now controls the whole square including 18th, 19th, Lombard and Naudain. In the 1900 block the old P. E. Church on the N. W. corner is now a boys' recreation center. Then came Wm. Dorsey, caterer; the Allen Chapel AME Church is now Philip Brooks P. E. Chapel. Adjoining the chapel several buildings are being razed for the new Frances Plaza Apartments.

In the 2000 block lived Harry Scott, Will and Emma Bernard, a great "prima donna" in those days. Her brother, Will, was her accompanist. The later married one of the two Pugsley brothers, noted concert artists. Philadelphia had many noted singers in those days: W. I. Powell's Quartette, Gilbert Quartette, Miller Quartette, Bessie Lee, Bertha Perry, Tom Chestnut, Louis L. Brown, William Dover, the Amphion Glee Club and many others. The O. V. Catto School founded in 1867 and serving as a cultural center for Negroes nigh on to 60 years.

Many of the old timers recall Caroline Lecount, the principal; Miss Amos, Miss Marriott, Miss Dover, Miss Berry, now Dr. Berry. It was there that I received many of the fundamentals of an early training, and later on my own children received their baptism in the mysteries of the 'three R's"—I love to recall those days. For me they have been woven into a tapestry of pleasant memories which time cannot dim nor the glamour and fanfare of a sophisticated age eradicate. My next sketch of "Old Philadelphia" will be Addison street.

Wetumpka, Ala., Herald
August 15, 1940

Know Your Alabama

(A series of articles fostered by The Alabama Press Association, Doyle L. Buckles, Field Manager, University, Ala.)

A SUMMARY OF TALLADEGA'S FASCINATING HISTORY

Back into the mists of time, far beyond any written history, lies the origin of Talladega.

But it is known that Creek Indians stood one day on a mountain, looked down on the broad valley cut by the mighty Coosa and saw that the countryside was rich and rolling, blessed with beauty, abundant game and a kindly climate.

And they built for themselves one of the cities of their ancient civilization and named it "Talladega," which is translated "Border Town."

Talladega existed as an important Indian center when DeSoto and his men marched through Alabama 400 years ago, halting to camp at what is now Shocco Springs.

Early in the Nineteenth Century, white settlers saw the beauty and fertility of the Talladega area and came to create homes in the wilderness.

Battle of Talladega

In 1813 enough whites had penetrated into Talladega to bring friction between the Creeks and the newcomers. In that year the pioneers and a few friendly Indians were besieged in Lashley's Fort by the Red Stick Warriors under William Weatherford, a part-Indian white planter known to the Creeks as Red Eagle.

History records the story of a gallant defense that grew weaker as supplies diminished. And history tells us of the slight, friendly Indian, whose name has been forgotten, who covered himself with the skin of a hog and crawled on all-fours through the Red Stick lines at night to run to Fort Strother, where Andrew Jackson and his Tennessee Riflemen were encamped.

By forced marches Old Hickory and his soldiers came to Talladega, and on November 9, 1813, crushed the Indians in the battle that marked the beginning of the end of the Creek domination of this area.

Monument Markers

By the time of the Mexican War, Talladega was a gracious Southern town, and the Courthouse Square which has endured until today, saw troops march away for the conflict with the nation that is now our Southern neighbor.

Talladega knew the stately civilization of the days when the plantation era was at its peak, and in the city and through the neighboring countryside stand beautiful homes that tell of a past that vanished when Marse Robert surrendered in Virginia.

Talladegans poured out their blood on virtually every major battlefield of the War Between the States, and today an impressive monument pays enduring tribute to the courage of the hungry, ragged soldiers of the Lost Cause.

That monument stands in Oak Hill cemetery, a few feet away from the stone pyramid that marks the common grave of Jackson's men who fell in the Battle of Talladega

Rapid Growth Shown

Today, proudly conscious of its past and confident of its future, Talladega stands as an important industrial and agricultural center of more than 10,000 people.

In the decade just past, Talladega grew at a rate of approximately 25 per cent, an increase far greater than the average of all Alabama cities and towns.

The official census report gave Talladega 9,301. Bemiston, the model industrial village of the Bemis Brother Bag Company, which in reality is a part of Talladega, has a population 1,400, increasing the actual population of Talladega to 10,701.

In Talladega proper are two major textile manufacturing plants, the Samoset Mills and the Talladega Cotton Factory, employing hundreds of workers.

Foundries, pipe shops, lumber mills and other manufacturing plants round out an impressive industrial roster.

Cultural Background

A well-balanced agricultural program, becoming more modern and more diversified each year, combines with industry and retail and wholesale trade to assure a substantial economy.

In its long years of existence, Talladega has never had a bank failure.

A center of culture from its earliest days as a white population center, Talladega is the site of the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind with buildings of beautiful ante-bellum architecture and spacious grounds shaded by huge trees.

Talladega College, a great Negro institution, stands on Talladega's Western border and contributes much to the progress of the Negro race and to the commercial life of Talladega.

Churches of virtually every denomination thrive in Talladega. Some of the congregations have traditions of more than a century of service behind them.

Other interesting show places include the Presbyterian Home for Children and Sunset Inn, a beautifully furnished, unique residential-hotel-like home for elderly people.

A high school which offers full vocational and academic training heads an educational system embracing six modern schools with facilities unexcelled in the state, as a result of a recently-completed $110,000 building program.

"Model Town"

Talladegans love the great trees that line its residential streets to form cool tunnels of green in the Summer months and to make the town a picture of colorful beauty in the Autumn.

Talladega's stately homes sit far back on spacious lawns, and social intercourse moves with the graciousness of the Old South as hospitable Talladegans welcome those who cast their lot with them.

Talladega, because of its spirit, its traditions and its ambitions, has been selected as the "model town" of the South by the Southern Institute for Town Service.

Talladega townsmen are attempting to carry out an impressive demonstration of what a unified people can do when they work together in a democratic program of community improvement in every phase of town life.

The organization through which this effort is being carried forward, with the support of all other service and civic groups, is the Town Forum, which has brought to this historic community a steadily increasing measure of recognition since its organization in October, 1939.

Recreation Center

Providence was abundantly kind when this area was given the scenic beauty which some day will make it one of the great tourist centers of the South.

Not far away stands cloud-kissed Cheaha Mt., the highest point in Alabama, which is situated in beautiful Cheaha State Park, which in turn is in the approximate center of the 400,000 acre Talladega National Forest.

Just below the peak of Cheaha, in a quiet, beautiful setting lies Cheaha Lake, which is stocked with trout and open to the public for swimming, boating and fishing. Thousands of visitors come each season to live for a space in the well-equipped stone cabins on the mountain nearby.

Shocco Springs, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains a short distance from Talladega, is a modern, well-equipped Summer resort in a lovely natural setting which affords an abundance of recreational activities and amusements, and attracts thousands of vacationers and week-enders as well as many conventions every Summer.

The Purefoy Hotel, famous throughout the United States for its food and listed in Duncan Hines' book, "Adventures in Good Eating," brings thousands of visitors to Talladega annually, many travelers going miles out of their way to enjoy the treat of "eating at the Purefoy."

Horn Mountain Tower on the Skyway Motorway, which extends the length of the Talladega National Forest, affords a spectacular scenic view unexcelled elsewhere in the Deep South.

Devil's Den, a new recreation center now under construction in the Talladega National Forest, includes a 25-acre mountain lake and other recreational facilities. Headquarters of the National Forest is maintained in Talladega.

Glamorous Past

Purple mountains guard Talladega on every side, and noisy streams course downward through deep gorges which present visions of rugged beauty not found anywhere else in the South.

Rock Garden Falls at Cheaha Park, Salt Creek Falls in the National Forest and Talladega Falls, add to the natural beauty of woodlands.

Kymulga Cave, South of Talladega, provides a fine example of the huge underground formations of onyx found in parts of the South, and is destined to become one of Talladega's show places.

The Elliott Museum, filled with curios from all parts of the world and antique pieces and Italian relics of this area, is indicative of the absorbing historical background which distinguishes Talladega.

"Thornhill," "Orangevale," "Mt. Ida," and other ante-bellum country homes in and near Talladega have retained their charm through the years, and are popular with visitors who enjoy a glimpse of the grandeur which marked the rich era of plantation days.

Burial grounds of the first white settlers remain in many parts of the county, some half-forgotten in dense woodlands and overrun with vines and underbrush.

Talladegans are proud of their town, its past, its present and its future promises. It is this pride which gives to everyone of them a special pleasure in welcoming visitors from elsewhere.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 30, 1940

NEGROES TO ASSIST DESOTO CELEBRATION

Three Negroes were named by Governor Hoey yesterday to assist in Negro participation in the 400th anniversary of DeSoto's discovery of the Mississippi River, to be observed at Memphis next year.

They are J. W. Seabrook of State Teachers College at Fayetteville, chairman, and Professor C. M. Epps of Greenville and R. L. McDougald of Durham.

The Governor said celebration included a Negro division because four of DeSoto's party were Negroes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grimstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

What was known in slavery as the "Middle Passage"?

Ans.—The "Middle Passage" was a name given to the journey of the Negro slaves from Africa to the New World.

Who was Andrew Bryan?

Ans.—Andrew Bryan is known in church history as the first licensed Negro preacher. He preached to the Negroes who were being held by the British during the Revolutionary War. His life was filled with experiences of sufferings including public whippings and imprisonments for preaching the gospel of Christ to an enslaved people.

Was Prince Hall, the founder of the Masonic lodge among Negroes in America, born in the United States?

Answer—No, Prince Hall was born in Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies. He came to the United States when he was about seventeen years of age.

Who were the leaders of the three noted slave insurrections?

Ans.—Gabriel Prosser, Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner.

What Negro woman became so noted by her work as an "underground railroad" operator that she was called the Moses of her people?

Ans.—Harriet Turman.

What Negro congressman held office in Washington the longest? What state did he represent?

Ans.—Joseph Rainey, from South Carolina, held office the largest number of successive years. He was congressman for eight years, 1871 to 1879. Robert Small, from the same state was congressman for ten years, but they were not in succession, 1875 to 1879; and 1881 to 1887.

Wings Over Jordan:

Far Into Antiquity...History Tells Of Negro Men Of Medicine

By CHARLES H. GARVIN, M. D.

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE NEGRO DOCTOR

That the Negro doctor of today has a medical heritage is but little recognized in this country. It is my intention to reveal to you today these shadowy figures of medical antiquity.

In the dawn of the world, Africa was the pioneer continent in the evolution of medicine. Here on the banks of the Nile in Egypt man first emerged from the depths of oblivion to a highly civilized state. Medicine had its beginning in magic, but gained its indepent existence in Africa. To this continent belongs the high honor of evolving medicine from magic to an art and science.

First Record in Africa

It was in Africa that we find the first record of men bearing the title of physician. It was in Africa that doctors first devoted themselves to the study of human life and its prolongation and to assuaging of pain and the treatment of disease.

Many centuries before Homer; centuries before the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt; long before the Greeks recognized their mythical God of Medicine, Aklepious; long before the birth of Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine; long before the Stone Age in England there lived in Egypt a learned physician, far famed for his skill in medicine.

This physician was Imhotep, who lived about 3,000 B. C. He was a physician to King Zoser, first Pharaoh of the 3rd Dynasty who ruled Egypt and Nubia. He is the "first physician to stand out clearly in the mist of antiquity" (Osler). He is the earliest physician of whom historical data is available to us today.

First Physician Negro

Imhotep was no mythical creation of ancient mysticism, but a living personality who in addition to being a beloved doctor was a scribe and the builder of the famed Pyramids of Sakkarah. Imhotep was the first physician and by severest anthological criteria is definitely Negroid. There are several statuettes of him in the British Museum and numerous basreliefs on the temples of Africa to substantiate his Negroid ancestry. The first physician was a Negro.

While the culture or Egypt is well known, it is not generally recognized the part that the Negro has played in this culture. Such authorities as Elliot Smith, Selwyn, and DuBois say that Egypt was settled by Negro peoples from Ethiopia and that the culture of ancient Egypt originated in equatorial Africa and that there was more Negro blood in the early Egytian than in the present Negro in America. Herodotus after his travels in Africa describes the Egyptians as "black and curly headed." Isn't it of some significance that the features of the Sphinx are of definite Negroid?

The physician of early Egypt enjoyed great renown. Homer says that "in Egypt the men are more skilled in medicine than any other humans." Many authorities agree that there is no doubt but that the remarkable progress made in Egyptian medicine was to a large extent to the result of efforts of men of Negroid descent.

Flourished in Ethiopia

In the eleventh century B. C. there flourished in Ethiopia one of the most dynamic and influential civilizations of the ancient world. There is extant today in the British Museum two volumes on Ethiopian medicine, one treating diseases of the hair, skin and eyes.

It is known that circumcision was performed in Africa as early as 2,500 B. C. On the door of one of the early tombs in Egypt there is depicted a black surgeon performing the operation with a sharp slint. The early African doctors used sulphur for the "itch" much as we do today. They bled and they tapped for dropsy. They used purgatives and emetics.

In the late 15th and early 16th centuries there existed in Africa the most dominating and influential empire of the then contempory world, the African Empire of Songhais, the capital of which was Timbuctoo. Here was the seat of the University of Sankure, a rendezvous of scholars and learning. It was here that a black surgeon was the first to perform an operation for cataract of the eye.

Did Operations

Even as late as 1820 we read of black itinerant doctors called Tebeebs, administering to the sick around Timbuctoo, carrying in their kits caustic knives, scarifying knives and knives for burning. With the burning knife he performed the operation we know as "debridement", an operation rediscovered during the World War and performed by surgeons today with the so-called radio knife.

It is known that the early African surgeons pierced holes in the chest to relieve the effusion of pleurisy. They used the torniquet to arrest hemorrhage and to prevent bleeding in amputation of limbs. They sutured wounds by drawing the edges together and holding them with the long white thongs of the Acacia plant. In Nubia they splinted fractures using the rib of the date palm leaf.

Many outstanding medical facts rediscovered during our time were known and practiced in ancient Africa. They were versed in the value of herbs and minerals. They used poppy seed from which we get opium, castor oil, aloes, lead and they know the value of turpentine and petroleum. They used hydrotherapy, sweating and mud packs, vermifluges. They knew and taught that flies and mosquitoes carried disease and they knew the value of fumigation and they even filtered their water through sand.

We doctors of color have a medical heritage and we are proud of it.

Dr. Charles H. Garvin, president of the Cleveland Library Board, Cleveland, Ohio, was guest speaker last Sunday morning on the "Wings Over Jordan" broadcast, heard over a nation-wide network, and originating from Station WGAR, Cleveland, under the direction of its founder, Rev. Glenn T. Settle.

Dr. Garvin is one of America's best known physicians. Born in Florida nearly 50 years ago, he was educated at Stanton High School, there; Atlanta and Howard Universities, graduating in 1915 with honors in the medical school of the latter institution. He has served as demonstrator and clinical instructor in genito-urinary surgery, Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, and has written on this phase of medicine for leading medical journals.

Served in World War No. 1 overseas as commanding officer of 368th ambulance company, 92nd Division for 11 months. Holder of Croix de Guerre (battalion award). Trustee, Howard University, since 1935. Trustee, Cleveland Library Board, since 1938. Fellow, American Medical Association; member, National Medical Association. Religion: Congregationalist. Married. Two children: Charles W., 19, and Harry C., 12. Hobbies: amateur motion pictures and books. Fraternities: Sigma Pi Phi, and Alpha Phi Alpha. President of the latter, 1911-13.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
August 29, 1940

Blacks vs. Mulattoes in Thrift

The old tradition that mulattoes are more intelligent than Negroes is one of the many interesting race problems discussed in Dr. LUTHER PORTER JACKSON'S *Virginia Free Negro Farmer and Property Owner 1830-1860*. Dr. JACKSON, who made the research in fulfilment of the requirements for the Ph. D. at Chicago finds that the tradition is not borne out by the property-books. In most counties, the Negro with the least admixture of white blood had the better chance of becoming an independent property-owner. Mulattoes outnumbered Negroes in slightly more than half the counties of Virginia, but in eight counties of Southeastern Virginia, where the blacks outnumbered the mulattoes more than three to one Dr. JACKSON located 385 Negro landowners. Stated a bit differently, those eight "black counties" contained one third of the Negro property-owners of the Commonwealth. In Isle of Wight, which has elaborate property records over a long period, eight in ten of the land-owners were black. Around Richmond, though the percentage was not so high, a majority of the free Negroes who acquired property were black. Dr. JACKSON is inclined to think that this was due primarily to the fact that the Negroes, or their parents, had been manumitted. They then had married blacks and had kept what now is styled their "racial integrity."

Another most interesting fact established in Dr. JACKSON'S dissertation is that, in 1860, the free Negroes of Virginia economically were "twice better off than in 1830." This is the more remarkable because of the restrictive laws passed after the Southampton Insurrection. NAT TURNER'S mad rising brought down upon free Negroes through the South severities previously undreamed. The whole attitude of the slave-holding States toward manumission underwent a change. In the face of this, the free Negroes increased their property-holding and raised their economic level. That is not all: Dr. JACKSON finds that "In proporotion to numbers the Virginia free Negro group of 1860 held as much land as the entire race held in this State in 1891." Ponder the implications of that. Does it mean that, in the average case, freedom "before the war" was a spur to the initiative of the Negro? or does it indicate that the Negroes who had won their freedom, in one way or another, were the most intelligent and progressive of their race.

HISTORICAL -1940

Oklahoma U. Students Hear Dunjee Tell Three-Century History of American Negro

Says Black Men During "Tragic Era" Gave South Its System Of Free Public Schools

Inventive, Retentive Genius Exposed

NORMAN, Okla.—Speaking in the Union Building, in the assembly room of the Y. M. C. A., Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, delivered an address to students of the University of Oklahoma, Wednesday evening, the subject being "The Contribution the Negro Has Made To American Civilization."

The address follows:

"The subject suggested to me here tonight is one that unwittingly places the Negro and the speaker at a disadvantage. You have asked me to talk about 'The Negro's Contribution to American Civilization.' Unfortunately, all of the roots of America's black life rest in slavery. Up to 76 years ago the black man was a bondsman on this continent, and whatever I shall point to tonight regarding the influence the black has had upon society in which we live, will spring from the distorted and disconnected movements of black men who did not have opportunity to develop in the atmosphere of freedom.

"If my subject offered latitude so that I might drift back to the time and day when black men controlled their own destiny, mastered their own political problems and in this atonomy erected their homes and formed their family life, I might offer a better picture of the Negro.

"It is unfortunate for millions of white people who live in America, and doubly distressing for the American Negro, when no picture is today offered of black people except that past immersed in the shackles of bondmen. I might offer you here tonight a lot of unrelated facts regarding Negroes who have individually lifted themselves and I may tonight go a great deal farther than that to show that in spite of clipped wings, Negro influence has crept into every crevice and corner of American life, and still justice would not be done to the history of a great race unless I went back across a period of time to show the mores of a race in a period of freedom.

"Perhaps it would be well to say here, that all races have suffered from temporary bondage. Would it not be faulty logic to argue that the English are an inferior race because the Romans 25 years after the birth of Christ found them stunted savages living in caves? Germany ,under Hitler, has developed a superiority complex which teaches that Germans are the greatest and most superior race on the face of the earth. The same Caesar who conquered the English said that when he first found people of Hitler's ethnic strain they were so low down in the scale of intelligence as to be unfitted for slaves.

"We can thus see that any fair estimate of a people must be gotten from the integration of all facts of history. Even though it was some 250 years ago in the recent past, most of us have forgotten that in this country the first bondmen were not black, but white. I have discovered that few white students before whom I talk seem to have this information. Certainly it is a let-down to our boasted idea of freedom when we present facts showing that the first settlers in this nation made vassals and bondmen out of their blood and kin.

"All the civilization, of which white race is proud, dates [illegible] period after the birth of Christ. If I would talk about the pristine might of black folk I would go back forty centuries before Christ. Mankind was then focusing his attention upon such elementary subjects as the forming of alphabets, naming the stars and organizing and creating social systems upon which the world today depends for light. Just what relationship the black man had to this day and age is being extracted today in fragments from the tombs of the Pharoahs and from hidden recesses of the Pyramids.

Any discussion of a people should involve their family life, their political institutions, art, sciences, music folklore. Out of each of these expressions of themselves one would get complete image of a race.

It is easy to study the ideals and standards of a group who control the environment where they live, but it is vastly more difficult to trace the impact of a minority group upon a dominant civilization.

Nevertheless the American Negro can I feel claim he has had deep and lasting effect upon the destiny of American life. But no examination of this influence could identify it as black unless we knew something of the black man in his native habitat.

Family life is the cornerstone of all society. In the African community the woman is the cornerstone of the home, and descent in property goes down through her sons. I suspect that with divorce rampant in our social organization here in America, the African offers a wise method by which the children in the family unit may be protected.

Perhaps it was this urge to elevate women to a higher plane of equality that caused Frederick Douglass, the outstanding anti-slavery orator, and the black man who received world acclaim to the Civil War, to take a stand for woman's suffrage.

In July, 1847 the first equal rights convention was held in Senaca, New York, there were thirty-one men attending that meeting, and Frederick Douglass the Negro, was the only man who had the courage to support woman's suffrage.

Here is the exact resolution as it was passed and later published in the newspaper edited by Frederick Douglass:

"Elizabeth Cady Stanton moved and it was seconded by Frederick Douglass, that it is the duty of women of this country to secure to themselves the sacred right of elective franchise."

I think it is fitting that the women of the nation should know that the old ancient primitive urge of the black man to place the female of the species at the head of the house was working when Frederick Douglass took that position back yonder in the days of slavery. The above excerpt from the North Star was published in Rochester, New York, August 11, 1848.

I think again that the communal life of the African saw immediate expression following the Civil War. You know the simple pastorial life of the black man in Africa is basic in the idea of equality of opportunity. Everything belongs to everybody else. Here in America we perhaps did not realize how far we had gone in the opposite direction until after the Civil War, when the Negro was given the ballot and for a period was an important factor in the legislatures of the Southland.

I realize that Claud Bowers and others have referred to this period as "The Tragic Era," but I want to tell you about some things that were happening before the 'Tragic Era' and during the 'Tragic Era.'

The record will show that up to the great war between the American States, the old idea prevailed that education should be given to the favored few. Free public schools in the South were not known. Claud Bowers is authority for the statement that during his Tragic Era Negroes dominated the legislatures of the Southland. If this is true then Negroes must stand responsible for all that is bad, and likewise all legislative enactments that were good. With this in mind I want to call your attention tonight to the period, or rather the year when each of the Southern states established their public schools. Remember now, this was the period when black men were elected in large numbers to Southern legislatures.

West Virginia	1863
District of Columbia	1864
Louisiana	1864
Missouri	1865
Florida	1868
Kentucky	1874
Alabama	1867
Arkansas	1868
South Carolina	1868
North Carolina	1869
Virginia	1869
Georgia, Mississippi, Texas	1870
Delaware	1875

It should be recalled that it was 1875, before President Hayes withdrew federal troops from the South, following which the Klan and other agencies terrorized the Negroes from the polling places.

In face of this record I think I might with pride say that during the "Tragic Era" of reconstruction Negro influence saw to it that the ground work was laid for this fine institution here at Norman, supported by the taxpayers of Oklahoma. They call people communists today who indulge the thought that everything should belong to everybody, but measured by the yard stick of principle Negroes inject into the idea of education, we all must agree that there are good as well as bad points in this ideology.

Prof. Warner of Harvard University says that the World learned its use of iron from the African. The African had his arts such as weaving, pottery and painting. He had his peculiar style of architecture which of course would be hard to identify in our present day mechanized civilization, but we can turn back to the day when the African first landed on these shores and observe his instant attempt to improve the working tools of America.

The United States patent office will show that prior to a ruling in 1858 by the Commissioner of patents, Negro slaves had made and patented over 800 useful articles. There are two things which establish the intelligence norm of an individual or a people. One in their retentive genius and the other is their inventive genius. The Negro immediately upon his exposure to American society proved that he could not only absorb and assimulate what he found about him, but he showed that instant ability to improve on same.

For instance the first American built clock was fashioned by Benjamin Banneker, a free born Maryland Negro. He was America's first astronomer. He constructed his clock in 1874.

James Forten of Philadelphia, who died in 1842, was credited with inventing apparatus for managing sails, a devise and arrangement now in use today.

William Purvis, of Philadelphia as late as 1912, invented the machinery by which we make paper bags, and his improvement in that line of machinery cover 12 patents.

It might be interesting also for you to know that the delicious confection, Ice Cream, is the result of formula created by a Philadelphia Negro.

During the period of slavery a Negro owned by Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, and in this wise, as a student of the Norman forum said several nights ago when I spoke at the First Presbyterian Church, fastened more securely the shackles of slavery upon himself. I am sure that this slave unwittingly did this, but up to the time of the invention of the cotton gin, slavery was dying, because it could not be profitably processed. The new and easy process of extracting the seed from the lint instantly made cotton the major product of the South.

The Negro has passed through three distinct periods since coming to American shores. The first might be called the period of defiance, when slave insurrections were as chronic as Oklahoma cyclones. This is one picture of the black man that has been obscured. Too many people are under the impression that the black man from the time of his advent into this country was a submissive servant.

The story of Nat Turner, Denmar Vessy and the life of the renegade blacks who fled into the forest and organized the Indians to do battle against the whites is a heroic story never today told. Sufficient to say that tnere were over 50 recorded insurrections from South Carolina up into the Virginia Mountains, and the wilds of the frontier country was filled with runaway slaves, classified as "maroons" who fought back and died before they would suffer bondage.

During this period there arose a black woman Phyllis Wheatley, who George Washington at one time said was the most remarkable woman of her time. Phyllis Wheatley was a poet, who although her education was limited wrote charming verses that crept in to the heart and soul of all who read her lyrics.

There were great and mighty Negro ministers who developed in that day. It might be interesting for you to know that Lemuel Haynes, a Congregational minister of that time, was a black man in Connecticutt pastoring a white congregation. He was considered one of the most scholarly men of that period. I suggest the reading of a book written by Carter G. Woodson, entitled "The History of the Negro Church" in order that you may become more familiar with early day black men of the cloth, such as Lott Cary, Richard Allen and a score of others, many of whom swayed white religious groups of that period with their eloquence.

There are other fields to which I should not close without calling your attention.

In the realm of music the American black man has definitely made his impress upon our culture and American life. The blues is wholly interpetive of that minor note the black man plays today in our social order. It is the plantive wail of the outcast and the down trodden. And then in his recurrent moments of joy the black man offers jazz. Some may decry and under rate the value of the jazz tune, but I say to you tonight that jazz represents the resilience of the black man. It is expressive of the resuggence of spirit after the mob has mutilated his body and institution has emaciated his physical form. If it were not for this effervesing and bubbling over the spirit in Negro life the black man would long ago have gone the way of the Indian Certainly the black man has firmly fixed a nich in American life with his folk lore and his folk song. In fact that black man furnishes America its only folk lore and its only folk song. You try to think of the songs we sing that have a universal note. "Old Black Joe," "Swanee River," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny", "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," "Steal Away to Jesus."

While I am on the subject of music let me refer to some of those among the Negro group, who have outstanding records in music, one of whom is James Weldon Johnson, who wrote the National Negro Anthem. Let no one think that there is anything expressed in that anthem which is disloyal to our constitutional forms. The Negro National Anthem breaths of loyalty, but it also gives expression to our longing to the freedom that other segments of our population enjoy.

And then there is Roland Hayes, that incomparable tenor, and Marian Anderson,

In the realm of letters we have W. E. B. DuBois, perhaps one of the most intellectual giants of this age, Paul Laurence Dunbar, the poet, now deceased; Langston Hughes, Kelly Miller, who died just two weeks ago and scores of others too numerous to mention.

The well known ability of Richard Harrison, Charles Gilpon, Paul Robeson and Bert Williams fixes the place the black man holds on the American stage.

In the realm of sports we made records recorded by Joe Louis, Jesse Owens, and scores of others.

Attuck and Democracy

By MUNROE MASON

Historical controversies arise when there are compelling reasons to cite them. Alleged records have been found the archives of the Commonwealth that Crispus Attucks fell under an assumed name—"Michael Johnson". This belated and interesting information hasn't any bearing on the outstanding human sacrifice this man made during the pre-Revolutionary periods to preserve Democracy.

It would be just as superficial to use the same argument about Frederick Douglas, also an ex-slave, whom a few historians claim was named "Bailey". There are other great men of fame in American history whose real names were never revealed. Their great achievements were the features that solidified their popularity and thrilled posterity to an acclaim which will never die. Their names are emblazoned on the records never to be erased, regardless of laterr esearch. It is very poor judgment on the part of any individual to befog the minds of present and future generations with puerile thoughts. Attucks and Douglass are the victims of historical attack regarding their true names. Monuments have been erected to memorialize them for their heroic deeds. Historians accepted and recorded them as noble and true examples of courage and valor. To launch an attack on the names they bore is a feeble attempt to gain publicity. As far as Attucks and Douglass are concerned to date history has not been distorted. Citing Douglass as an illustration, we are willing to prove our case that a man's name is not the issue. Attucks' name has been besmirched and historians needlessly rebuked. America has accepted the record. We will go on and forget this sudden outburst. Crispus Attucks was one of the many exemplifiers of Democracy before America was founded. He openly blazed the trail of Democratic principles in defiance of monachistic rule. Although a colored patriot, he decried his ancestry to combat the tyrany of British oppression. He injected his robust manhood into a cause that seemed hopeless. On that memorable day on which he fell, Democracy's cause was emblazoned on a new world horizon which has never ceased to shine. The apparent recklessness of Attucks was aggrevated because of mounting taxation problems with which America in a supposed era of freedom is suffering today. He could not conquer the opposition that haunted his brain, to combat a system of undemocratic management by decree of royalty. Attucks and his compatriots who fell with him, were made matyrs because of an urge to cure evils which had enveloped the people. They could not be curbed only by violence. The individual, patriotic brawn of those stalwart American pioneers was remarkable when compared with the weaklings who are espousing the cause of Democracy in America today. The loud cry against subversiveness which the brazen hypocrites are uttering has its counterpart in the actions of the pre-American Revolutionary tories engendering bitterness of the colonists which never died until Independence became a fact.

Attucks still lives. His memory has become a capstone upon which a Nation was built and a Democracy that should be exemplified for all. In many instances the methods of keeping it untarnished have been questionable, but our leaders through the ages have tried to keep the faith in humble obeisance to their forefathers. Attucks made the sacrifice of his life as one of the incidenst to perpetuate a strong bulwark that should be impregnable and always safe from hypocracy.

The villanous tory element which existed before and after Attucks fell is rife today. The difficulties of measuring its serpintine length have become unsurmountable. Our organized leadership in all walks of life, especially civic, political and social, are saturated with undemocratic reactions. America's economic scheme has veered far away from true Democracy. Its futile minority distinctions have overtaxed the patience of strong leaders who try to defend and promote a strong Democratic entity of Government that should never fail.

DISCOVERY IS MADE BY DEAN WM. PICKENS

Laments The Fact That Information Is Kept From Students

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., April 5—(ANP)—That the first royal governor of Massachusetts colony was a member of the Race was the interesting data received here this week by Mrs. Frances Hart Burke, descendant of a noted historian in a letter from William Pickens, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Basing his information on material contained in a state publication compiled in connection with the tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1930, Dean Pickens told of his surprise on learning this interesting fact and deplored the gaps in American history which kept such knowledge from students

Other data contained in the letter Mrs. Burke said, revealed that George Washington had about 5,000 Race troops at Yorktown and that the names of nearly all these troops are to be found on the war department records in Washington.

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Other information in the letter revealed that 754 Race men answered to Washington's roll call for the battle of Monmouth, and that European slavery, imported into America, was not primarily designed for members of the race, the Race having a shorter period of it, 246 years, than the whites of Europe who were enslaved for more than a thousand years.

Massachusetts' First Royal Governor A Negro!

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Morning Pr. Ala. News
November 9, 1940

This Date In Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

The Congregational Association of Alabama, a branch of the Congregational denomination (religious) brought to America by the Pilgrims landing at Plymouth Mass., in 1620, has not had a large growth in the state but has congregations in several cities and towns.

The denomination had its origin in England, growing out of the "separatist" movement. It is apostolic and primitive with each congregation selecting its own officers, judging the qualifications for members, each member having a vote equal to that of any other member. All ecclesiastic power is vested in the church and not delegated to the officers.

The congregation has been active in missionary work, especially among the Negroes of the South and white people in rural districts. Several schools were established in the South, at least two in Alabama, for Negro boys and girls, one at Talladega and one at or near Greensboro. The Talladega school, first in the state, was founded in 1867.

About the same time the Alabama churches withdrew from the Central South Congregational Conference (Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee) and organized the Alabama Association with separate churches for white and Negro races. Churches in Athens, Florence and on Sand Mountain, however, retained their membership in the Central Conference, for several years after the withdrawal of the rest of the state.

NEGROES RECEIVE CREDIT FOR BRAVE ACTION IN FIGHT

Race's Part in Battle of New Orleans Discussed by League Officer

New Orleans negroes conducted themselves gallantly as volunteer soldiers under General Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans in January, 1815, Clarence A. Laws, industrial secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, said Saturday.

"As contemporary writers look back a century and a quarter into the pages of yesteryear and reconstruct for this generation the highlights surrounding historic incidents of the Battle of New Orleans," he said, "it is only fair and fitting that they should remember that the glory shared here was not restricted to white Americans. Records reveal that negroes (known then as free men of color) volunteered into service at the first opportunity, conducted themselves gallantly and by their deeds provoked the highest praises.

"'This mention of a people who have shared in every major struggle in which this country has engaged for its preservation and perpetuation is not done in the spirit of boastfulness but rather as a fitting tribute to the courage, discipline and valor of men whose lives exemplify these sterling qualities. For surely if this country did not disdain to call upon her colored citizens in the hour of peril, it should not deny to them the share of glory which is theirs as events of this epic-making period of 125 years are resuscitated.

War Taken Southward

"Although Congress declared a state of war existing between England and the United States in June of 1812, negroes, though discussed, were not allowed to immediately enlist into the army but were taken into the navy, where they gave a good account of themselves with Commodores Chauncey, Perry and Macdonough. By 1814 the American army had suffered many reverses and enlistments of whites had decreased. Battle after battle had been lost, the invasion of Canada abandoned, and with the war of Europe brought to a close England reinforced her fleet and army in America and turned her attention southward and to New Orleans.

"Facing this gloomy outlook the question of negro soldiers again loomed up. In this crisis Governor Claiborne appealed to General Jackson, who was then in Mobile, to enlist negro troops. In his message Governor Claiborne said, 'These men, sir, for the most part, sustain good characters, many of them have extensive connections and much property to defend and all seem attached to arms. . . .'

"On September 21, 1814, in accordance with the governor's suggestion, General Jackson issued the following proclamation to the negroes of New Orleans:

" 'Through a mistaken policy you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

" 'As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands and brothers you are summoned to rally around the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.

" 'You, country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who would attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

" 'To every noble-hearted, generous free man of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz: One hundred twenty-four dollars in money, and 160 acres of land. The noncommissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay, and daily rations and clothes, furnished to any American soldier.'

"The arming of negroes by General Jackson greatly encouraged those in the North who had advocated this policy from the beginning of the war. On October 24, 1814, the Legislature of the state of New York authorized the raising of two regiments of colored men.

"On December 18, 1814, General Jackson reviewed the troops under his command in New Orleans of which there were more than 500 negroes organized into two battalions. After the review, Edward Livingston, a member of Jackson's staff, read an address from him in which he said:

" 'To the men of color—Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms. I invited you to share in the perils and divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpass my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

" 'Soldiers! The president of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion, and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your general now praises your ardor. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes. But the brave are united; and, if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor and fame its noble rekards.'

"The negroes' rally to the colors, with great alacrity, was followed by conspicuous action and the manner in which they distinguished themselves in the battle of January 8, 1815, and in encounters previous to that day, drew notice to them particularly in several orders by General Jackson in which he praised them to the highest for their good discipline and bravery in battle. For tney, too, these free men of color, have given the full measures of their devotion so that future generations might know and sing America."

Crispus Attucks Was Eulogized By Pres. Adams

Later Dishonored By D. A. R.

Let all Americans turn faces to Boston, Mass., in remembrance of the first great martyr of liberty in our land—Crispus Attucks. One hundred sixty-nine years ago, on March 5, occurred the Boston Massacre.

In front of the old State House, in Boston, each March 5 there assemble Boy Scouts, Legionnaires, and patriots of New England's finest blood, there to pay tribute to this fearless man.

In 1939, more than ever in any previous history, Boston and Massachusetts saluted the ideals for which Crisput Attucks gave up his life. On the great Boston Common, in close sight of the gold-domed capitol building of Massachusetts, there stands a monument to the memory of this day and this deed.

How ironic—and tragic—there have been in past decades, those who would alter, or erase, the bold and gold, facts of Crispus Attucks—as well as the thousands of black men who fought under George Washington in the War of Revolution. The heritage of our America cannot be denied by ill thinking. The truth is a record written in blood.

With the patriotic achievements, and symbol of faith for the future in this period of peril, without and within, a new national organization, the Crispus Attucks Legion, is dedicated to producing and disseminating the truth of American history, not as it has been written by biased historians but in the light of unquestioned facts. These facts must reach all Americans: old, young; black and white.

The A.A.L., in tribute to this celebrated date, March 5, in Boston, has selected from a recent history: "The Negro, Too, in American History," a quotation in a letter by John Adams, later President of the United States.

Said Adams:

"This was the declaration of war, and it was fulfilled. The world had heard from him, and more, the English-speaking world will never forget the noble daring, the excusable rashness of Attucks in the noble cause of liberty.

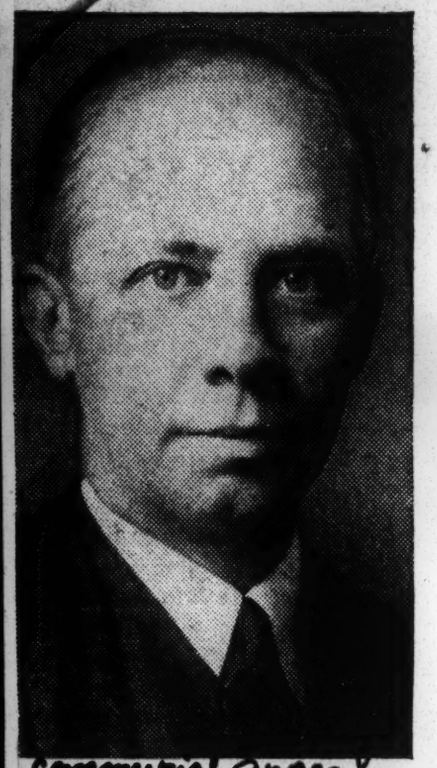
"Eighteen centuries before he was saluted by death and kissed by immortality, another Negro bore the cross of Christ to Calvary for him.

"When the colonists were struggling wearily under the cross of woe, a Negro came to the front and bore that cross to the victory of glorious martyrdom."

In these eternal varities, we and our children have a heritage in America, on through all the years, and across all the miles, inch by inch. We have given of our best, in battle and toil, and we must not longer, or forever, be further denied the blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We have proved our love for the flag; we have been faithful and loyal under all manner of conditions. We seek — demand — only justice, and a sporting chance. That's all. No more; no less. We have proved to the world that in the face of unlimited studied odds — with rare applause from the mighty men and women who sit on high, derision from the hellhounds of prejudice, and, all too often, sins of omission and commission from the Christian church — we have "pressed toward the mark for the prize of the high calling," and we look to—must have—greater union of effort and broader understanding in the significant days surrounding us now. We will not fail America; America must not fail us, despite the prejudicial attitude of the Daughters of American Revolution.

LINCOLN FREED LOCAL CHURCH IN 1864



When the Federals captured Memphis in June, 1862, the Second Presbyterian Church here was seized by the invading army on the ground that its members were disloyal to the Government and that, through their officers, the bell of the church had been offered to the Confederates to be molded into cannon. Appeals by church officers to the military for return of their church proved unavailing and the church officers carried their cause to President Lincoln himself who wrote across the back of their petition the order shown at right. Above is Dr. Robert H. McCaslin, present pastor of Second Presbyterian Church.

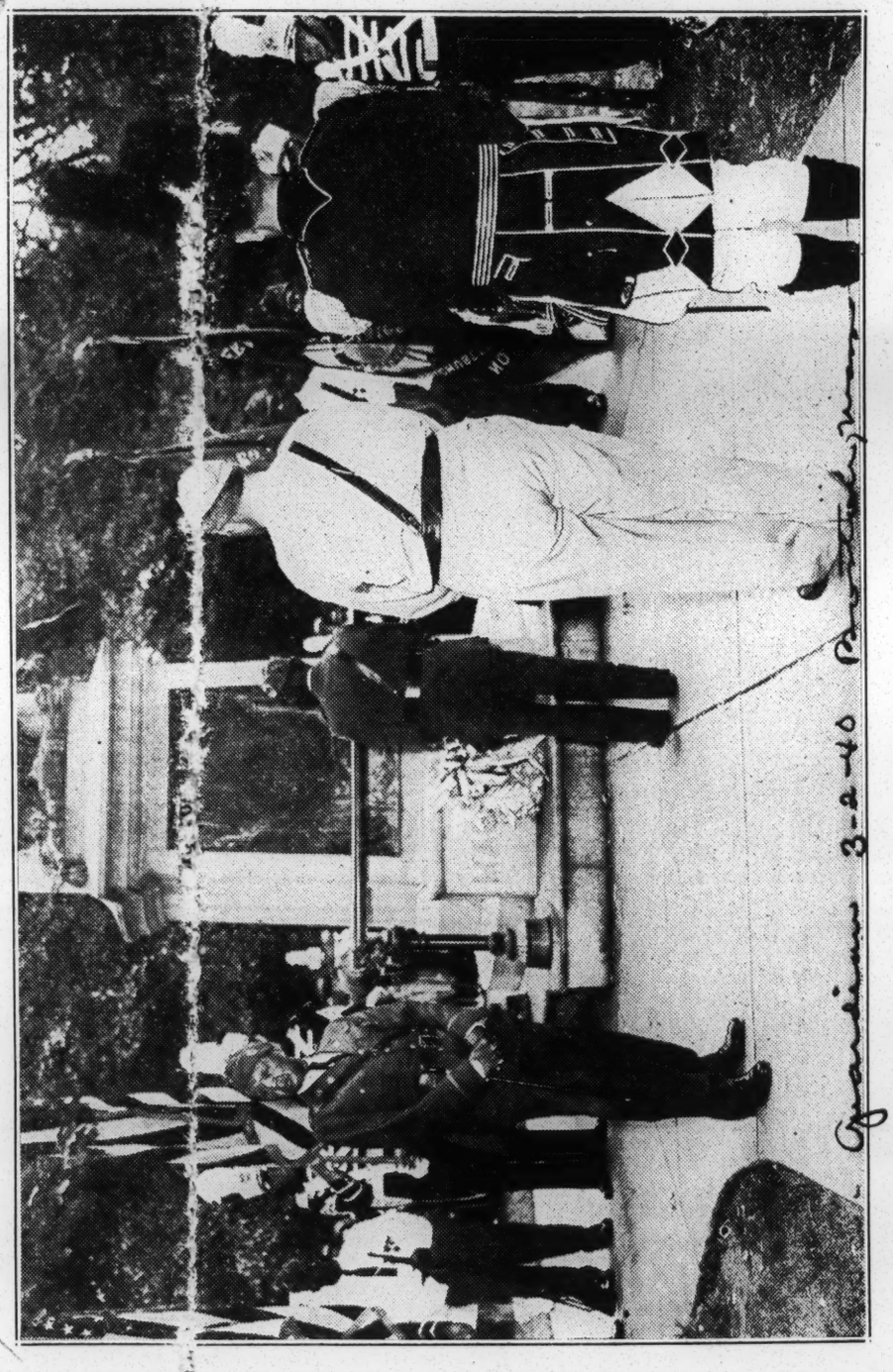
I have written before, once & now repeat: The U.S. Government must not undertake to run the churches. When an individual, in a church or out of it, becomes dangerous to the public interest he must be checked; but the churches, as such, must take care of themselves. It will not do for the U.S. to appoint Trustees, Supervisors, or other agents for the churches.

I add, if the Military have military reason for the Church building, let them keep it; otherwise let them get out of it, and leave it and its' owners alone, except for causes that justify the arrest of anyone.

A. Lincoln

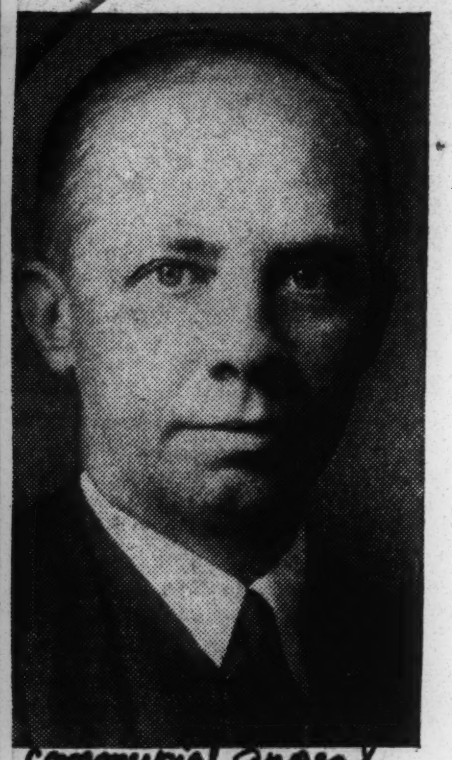
March. 4. 1864

ATTUCKS MONUMENT ON COMMON



170th Anniversary Exercises will be held here Tuesday, March 5 at 12:30 P.M., attended by notables of City and State and various patriotic and civic organizations to honor Crispus Attucks and his four companions, first martyrs of American Revolution.

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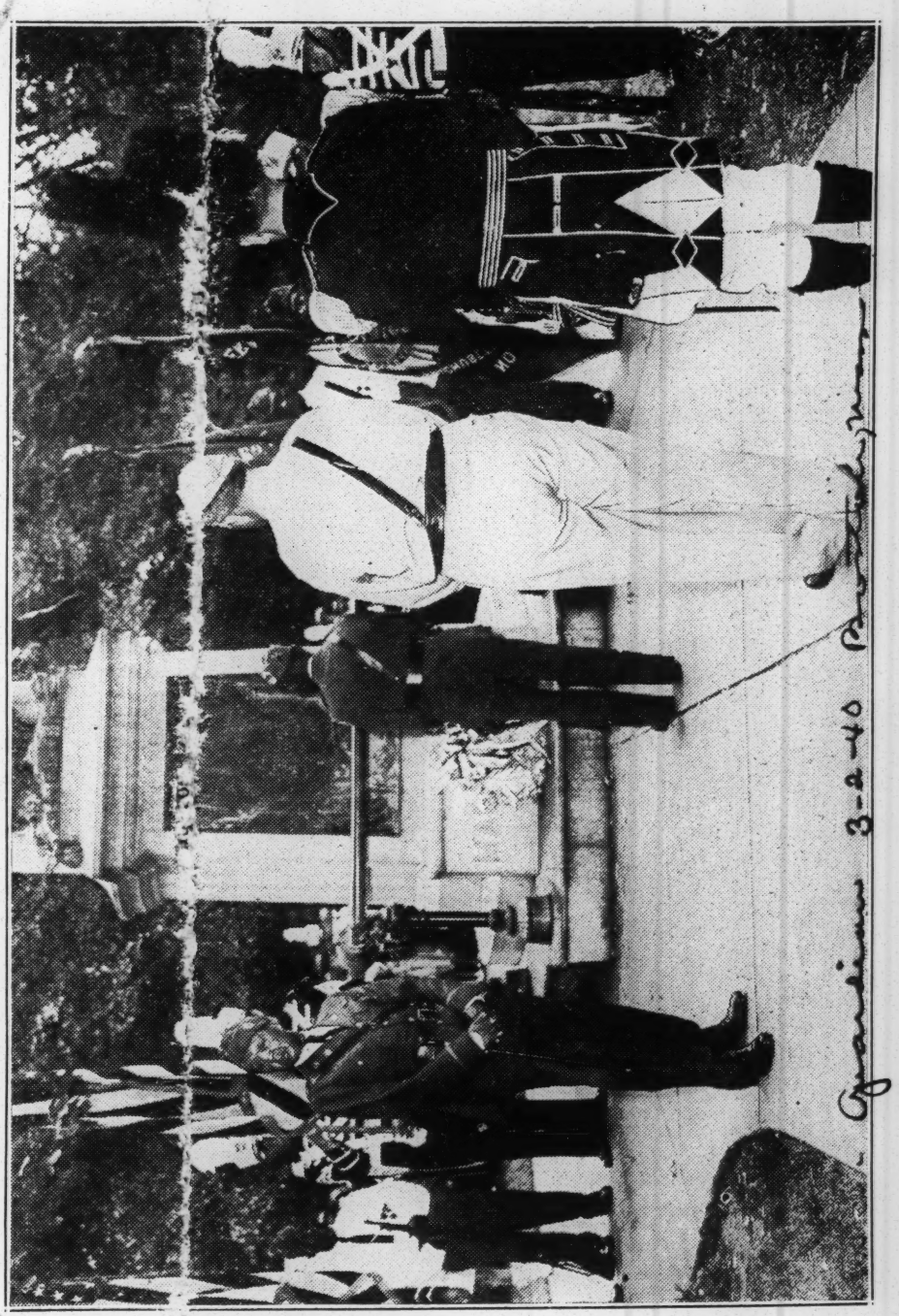
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HISTORICAL - 1940
DATA

AT CRISPUS ATTUCKS' GRAVE



Every year a wreath is placed on the graves of Attucks and the other victims of the Boston Massacre in the Old Granary Burial Ground, Tremont Street, near historic Park Street Church. The late Editor Trotter is shown placing the tribut- to Crispus Attucks, who was the first to shed his blood for American liberty.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 27, 1940

Ante-Bellum Free Negroes

WHAT might have happened in the South if the resurgence of eighteenth century liberalism in America had led to the gradual abolition of slavery, has long been a subject of speculation. Had the abolition movement gained such popularity and force in the antebellum South as it did in Brazil after the passage of the Rio Branco law of 1871, which granted freedom to all children born of slave mothers, American history might have been very different. As in Brazil, the first steps might soon have led to the end of slavery, without bloodshed. Almost certainly, there would have been no War Between the States, and slavery might not have projected its shadow forward into the postbellum practices of sharecropping and tenancy in Southern agriculture. But ELI WHITNEY'S invention of the cotton gin checked the abolition movement in the [illegible] abolitionism went North, and [illegible] dered a sectional bitterness which led eventually to the "irrepressible conflict."

The liberalism of JEFFERSON and other great Virginians of the first half of the eighteenth century, nevertheless, led to the freeing of many slaves in Virginia before the War Between the States. LUTHER PORTER JACKSON of Virginia State College, has written an interesting history of some of these free Negroes, as a doctoral thesis for the faculty of the social sciences at the University of Chicago. A part of his dissertation, published in the *Journal of Negro History*, shows that free Negro farmers made considerable progress in Virginia, between 1830 and 1860, in spite of an oppressive burden of restrictive legislation. Legislators even sought to drive them from the State, although the Richmond *Times*, the *Dispatch* and the *Whig* opposed this cruel policy.

Few Virginians today realize that there were as many as 58,042 free slaves in this State in 1860. Twenty per cent of these lived in towns. Of the free Negroes who were farmers, virtually all had started from the scratch of the hoe, although some had been given presents by their former masters. Yet between 1830 and 1860, the number of farms owned by free Negroes increased from 678 to 1,202. Their owners practiced a subsistence type of farming and some of them were successful in a substantial way. Many of these Negroes were only a short span of time from legal slavery, and they had been restricted on every side by legislation and even forbidden to learn to read and write. Simply by presenting the facts, MR. JACKSON gives them a deserved historical credit.

First Doctors Were Africans

While White Men Were Still Savages, Colored Men Were Doctors in Egypt

By DR. CHARLES GARVIN

(An address on the subject: "The Historical Background of the Colored Doctor," delivered on the "Wings Over Jordan" program on September 1.)

SEP 2 1 1940

That the colored doctor of today has a medical heritage is but little recognized in this country. It is my intention to reveal to you the shadowy figures of medical antiquity.

In the dawn of the world, Africa was the pioneer continent in the evolution of medicine. Here on the banks of the Nile in Egypt, man first emerged from the depths of oblivion to a highly civilized state.

Medicine had its beginning in magic, but gained its independent existence in Africa. To this continent belongs the high honor of evolving medicine from magic to an art and science.

Africans, Pioneer Doctors

It was in Africa that we find the first record of men bearing the title of physician. It was in Africa that doctors first devoted themselves to the study of human life and its prolongation and to assuaging of pain and the treatment of disease.

Many centuries before Homer, centuries before the exodus of Israelites from Egypt, long before the Greeks recognized their mythical god of medicine, Aklepious, long before the birth of Hippocrates, the father of medicine; long before the stone age in England, there lived in Egypt a learned physician, far famed for his skill in medicine. This physician was Imhotep, who lived about 3000 B.C.

He was a physician to King Zoser, First Pharaoh of the third dynasty, who ruled Egypt and Nubia. He is the "first physician to stand out clearly in the midst of antiquity" (Osler). He is the earliest physician of whom historical data is available to us today.

First Doctor also Builder

Imhotep was no mythical creation of ancient mysticism, but a living personality, who in addition to being a beloved doctor, was a scribe and the builder of the famed pyramids of Sakkarah.

Imhotep was the first physician and by severest anthological criteria is definitely African. There are several statuettes of him in the British Museum and numerous bas-reliefs on the temples of Africa to substantiate his African ancestry. The first physician was a colored man.

Egyptians from Ethiopia

While the culture of Egypt is well-known, it is not generally recognized the part that the colored man has played in this culture. Such authorities as Elliot Smith, Selwyn, and DuBois say that Egypt was settled by colored peoples from Ethiopia and that the culture of ancient Egypt



DR. CHARLES GARVIN, of Cleveland, Ohio, member of the staff of Lakeside Hospital and president of Cleveland's library board.

originated in Equatorial Africa and that there was more African blood in the early Egyptian than in the present colored man in America.

Herodotus, after his travels in Africa, describes the Egyptians as "black and curly headed." Isn't it of some significance that the features of the Sphinx are very definitely Negroid?

The physicians of early Egypt enjoyed great renown. Homer says that "in Egypt the men are more skilled in medicine than any other humans." Many authorities (Garry) state that there is no doubt but that the remarkable progress made in Egyptian medicine was to a large extent the result of efforts of men of African descent.

SEP 2 1940

Medical Books Saved

In the eleventh century B.C. there flourished in Ethiopia one of the most dynamic and influential civilizations of the ancient world. There is extant today in the British Museum two volumes on Ethiopian medicine, one treating diseases of the hair, skin and eyes.

It is known that circumcision was performed in Egypt as early as 2500 B.C. On the door of one of the early tombs in Egypt there is depicted a black surgeon performing the operation with a sharp flint.

The early African doctors used sulphur for the "itch" much as we do today. They bled and they tapped for dropsy. They used purgatives and emetics.

Cites First Eye Operation

In the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries there existed in Africa the most dominating and influential empire of the then contemporary world, the African empire of Songhais, the capital of which was Timbuctoo. Here was the seat of the University of Sankure, a rendezvous of scholars and learning. It was here that a black surgeon was the first to perform an operation for cataract of the eye.

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Even as late as 1820 we read of black itinerant doctors called Tebeebs, administering to the sick around Timbuctoo, carrying in their kits caustic knives, scarifying knives and knives for burning. With the burning knife he performed the operation we know as "debridement," an operation re-discovered during the World War and performed by surgeons today with the so-called radio knife.

Modern Methods Used

It is known that the early African surgeon pierced holes in the chest to relieve the effusion of pleurisy. They used the tourniquet to arrest hemorrhage and to prevent bleeding in amputation of limbs.

They sutured wounds by drawing the edges together and holding them with the long white thongs of the Acacia plant. In Nubia, they splinted fractures, using the rib of the date palm leaf.

Facts Re-discovered

Many outstanding medical facts re-discovered during our times were known and practiced in ancient Africa. They were versed in the value of herbs and minerals. They used poppy seed, from which we get opium, castor oil, aloes, lead and they knew the value of turpentine and petroleum.

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They used hydrotherapy, sweating and mud packs, and vermifluges. They knew and taught that flies and mosquitoes carried diseases and they knew the value of fumigation, and they even filtered their water through mud.

We doctors of color have a medical heritage and we are proud of it.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 23, 1940

Celebration to Review History of Auburn Avenue

Program Scheduled For Sunday Night at Wheat Street Church

Atlanta's Negro population will turn out Sunday night to attend an anniversary celebration at Wheat Street Baptist Church in honor of a street—Auburn Avenue, which for the past 50 years has been the business heartbeat of the local colored community.

Originator of the idea and director of the program is I. P. Reynolds, for the past 34 years a Negro letter carrier, and columnist for the Atlanta Daily World since that paper began publication. Reynolds writes under the name of "Sam of Auburn Avenue."

The program will feature "Atlant aof Yesterday," "Atlanta of Today," and "Atlanta of Tomorrow," according to Repnolds, who says proceeds will be turned over to the Wheat Street Church to assist in completing the building program.

Dr. T. H. Slater, veteran Atlanta Negro physician, will relate bits of history of the old street over the past 50 years, and Bishop W. A. Fountain will deliver a memorial address.

Reynolds says he hopes to make the anniversary an annual affair, with the idea of stimulating and reviewing the progress of the street, where the majority of Atlanta's leading Negro cafes, stores, barber shops and other business houses are located.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
August 7, 1940

Knox Negroes To Celebrate Emancipation

Negroes of Knoxville and vicinity will celebrate "Emancipation Day" tomorrow with a parade, exercises at the Negro unit of General Hospital, and a program at Chilhowee Park.

The parade will start from Carnegie Library on East Vine Avenue at 1 p. m. The line of march will be on Vine Avenue to Main Avenue, to Church Avenue, to Gay Street, and north on Gay Street to the hospital.

At 3 p. m. at the hospital, a picture of the late Julius Rosenwald, who contributed to construction of the Negro unit of the hospital, will be unveiled. George R. Dempster, former city manager, will be principal speaker.

Thence the celebrants will go to Chilhowee Park to hear music by Clarence Love and his orchestra and entertainers. A dance will start at 9:30 p. m.

Dublin, Ga., Citizen
September 19, 1940

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

Well, the Conscription bill is now law. Every citizen between the ages of 21 and 35 will be compelled to register for training. Of course, that means white and colored.

The Negro is a citizen of the U. S. and pays taxes just the same as the white man and we hope he will be given the same kind of training in all the departments of the Army. There are the naval, infantry and air forces.

The Negro has fought in every war in this country and in the great World war in Europe. He has proven that he can and will fight and die for his country. He has never proven to be a traitor at any time. He should be trained in all departments of the navy, and also the air forces. He can pilot a plane just as any other man. We have a colored pilot who did service in Ehiopia and went to help Finland.

The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry did great service in the Spanish-American war as Rough Riders and they can do it again. Let us see if we can get a camp in Dublin for the colored soldiers.

hdeto
HISTORICAL - 1940

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
October 27, 1940

This Week In History

Here

October 27, 1875

"THE gallant members of Lomax Fire Company No. 4, wishing to show their high appreciation for their retiring chief officer, Ben H. Screws, presented his estimable wife with a suitable mento as a slight recognition of her husband as president of the company since its organization." The committee selected a "beautiful semi-revolving silver water pitcher, plate and goblet, unique in design and exquisite in workmanship, lined with gold." On it was engraved "Presented by Lomax Fire Company No. 4 to Mrs. Ben H. Screws, the wife of our president, friend and comrade, Montgomery, Alabama, October, 1875."

* * *

October 28, 1934

DR. ROBERT R. MOTON resigned as president of Tuskegee Institute, a position he had held since he succeeded Booker T. Washington in 1915. He said two reasons, ill-health and "because a change is wholesome" prompted him to submit his resignation. He had spent 45 years in public life, 25 at Hampton Institute and 19 at Tuskegee. In announcing his resignation Dr. Moton was enthusiastic about the progress of American negroes in the past 45 years. "The negro is better off in the United States," he said, "than in any place in the world, even Africa. There is a larger proportion of negroes in America who enjoy higher standards of living, who have reached a higher state of civilization than anywhere else in the world."

* * *

October 29, 1907

MONTGOMERY'S banks united in a policy of limiting the amount that might be withdrawn by a depositer to $25 a day. The single exception to the rule was for payrolls of railroads and industrial concerns. The step was taken, local bankers announced, "because of financial troubles in New York" and was similar to regulations laid down by banks in Birmingham, Mobile, Anniston and other Alabama cities. Signers of the agreement were the following local bank presidents: T. J. Reynolds, Fourth National Bank; Louis B. Farley, Farley National Bank; Michael Cody, Union Bank and Trust Company and The Exchange National Bank; William E. Holloway, Montgomery Bank and Trust Company.

* * *

October 30, 1917

FITZHUGH LEE, secretary of the State Board of Equalization, and former chief clerk of the State Auditor's Department, made formal announcement of his candidacy for state auditor by filing his declaration with the secretary of state. Mr. Lee's only opponent was M. E. Morris, of Birmingham, who entered the race soon after M. C. Allgood became the auditor in 1915.

* * *

October 31, 1920

TWO negroes were killed, two cotton gins, a grist mill, four houses, 10 bales of cotton and 40 bushels of corn were destroyed by fire on the Woodley Road as a result of "night rider" activities. A posse of county officers in automobiles was fired upon from ambush during the chase for the guilty parties. The burned buildings were the property of M. S. Holton, J. T. Davis, Dr. N. H. McCrummen and G. Gibson. The raid was the first known activity of "night riders" in the Black Belt of Alabama and was believed by officers to have been put into operation entirely by negroes.

* * *

November 1, 1899

THE Salvation Army's "first invasion of Montgomery" was made by Capt. Roper and Lieut. Catlin who announced, after two weeks of preaching on the streets, that their efforts had been so successful they had decided to establish a permanent mission here. The mission was to be located at 110 North Court Street, near the First Baptist Church.

* * *

November 2, 1917

MONTGOMERY advocates of woman's suffrage held a meeting in the Exchange Hotel and heard an address by Miss Maude Younger, representative of the National Women's Party. A small, but attentive audience listened to a militant message describing the suffragettes standing at the White House gates with petitions for President Wilson and the various arrests made throughout the country for picketing. Congressmen Dent and Heflin were reported outside the corridor during the meeting. The names of Montgomery members of the Suffragette Group were not disclosed.

(From The Advertiser Files)

Elsewhere

October 27, 1858

THEODORE ROOSEVELT born in New York. Remembered as one of our most vigorous presidents, he was frail as a child, and built himself up by systematic exercise. In addition, he spent several years in the Dakota Territory as a rancher. This improved his health and gave him the experience that later was of value in leading the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war. In addition to his two terms as president he served as assistant secretary of the navy and always was an advocate of a strong navy. For this reason his birthday anniversary is observed as Navy Day.



* * *

October 28, 1776

AMERICANS under Washington defeated at White Plains, N. Y., by the British. Earlier in the month the Americans had withdrawn from Manhattan Island and concenterated at this point, establishing crude earthworks on Chatterton's hill. Attacked by 4,000 British and Hessians, they resisted stubbornly and retreated in good order. The Americans lost 125 men and the British 250.

* * *

October 29, 1900

FIRST names chosen for the Hall of Fame at New York University. They were Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Franklin, Grant, Marshall, Jefferson, Emerson, Longfellow, Fulton, Irving, Jonathan Edwards, S. F. B. Morse, Farragut, Clay, Hawthorne, George Peabody, R. E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Whitney, Audubon, Mann, Beecher, Kent, Story, John Adams, Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray. Additional names are chosen every five years.

* * *

October 30, 1775

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS appointed its first naval committee, composed of Stephen Hopkins, John Adams, Silas Deane, John Langdon, Christopher Gadsden, Joseph Hewes and Richard Henry Lee. This committee soon purchased and fitted out two ships, two brigs and a sloop, with a total man power of 780 men, to constitute the first American fleet. Its first accomplishment was the capture of the island of New Providence in the Bahamas, present site of the Duke of Windsor's governorship.

* * *

October 31, 1864

NEVADA, a part of the territory received from Mexico in 1848, admitted to the union. In Washington the Republicans needed two votes in the Senate for a reconstruction measure. Party leaders urged Nevada citizens to frame a constitution and apply for admission as a patriotic duty. This was done and President Lincoln proclaimed the new state on this date.

* * *

November 1, 1700

CHARLES II of Spain died childless, thus provoking a dispute between France and Austria which developed into the War of the Spanish Succession. Charles had been brought up under Austrian influence, and favored that country, but he was persuaded that only France could prevent dismemberment of Spain. Consequently he designated Philip, Duke of Anjou and grandson of Louis XIV, as heir to his throne.

* * *

November 2, 1795

JAMES KNOX POLK, 11th president, born in Mecklenburg County, N. C. In 1806 he crossed the mountains into Tennessee with his parents. He entered state politics, and in 1844 was nominated by the Democrats as a "dark horse" compromise candidate for president. During his administation the United States made great territorial gains. He died a few months after his retirement.

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Such a World

"Caveat Emptor," Excuse of the Mob, Still With Us . . .

* * *

Should Take South Back Into Union . . .

* * *

Agreement of Men Was Violated . . .

NOV 13 1940

—By W. T. Anderson—

TO the Editor of The Telegraph:

Honestly, Mr. Anderson don't you as a newspaperman think it is about time to stop "write-ups" on a civil war that has passed into oblivion for over 75 years? In your column of Sunday, November 10, you speak as follows: "That if Lincoln had lived the Southern states would have been paid for property acquired under the Constitution in the form of slaves."

Since when, Mr. Anderson, did God give man the right to purchase man, to sell and barter man on the auction block—and how could the South have been paid for something that from a Christian and humanitarian viewpoint they never owned? If you in your ignorance bought, sold and bartered "man, the son of God," black, white or red-skin, you can only be referred to the Latin adage "caveat emptor."

R. E. STERLING.

Macon Ga., Nov. 11, 1940.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE—On the first question I say no, that no matter is ever settled until it is settled right. The agitation about Christianizing the world began two thousand years ago, the crucifixion came on, and the greatest number of books on any subject have been about this, and it is still the greatest topic of discussion.

The seven articles of the original Constitution of the United States contained in Art. IV. a clause saying "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping to another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom service or labor shall be due."

That article could have [illegible] to escaping slaves, and it was contended that it did. But to settle various controversies as to states' rights reserved to the states, and to make the federal government more satisfactory to its creators—the states—Art. X was drafted along with nine others called the Bill of Rights, this Art. X. providing "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

The 11 Southern states had laws providing for slavery, and there was no provision in the Constitution giving the federal government any jurisdiction whatever over this matter, and interference with it by the federal government was expressly forbidden in Art. X., and Art. IV. provided what should be done in event slaves escaped to another state.

* * *

THE argument of Mr. Sterling about the Christian and humanitarian viewpoint being a basis for denying ownership of slaves, after they had been sold to the South by Northern slave-traders, is what brought on the war. The laws of the land were flouted and evaded and overthrown by the sentimentalists—the "Christian and humanitarian" agitators who had no respect for the laws of their country, and the Constitution as an agreement under which the Union was formed. "Caveat emptor" [let the buyer beware] is the retreat for those who would rise above the laws of man instead of amending them by fair means—like any mob.

This is no defense of slavery. None was offered in our issue of November 10. In violating property rights of the whites, however, the human rights of the whites and blacks were both destroyed, because the Negroes or colored people brought out of Africa into civilization were being given every comfort and care, the same as white men would give valuable horses or other animals with values of approximately $1,000 each—they were well-fed, well-housed, well-clothed, doctored and looked after as well as white people, taught the language and trades, and how to work and make themselves generally useful—and without this property interest they never could have maintained their toe-hold in the white man's civilization and they never would have enjoyed this country and its advantages. Who would have bothered with them in their ignorant and untrained state? They had no value as workmen when they first landed, and without their salability they never would have been brought here.

* * *

IF THEIR savage and untutored state was better than what they have experienced since arriving here, then their enslavement was an outrage. They would have been denied, probably, this 'Christian and humanitarian' care about which our correspondent writes, but that is something else. Because I have never been quite sure that we confer a benefit upon humankind by awakening ambition, by taking the man who is happy in his ignorance, leading him up on the heights and showing him the world and all its beauties and arousing a desire on his part to own the world. Consider Hitler, for instance. I am inclined to believe if a man is happy, we ought to let him alone. For, after all, what we all seek is happiness, and who can be sure the other fellow hasn't got something on us? Why should we want to drag him out and arouse longings he cannot fulfill? And whose awakened ambitions were ever completely satisfied?

But from 1442 to 1500 there were 100 million of these Negroes or colored people brought out of Africa as slaves—another Garden of Eden story. It is a shame to charge such a movement to God, but where in history has there been such another exodus, or anything to compare with that? It is difficult to believe it was not a part of the Divine plan, all the way through, including the Civil war in which they were freed.

And, I insist, they ought to have been freed after they made enough mass progress to maintain themselves in the white man's competition—when they were prepared to cope with the problems of civilization.

NOV 13 1940

BUT IT WAS an outrage upon justice and the solemn covenant of the United State Constitution to have done it the way it was done. And the Negro has suffered more from this injustice than anybody, because he still had to look to his former white master for aid and advice and guidance, and the former white master was so impoverished and so taken up with his own struggle for existence that he could give but scant consideration to his former property that he once valued so highly and saw to it that this property had everything needed to prosper it.

Think of six million dependent, penniless, hopeless, jobless, roofless, poorly clad, hungry, untutored Negroes being turned loose upon the South, where the white people were as poor as the Negroes, after Sherman for the federal government had killed every food animal, had run off all the horses and mules, had burned every smoke-house and residence within reach—great God, was there ever such a crime of brother against brother?

* * *

I insist that there should be a day of forgiving which will include all parties to those awful days. The federal government should take the South back into the Union. The South has done its part in sackcloth and ashes throughout the long years since the Civil war — but what has been its reward?

President Roosevelt says today it is the nation's economic problem No. 1.

With justice, the South would today be the nation's economic opportunity No. 1.

Thomasville, N.C. Char & Children

October 24, 1940

The Negro's Contribution

There has been skill and even genius in the work of the Negro. A Negro bootmaker made by hand the shoes President Monroe wore when he was inaugurated. A Negro mechanic laid the tiling in the home of Thomas Jefferson. The beautiful lacy wrought-iron balconies, stairways, and galleries in old New Orleeans were made by skilled Negro labor. President George Washington appointed Benjamin Banneker, a Negro astronomer, to help plan the city of Washington. He worked out an important part of the survey of the land which required a knowledge of higher mathematics. A Negro, named Matzelinger, invented a machine on which boots and shoes could be shaped. This invention cut down the cost of making shoes fifty per cent. The peanut and sweet potato because of the work of Dr. George Washington Carver, Negro scientist. He found out that 300 products can be made out of the peanut, and 186 from the sweet potato. Some of these products are flour, axel grease, candy, face powder, and ink. He has recently offered his new road building process to the country—a process whereby he uses cotton to tie the asphalt together as steel rods do the concrete. Experts have approved it.

Several years ago Archibald Rutledge told this story of a lowly Negro woman: Aunt Sue lived on a plantation miles from town and was known only to the few in the immediate neighborhood. Of her own free will she had been nursing an old woman who had a very bad temper. The case was utterly hopeless. There was no possible chance of the invalid's recovery. After a month Aunt Sue began to look tired. "Is it very hard for you?" she was asked. "It was at first," she said; "but then I took her into my heart."

Is not this the secret of all successful efforts to understand the different, love the unlovely, win the lost of all races? "I took her into my heart." Whenever we take the Negro into our hearts there will be no racial prejudice. All our misunderstands, fears and doubts, with their accompanying evils, will vanish.

Take the Negro into your heart. It will be easy then to understand and to practice Christ's teaching concerning your neighbors. It will be easy to lose your racial prejudices. You will find ways to help him in your own community through a challenging program of personal service. — *The Window*

HISTORICAL- 1940

Finds Massachusetts' First Royal Governor Was A Negro

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga

Letter Is Sent To Daughter Of Noted Historian

4-5-40

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—(ANP)—That the first Royal Governor of Massachusetts colony was a Negro, was the interesting data received here this week by Mrs. Frances Hart Burke, descendant of a noted historian in a letter from William Pickens, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Basing his information on material contained in a state publication compiled in connection with the Tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bau Colony in 1930, Dean Pickens told of his surprise on learning this interesting fact, and deplored the gaps in Negro American history which kept such knowledge from colored students.

Other data contained in the letter, Mrs. Burke said, revealed that George Washington had about 5,000 Negro troops at Yorktown, and that the names of nearly all these troops are to be found on the War Department records in Washington.

According to the publication of the Tercentenary, declared Dean Pickens, he learned that there were Negro Minute Men throughout New England, and quipped that the D. A. R. still does not know that

First Royal Governor of Massachusetts Was Negro

religious qualification for the colonial and town suffrage. The removal of those two stumbling blocks could only be brought about by hard knocks; and the acceptance of those two reforms was a proof that they had long stood in the way of the prosperity and happiness of the people of Massachusetts."*

Call 4-5-40
Kansas City, Kansas

THE PROVINCE CHARTER

In 1691, under William III, Massachusetts received a new charter known as the Province Charter, since it vested the territory formerly comprised in Maine, New Plymouth, and Massachusetts, together with Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, in the "Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." Although it granted more self-government than most of the other colonies enjoyed, it was not so free as the old charter. Under the Province Charter, the governor, appointed by the King, had the right to veto the election by the General Court of members of the upper house, and to veto measures passed by the General Court. The laws were also subject to disallowance by the King. The appointment of judges, too, was in the hands of the governor and council, but this was an important act as it separated the courts from the legislature. Property, not religion, was made the basis of suffrage. The Royal Governor never became as powerful in fact as he was on paper, as he was dependent on the General Court for his salary, and as a result had to sign most of the laws that it passed. The first Royal Governor, Sir William Phips, was a Negro boy who became rich by discovering a sunken Spanish treasure ship.

Some gains in this change were: (1) suffrage was extended to all men who met a certain small property qualification; (2) toleration was extended to all Protestant sects; and (3) an independent judiciary. Also the territory of Massachusetts was enlarged to include Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Plymouth, and Maine. Maine remained a part of Massachusetts until March 15, 1820. Nova Scotia was named in the charter, but at that time it was French and when it was conquered by England it was made a separate English province.

* Commonwealth History of Massachusetts. Chap. XXI. By A. B. Hart. State's History Co., Inc., Publishers.

That the first Royal Governor of Massachusetts colony was a Negro was revealed by William Pickens, director of branches of the N.A.A.C.P., when he showed this page from a recent Massachusetts state publication.

Mr. Pickens had a photograph made from a book compiled in connection with the Tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1930. The sentence, underscored in the above photo, which reveals the racial identity of the first Royal Governor, appointed by the king, says:

"The first Royal Governor, Sir William Phips, was a Negro boy who became rich by discovering a sunken Spanish treasure ship."

An interesting sidelight on this sentence in the publication is this: When the sentence was discovered, the book already had been published and the mention of the Negro governor could not be deleted, so a piece of paper was pasted over the sentence about Sir William Phips. But Dean Pickens had obtained a picture of the page before the paper was pasted over the Phips passage. So Massachusetts was not successful in hiding the fact that the first governor of the colony, appointed by the king, was a Negro, and the information came from the state's own historical records.

MAN WHO HELPED BUILD TOWN WILL BE HONORED

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 6—When the city of Griffin, Ga., celebrates its one hundredth anniversary on June 16, 17, 18 and 19, among the special guests of honor will be Mark Thrash, 119 years old, who helped clear the ground where the city was established and the principal business district now stands.

Born in what is now Somaliland on the continent of Africa, the centenarian lives in a small, neat cottage on a tract of land specifically reserved for his use so long as he should live, when the famous Chickamauga battlefield of the Civil War became a National Park—all his needs being supplied by children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and even some great-great-grandchildren.

Having established the date of his birth as "some time late in December," 1820, according to the Christian calendar, which is the only one he can remember, he will celebrate his 120th birthday with his many descendants next Christmas during the holiday season.

Frederick Douglass Celebration June 6 And 7

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans were completed this week by the Rochester Citizens committee, for the annual Frederick Douglass' celebration and Seventy-sixth Exposition of Progress, to be observed June 6 and 7, in the city where the great statesman lived and worked for nearly a quarter of a century.

This year's celebration will be observed throughout western New York, with various sessions at the Rochester Historic Edgerton Park Assembly building, and open air services at the site of the Douglass monument at Franklin Square, at the climax of the parade on Friday, June 7.

A special session will be held at the Edgerton Park Assembly hall directly after the parade. Guests of honor will be Dr. Charles A. Lewis, vice president of Douglass hospital, Philadelphia; and Supervisor Sherman L. Walker, Republican, of Buffalo, only Negro supervisor in western New York. Mayor Samuel B. Dicker of Rochester, will give the official welcome.

WIDOW OF FAMOUS AXEMAN STILL LIVES

Guardian
6/29/40
Boston, Mass.

In 1865 the name Grant was on every tongue in the nation. Four years prior to that a citizen of the same clan name chopped (not the traditional carved) a niche for himself in the Pittsfield history. And he wasn't Ulysses S. Grant, either.

He was Sylvanus (Vane) Grant, a popular Colored citizen of his day, and the blow which he struck was just as damaging to the object assailed as his illustrious namesake's efforts which brought about the downfall of the Confederacy.

For its was this Colored axe man who cut down the famous Old Elm, which graced the Park from the earliest settlement of Pittsfield in pre-Revolutionary War days to 1861. This fact definitely was re-established this week through research which was done for The Eagle's Historical Picture Gallery.

Grant's identity, which had become forgotten with the accumulation of the years, was supplied to Mrs. Harry G. West of Broad Street by a former Lenox resident, now 80 years old, who visited here recently. Her father-in-law, Gilbert West, was charged with the responsibility of having the stately tree removed.

It had been struck twice by lightning, and there was danger of its falling. John C. West, Gilbert's brother, Selectman in 1853, then again continuously from 1856 through 1874, was chairman of the town fathers that year. This coupled with the close proximity of the West Store resulted in the assignment. The West place of business was located on the present site of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, just north of the park.

When Vane Grant delivered the fatal blow, there was town-wide mourning, and pieces of its wood are cherished here today. An interesting group of pictures in The Eagle gallery will be surrounded by a frame made from wood of the Old Elm.

Newberry, S. C. Observer
July 5, 1940

SESQUICENTENNIAL ECHOES

Federal soldiers had to come to Newberry several weeks before the Fifty-sixth New York regiment occupied Newberry college building, the contingent previously being Company E, Twenty-fifth Ohio regiment, which remained until 1867. Other troops came until certain details of the Seventh cavalry without their mounts, under command of Major Stewart and Lieutenants Miller and Anderson. They occupied the Nance home, remaining in the town until 1875, going to a fort in the far west.

Occupying towns in the South Federal troops were sent to prevent inter-racial clashes between white people and negroes or to arrange settlement in labor disputes. Only several times was this discipline necessary.

One of these occasions occurred in November, 1874, when a big crowd appeared in the town to see John Robinson's Circus, while John I. Houseal was chief of police of the town. A riot was precipitated at that time between a group of young white men and negroes massed at the intersection of Main and McKibben streets. Capt. W. H. Webb saved the life of J. P. Hardy by dragging him into the cellar on the tramway as negroes had forced him to retreat.

At this juncture Chief of Police Houseal proceeded to the federal garrison and secured a detachment of troops to come to his assistance. They readily quelled the mob of negroes especially, but not before William Bluford, negro policeman (Democrat), one of two negroes of the town who was given representation on the police force, was killed.

The writer, as carrier for The Herald, had passed that section of the town (corner of Main and McKibben streets) on his rounds only a few minutes before the riot began. Bullets whistled keenly and caused consternation in The Progressive Age office in the second story of the wooden building on Main street, but no casualties were suffered among the printers.

RACE HISTORY IN, MASS.

Guardian
6/29/40
Boston, Mass.

Boston is usually called the "Hub of the Universe", and its natives may be excused if they proudly think it is so. Massachusetts, in the epoch of the American Revolution and the founding of the United States, was certainly an important wheel around which events of great world importance revolved. Here began the significant history of colored Americans, as shown by the exploits of Crispus Attucks, Salem Poor, and Peter Salem, the revolutionary heroes. When the country was threatened by the seceding Southern slaveholders, Massachusetts was one of the first states to fight for the preservation of the Union and the destruction of chattel slavery. The 54th and 55th regiments in the Civil War, commanded by the immortal Robert Gould Shaw and N. Penrose Hallowell, covered themselves with glory at Fort Wagner and elsewhere. Peacetime achievements of the colored citizens of the Commonwealth have been fully as distinguished and as notable as their military exploits: Boston produced in Phillis Wheatley the first colored poet and one of the earliest American literary figures.

All the foregoing is by way of prelude to a suggestion to the WPA Writers Project, on which are employed several colored persons. Other state projects in Virginia and Nebraska have already published commendable histories of the colored people of their respective commonwealths. The colored population of the latter state is even smaller proportionately than that of Massachusetts. Yet Nebraska's colored citizens have apparently shown greater interest and more vigilance in seeing that the story of their achievement is properly told. The Writers Project can best undertake the work of such a volume, for it is common knowledge that considerable material has been gathered by its staff during the past four years. Let a group of competent writers, headed by a qualified colored scholar, be immediately set to work organizing, editing, and shaping that material for early publication.

Augusta Ga Herald
September 22, 1940

PLAY BIG PART IN POLITICS

In politics, Augusta negroes have played a prominent part, both local and national. The city gave to the country one of its foremost political leaders. Although born in Burke County, Ga., Judson W. Lyons, came to Augusta in early young manhood; where he attended school, and graduating from the Augusta Institute, what is now Morehouse College, Atlanta. He taught school for a while, and later entered Howard University Law School where he received his L.L.D. degree.

Having finished his law course at Howard he returned to Augusta, was admitted at the bar and practiced law here for a number of years. As a Republican, he became national committeeman from Georgia, and was strongly mentioned for the postmastership of Augusta during the administration of President McKinley. Instead, however, President McKinley appointed him Registrar of the U. S. Treasury at Washington, which he held from 1898 to 1906.

Judson W. Lyons was Register of the Treasury during the War with Spain, Republican national committeeman, and a powerful force in national affairs. He was the first negro elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Upon his retiring as Register of U. S. Treasury, the entire office force in a body assembled, presented him a gold-lined silver tea set. In 1906 he returned to Augusta and resumed the practice of law. He died in 1925, and was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery.

HISTORICAL
1940

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 22, 1940

DO YOU KNOW YOUR SOUTH CAROLINA?

Calvary Church



CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, at Beaufain and Wilson street, is in a neighborhood whose character is being changed from negro to white by construction of Robert Mills Manor. The congregation will vacate this old building. The fate of the building has not yet been announced, but it has been reported that the housing authority is considering the possibility of preserving it. (Staff Photo

Extension of Robert Mills Manor Forces Negro Episcopal Congregation to Vacate 90-year-old Building

After more than ninety years at Beaufain and Wilson streets, Calvary church, the oldest Episcopal church with a negro congregation in Charleston, is having to move out of the path of progress.

The attractive white building is in a district which the Charleston Housing Authority is taking over for an extension to Robert Mills Manor, housing project for white people. Negotiations are under way between the housing authority and a committee representing the Diocese of South Carolina, composed of Bishop Albert S. Thomas, General Charles P. Summerall, J. Ross Hanahan and B. Allston Moore. The committee is asking for a sum sufficient to build a new church in another neighborhood.

The fate of the old building will be awaited with interest by many Charlestonians and others who consider it important from an architectural standpoint. It is a favorite with artists, who have compared it to "a bit of old Rome".

Families Move Away

The work of the church already has been affected by the coming of the housing project and the subsequent change from a colored to a white neighborhood. Though not very many actual members of the congregation have left the vicinity, many families among whom the church labored have been moved from their homes nearby. The Sunday school in particular was doing extensive work among children who are now in other parts of the city.

The history of the church began in 1847. Up to then, the colored people of Charleston attended service at the white churches, in seats reserved specially for them. These became overcrowded, however, and in that year, both the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians decided to build separate churches for their colored members. At the session of February, 1847, the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of South Carolina appointed a committee of six to arrange for the building of the church.

The committee consisted of Henry D. Lesesne, Edward R. Lowndes, Thomas M. Hanckel, George M. Coffin, N. R. Middleton, and William Jervey, all respected citizens. On July 9, 1847, they bought the lot. The contract for building the church called for a brick structure seventy feet long by forty feet wide, on a foundation of piles. Meanwhile, the Rev. Paul Trapier, who had been the rector of St. Michael's became the first rector of Calvary, gathering together a congregation even before the building was erected.

Riot at Work House

There was opposition, however, from some people who believed that the negroes would lose their loyalty to the whites if allowed to hold separate services. While the matter was being discussed in the newspapers, an unfortunate event occurred. On July 13, 1849, a riot broke out at the Work House, the negro jail, and some thirty prisoners escaped, wounding some citizens. Indignation was high, and on the next evening, a mob assembled, determined to destroy the as yet unfinished church. Others came to the rescue, however, one of whom was James L. Petigru.

The oft-quoted inscription on Petigru's tombstone in St. Michael's graveyard says that he was "unawed by opinion" and that "his eloquence was the protection of the poor and wronged". According to his biography by J. P. Carson, he stood on the city hall steps and asked the mob, "How can you be such damned fools as to attempt to destroy this church, even if you have to set fire to the town? Have you not seen enough of fire here to be afraid of it? It is the only thing that decent men are afraid of! Men, let us call a meeting; if you are right, I will go with you; if you are Wrong, you will carry out your purpose over my dead body."

As a result, a committee of fifty was appointed, who after studying the subject, declared that the church was worthy of support. It was consecrated December 23, 1849.

Mr. Trapier served as rector until 1857 when he resigned because of ill health. He was succeeded in turn by four white clergymen and seven colored ones. The incumbent is the Rev. Lewis A. Baskervill. The congregation now numbers around 300 persons.

Made of brick covered with stucco and painted white, the church is rectangular in shape, with a semi-circular apse at the south. It is in a purer style than that usual at the end of the 1840's, although the beautiful steeple of St. Philip's church also dates from this time.

The simple but formal facade in Beaufain street shows a skilful combination of straight and curved lines. In the center, a large door under a fanlight is flanked by Tuscan pilasters which support the lintel. On either side is a round-headed niche, and at each corner of the front is a pilaster. Overhead, the pediment contains a semi-circular window. Iron bolts, some ending in lion heads, form a memento of the earthquake of 1886.

Memorial to Mr. Trapier

Originally, eighteen pews were reserved for white persons, but this is no longer the case. At the rear of the altar, a large stained glass window forms a memorial to Mr. Trapier. The side windows are tall, reaching almost to the roof. Electricity has replaced gas for lighting. The church has a marble front and a full set of communion silver. In 1937, chimes were added to the organ. Besides the main door, there is a smaller one in Wilson street. Another door connects the church with the annex.

This two-story addition was built at the south of the church in 1924. The ground floor contains a large room for the kindergarten department, furnished with small chairs and tables for the children, roll furniture, health posters, a piano and blackboard. Upstairs are the rector's study, and a hall which serves as headquarters for a Boy Scout troop. A playground adjoins the building. Structurally in good condition, the church, including annex and lot, is valued by the diocese at $35,000.

The land on which the church stands was once part of a tract belonging to Dr. Samuel Wilson, from whose family Wilson street takes its name. In 1814, he conveyed the site to John Ummensetter, after whose death it was sold in 1834 by the commissioner in equity, and bought by the widow, Maria D. Ummensetter.

In 1844, she sold it to George W. Black, who conveyed it in 1847 to the trustees for building Calvary church. In these transfers, the lot was described as vacant, so that the church would seem to be the only structure which has ever stood on the site. Hopes are being expressed that the attractive old building will continue to occupy the site.

First Doctors Were Africans

While White Men Were Still Savages, Colored Men Were Doctors in Egypt

By DR. CHARLES GARVIN

(An address on the subject: "The Historical Background of the Colored Doctor," delivered on the "Wings Over Jordan" program on Sept. 1)

That the colored doctor of today has a medical heritage is but little recognized in this country. It is my intention to reveal to you the shadowy figures of medical antiquity.

In the dawn of the world, Africa was the pioneer continent in the evolution of medicine. Here on the banks of the Nile in Egypt, man first emerged from the depths of oblivion to a highly civilized state.

Medicine had its beginning in magic, but gained its independent existance in Africa. To this continent belongs the high honor of evolving medicine from magic to an art and science.

Africans, Pioneer Doctors

It was in Africa that we find the first record of men bearing the title of physician. It was in Africa that doctors first devoted themselves to the study of human life and its prolongation and to assuaging of pain and the treatment of disease.

Many centuries before Homer, centuries before the exodus of Israelites from Egypt, long before the Greeks recognized their mythical god of medicine, Aklepious, long before the birth of Hippocrates, the father of medicine; long before the stone age in England, there lived in Egypt a learned physician, far famed for his skill in medicine. This physician was Imhotep, who lived about 3000 B. C.

He was a physician to King Zoser, First Pharaoh of the third dynasty, who ruled Egypt and Nubia. He is the "first physician to stand out clearly in the midst of antiquity" (Osler). He is the earliest physician of whom historical data is available to us today.

First Doctor Also Builder

Imhotep was no mythical creation of ancient mysticism, but a living personality, who in addition to being a beloved doctor, was a scribe and the builder of the famed pyramids of Sakkarah.

Imhotep was the first physician and by severest anthological criterial is definitely African. There are several statuettes of him in the British Museum and numerous bas-reliefs on the temples of Africa to substaniate his African ancestry. The first physician was a colored man.

Egyptians from Ethiopia

While the culture of Egypt is well-known, it is not generally recognized the part that the colored man has played in this culture. Such authorities as Elliot Smith, Selwyn, and Du-Bois say that Egypt was settled by colored peoples from Ethiopia and that the culture of ancient Egypt originated in Equatorial Africa and that there was more African blood in the early Egyptian than in the present colored man in America.

Herodotus, after his travels in Africa, describes the Egyptians as "black and curly headed." Isn't is of some significance that the features of the Sphinx are very definitely ..e groid?

The physicians of early Egypt enjoyed great renown. Homer says that "in Egypt the men are more skilled in medicine than any other humans." Many authorities (Garry) state that there is no doubt but that the remarkable progress made in Egyptian medicine was to a large extent the result of efforts of men of African descent.

Medical Books Saved

In the eleventh century B.C. there flourished in Ethiopia one of the most dynamic and influential civilizations of the ancient world. There is extant today in the British Museum two volumes on Ethiopian medicine, one treating diseases of the hair, skin and eyes.

It is known that circumcision was performed in Africa as early as 2500 B.C. .On the door of one of the early tombs in Egypt there is depicted a black surgeon performing the operation with a sharp flint.

The early African doctor used sulphur for the "itch" much as we do today. They bled and they tapped for dropsy. They used purgatives and emetics.

Cites First Eye Operation

In the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries there existed in Africa the most dominating and influential empire of the then contemporary world, the African empire of Songhais, the capital of which was Timbuctoo.

Here was the seat of the University of Sankure, a rendezvous of scholars and learning. It was here that a black surgeon was the first to perform an operation for cataract of the eye.

Even as late as 1820, we read of black itinerant doctors called Tebeebs administering to the sick around Timbuctoo, carrying in their kits caustic knives, scarifying knives and knives for burning. With the burning knife he performed the operation we know as "debridement," an operation rediscovered during the World War and performed by surgeons today with the so-called radio knife.

Modern Methods Used

It is known that the early African surgeons pierced holes in the chest to relieve the effusion of pleurisy. They used the tourniquet to arrest hemorrhage and to prevent bleeding in amputation of limbs.

They sutured wounds by drawing the edges together and holding them with the long white thongs of the Acacia plant. In Nubia, they splinted fractures, using the rib of the date palm leaf.

Facts Re-discovered

Many outstanding medical facts rediscovered during our times were known and practiced in ancient Africa. They were versed in the value of herbs and minerals. They used poppy seed, from which we get opium, castor oil, aloes, lead and they knew the value of turpentine and petroleum.

They used hydrotherapy, sweating and mud packs, and vermifluges. They knew and taught that flies, and mosquitoes carried disease and they knew the value of fumigation, and they even filtered their water through mud.

We doctors of color have a medical heritage and we are proud of it.

Lafayette Sought To Persuade George Washington To Free Colored Slaves

Mercer Cook, Head of French Department At Atlanta University, Reveals Correspondence Which Proved Greatness of Famous General's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—(ANP)—A current appreciation of the generous heart and splendid attitude of Marquis Marie-Joseph de Lafayette, the famous French General who volunteered his services in behalf of the independence of the American Colonies, is revealed in the little volume, LeMoire written by Mercer Cook, head of the Department of French at Atlanta University. Mr. Cook's research has revealed correspondence between Lafayette and his good friend General George Washington, first president of these United States.

Lafayette has been credited with the statement: "I never would have drawn my sword in the cause of America if I could have conceived that thereby I was helping to found a nation of slaves."

From "Lafayette's Memoires" a fragment is quoted from a letter which he wrote to George Washington from Spain after the revolution.

"At present my dear general, let me propose something to you, permit me to propose a plan to you which should prove greatly useful to a portion of the black human race. Let us unite ourselves and buy a little property where we can place the free Negroes and employ them only as tillers of the soil. If you would set the example it would be generally done, and if we reunite ourselves in America, I shall set aside with pleasure, a part of my time to put this idea in form in the Antilles. If it is a bizzare project, I enjoy being foolish in this case better than being judged wise under opposite conditions."

In this connection, General Washington replied: "The plan which you propose, my dear Marquis, by encouraging the emancipation of Negroes in this country, and letting them go out in a state of freedom, it is a suggestion which proves the kindness of your heart. I shall be happy to unite with you in so worthy a cause; but I prefer to go into the details of the affair, the moment that I have the pleasure of seeing you."

History does not reveal what happened to the proposal.

HISTORICAL- 1940

Colored Pioneers of American Independence

(Reprinted from last week)

STORY OF AFRO-AMERICANS WHO HELPED BRING ABOUT THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THEN MADE IT SECURE AND PERMANENT

By LILLIAN LEWIS FEURTADO

(From pamphlet written for National Equal Rights League. For several years after the Boston Massacre March 5 was the national holiday, till replaced by July 4.)

From that moment the colored soldier became a part of the American nation, and played his part in every strike for freedom and equality that this country has known. From what moment? From the moment Crispus Attucks fell dead, shot by a British Red Coat, on King St., now State St., Boston. The story of Crispus Attucks should be a household one, how he became "the principal character in that bloody affair" of March 5, 1770. All the evening there had been clashes between the British soldiers and the patriots, the soldiers having been stationed in Boston to cow and insult the Americans. These annoyances increased as the evening wore on and at nine o'clock sticks were brandished, epithets were exchanged and as the crowd increased at Dock Square and King St. the bells rang out. People rushed from everywhere and soon there was a big crowd at the head of King St. Captain Preston's soldiers were threatening to fire and brandishing their arms, the Americans were daring them to fire and the soldiers thought they heard the order to fire, for suddenly a volley of shot rang out, and Crispus Attucks who led the crowd to this spot, was shot dead. The first blood was split, the blood of a colored man who would not be a slave. This was the first martyr to die for liberty and equality in America, for the Independence of the American Colonies soon to be declared. He was a real patriot and proved his belief in freedom and equality. He proved it when the fires of manhood and equality, (a living proof of the indisputable fact that all men are created equal) shot into flame, and he asked no leave of his master to be free but walked away, or ran away as they say, to take his place as a man among other men and patriots, and came to Boston from Framingham and joined in the affairs and events of the men of Boston.

With Crispus Attucks there fell that day Samuel Gray, Jonas Caldwell Samuel Maverick and Patrick Carr The first two were killed and the last two mortally wounded. They are all buried in one grave, in the Old Granary Burying Ground in Boston. Every year there are anniversary observances of the death of these martyrs at the grave, and a wreath is hung through the National Equal Rights League.

Five years later another dark face comes on the scene of American struggle for liberty. This young man is Peter Salem, another slave in Framingham who would be free, and walked away from his master and fought at the battles of Concord and Lexington, and of Bunker Hill. He was conspicuous with his rifle in the running fight of the former battle.

He was the hero of Bunker Hill, when the hearts of the Americans were sinking with the prospect of rout and defeat before them, after a hard night's work fortifying Breed's Hill. It was a desperate battle between the Red Coats and the Patriots, the latter fighting like Trojans. When their powder was exhausted they fought the enemy hand to hand with clubs. Peter Salem who had been one of the desperate fighters was on the alert when Major Pitcairn mounted the parapet now certain of victory, of which he boasted. Powder had run out, but he had just one round left, and as Major Pitcairn leaped to his position Peter Salem let go his round of ammunition and shot the Britisher, mortally wounding him, checking the British jubilation. In the ranks with him was Salem Poor who fought like a tiger. In fact, he fought so gallantly and so well that a petition to the general court was made for recognition of his bravery and signed by the principal officers. Not these two alone are mentioned conspicuously in that battle, but other colored men, among them Alexander Ames, Cato Howe, Seymour Burr and Titus Coburn. And yet another—the fifer and drummer, Barzilla Lew, who kept up the courage of the soldiers by his playing of Yankee Doodle. In fact Barzilla Lew played in many battles of the Revolution, and today his descendants in Boston and other cities in Massachusetts are honored citizens in the community. In this battle, Samuel Lawrence a prominent white citizen of Groton, Mass., led a company of colored men.

The spirit of '76 was rife in '75 and colored patriots and heroes in both North and South played their part in the leading up to the Declaration of Independence. This is a never to be forgotten fact—the spirit of '76 was not created by the foment of white patriots alone. It was the shedding of blood by all oppressed Americans: it was the agitation of and determination of all Americans to get the rights denied them that led up to the Declaration of Independence, which meant a complete overthrow of the English rule.

Two days before the Battle of Bunker Hill, George Washington had been made Commander in Chief of the American Army. When he took charge of his troops on Boston Common he saw many faces of Colored men upturned in the lines. He had no prejudice against them. They were American soldiers and that was enough.

Gen. Washington wrote to the President of the Continental Congress: "It has been represented to me that the free blacks who have served in this army are very much dissatisfied at being discarded. I have presumed to depart from the resolution respecting them, and have given license for their being enlisted." This was so different from Gen. Gates who had a dislike for Colored people. He gave orders that among those not to be enlisted were "Negroes."

Peter Salem shot Major Pitcairn and made the Battle of Bunker Hill a victory-defeat. Jordan Freeman, six years later performed a similar brave deed. He seized a pike when Major Montgomery was lifted on the walls of a fort by his British soldiers in exultation, and pinned him to the earth dead. In this same battle at Groton, Conn., Samoo Latham fought desperately in company with Col. Ledyard. But the Patriots were eventually overpowered and massacred by the English. A monument has been erected to Col. Ledyard in Groton and among the names of the dead who fought with him are the names of the two Colored heroes, Freeman and Latham. The town of Framingham, Mass., has raised a monument to Peter Salem and the town of Leicester has placed a huge boulder monument where his domicile stood. Besides Peter Salem in the battle of Lexington and Concord and subsequent battles there was a Colored soldier, Henry Hill who lived to be eighty years and died in Chillicothe, Ohio. Seymour Burr of Connecticut, a slave to the brother of Aaron Burr, made several attempts to escape from slavery. His master, seeing this, freed him so that he could join the American army. He fought well and lived until the close of the Revolution, married an Indian woman, lived in Canton, Mass., and died there. He made a good soldier and had a good record.

There was another slave, Richard Venie, of Petersburg, Va., who was offered his freedom if he would fight under his master, a Colonel in the army. He did so and at the close of the War the master went back on his word and refused him freedom. But like a good patriot he took his freedom in his own hands and went to Baltimore where he married and took his wife's name in order not to be discovered and to hide his identity from Col. Taylor and called himself Richard Freeman. When the Virginia Legislature passed the act freeing slaves who fought, he got his papers and his bounty land in Maryland. A grandson, James H. Freeman, of Baltimore, fought in the Civil War. All of this proves Colored men helped achieve Independence.

Not only in the North did we have patriots, but the South as well gave us some splendid heroes. The fearlessness of the Colored soldiers began to attract attention and Henry Laurens, ex-President of Congress, had written to Gen. Washington saying: "Had we arms for 3000 such black men as I could select in Carolina I should have no doubt of success in driving the British out of Georgia and subduing East Florida before the end of July." One hundred and fifty years ago black men were standing their ground in Georgia and Florida and the country was looking to them for solid support. 150 years later they are looking to the country for solid support.

Gen. Lafayette had been appointed by Gen. Washington to take command of the army in Virginia, and Lafayette was beloved by the Colored soldiers. A very interesting fact is the story of James Armstead who acted as a spy and scout for Lafayette. Young Armstead learned of a plot of Gen. Cornwallis, the British General, to surprise and defeat Lafayette and he gave immediate warning and frustrated the plot, and was fortunate to be present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Armstead was also a slave, and at the end of the War was returned to slavery, but, hearing of his bravery the Legislature of Virginia passed a special act that set him free. Some of the masters in the South were willing to give up their slaves if they would fight, some were unwilling, and some promised them freedom and did not keep their word.

Forty years after the Revolutionary War a member of Congress from South Carolina said, speaking of the Colored soldiers, "to their hands we are owing the erection of the greatest part of the fortifications raised for the protection of our country: some of which particularly Fort Moultrie gave at the early period of the inexperience and untried valor of our citizens, immortality to American arms": and in the Northern states, numerous bodies of them were enrolled and fought, side by side with whites, the battles of the Revolution. Thus, though a great many of them were laborers, thousands of them were soldiers.

In the Virginia Legislature in 178[illegible] at the close of the War, appreciation was shown in their services by the passing of "an act directing the emancipation of certain slaves who had served as soldiers in the state and for the emancipation of the slave Aberdeen."

Did you ever hear the story of George Washington and Primus Hall, a Colored body servant, lying down together in the straw and covered with the same blanket? It is a true story and happened in Massachusetts. George Washington was not afraid to lie down and sleep with a Colored man. Today there is much fear entertained lest the twain of different hue live under the same roof in separate apartments, or on the same street in separate houses.

The people of Red Bank, N. J., love to tell the story of how those daring Rhode Island Regiments of Colored soldiers wallopped the terrible Hessians, a band of German soldiers the British brought over to intimidate the Americans and played a heroic part in the War. There was a disastrous battle fought at New York, and you know the story of Colored men still lying under Broadway in New York—bones of the heroes who fought in battles on Long Island and in New York. These two Rhode Island Colored regiments displayed ferocious bravery and enthusiastic defiance in their engagements with the Hessians, which is worthy of the highest praise and most grateful remembrance. They numbered 1,500

men.

There was altogether about 5,000 Colored soldiers in the Revolutionary War, both free Colored people and slaves and they usually served in regiments with white soldiers and were scattered all through the army. Sometimes the slave took the field instead of the master and showed that their valor was equal to that of their master.

Not only did Colored Americans thus help establish the Declaration of Independence but in the War of 1812 with England they helped win the victory for America which made the Declaration secure and permanent. It is well established that many Colored soldiers and especially sailors fought in the second war with England—In McKenzie's Life of Commodore Perry, Col. Crogham, says about 1 in 10 of crews were black. Comm. Chauncey wrote to Perry: "I have nearly 50 blacks on this ship. They are among my best men." Rossiter Johnson in History of War of 1812 says that many of Perry's men were Colored, especially at battle of Lake Erie, and Lake Champlain, decisive naval battles of the war. Many famous war pictures show them.

Cong. Martindale of New York, in 1828 said: "Slaves, or Negroes who had been, were enlisted as soldiers in the Revolution and I myself saw a battalion of them attached to the Northern army in the war of 1812-1815 on the march from Plattsburgh to Sackett's Harbor, an important land battle." But all the world knows that 500 Colored fought and helped in the Battle of New Orleans for Gen. Jackson officially appealed to them and then again officially praised their valor.

This little pamphlet is designed to shed light upon facts that are often obscured or hidden in historical sketches lest too much emphasis be laid upon the importance of the Colored soldier in the wars for Independence.

Jefferson Davis' Books, Loot of War, Returned

Richmond, Va., July 25 (AP).—Two books once owned by Jefferson Davis have come back to Virginia, after being taken from the office of the Confederate president during the occupation of Richmond by Union troops three quarters of a century ago.

A letter accompanying the books said, "we come today to pay a debt of honor long since due."

The letter, written by John Adams Lowe, director of libraries at Rochester, N. Y., added that "we hope to make restitution by returning to the Virginia State Library two volumes stolen from the office of Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, during the occupation of Richmond by Union troops in 1865."

A faded inscription on the flyleaf says the books were taken by Richard Barker, a union soldier.

Wilmer L. Hall, State librarian, wrote Mr. Lowe immediately to thank him for the return of "[illegible] umes.

THE MARTYRDOM OF CRISPUS ATTUCKS

The Guardian
2-10-40
Boston, Mass.

FIRST MARTYR TO INDEPENDANCE OF U. S. A.

(By Lillian Lewis Feurtado)

In 1750 when the town of Framingham, 20 miles from Boston, was dotted with small plantations, when American settlers held slaves in Massachusetts, a commotion was raised one day late in September upon the discovery that one of the slaves of Deacon Brown had asserted his manhood and his liberty loving rights and had deserted his master. They styled this right to freedom a crime, and advertised the slave as having "ran away". Now nobody who has a good mental portrait of Crispus Attucks will accuse him of "running away" from anything or anybody. He was, in the first place an intelligent young man, about 27 years of age who had good business ability and who drove many good trades in cattle for his master, who left much of this to the judgment of Crispus. In the second place, he believed in liberty and made up his mind to take his without his master's leave. Clad in a light beaver skin coat, brown fustian jacket, new buck skin breeches, blue yarn stockings and checked woolen shirt, a tall, heavy set fellow with knock-knees turned his back upon the Deacon's plantation and its cattle, and the old cellar in which he and his relations lived, and followed where his fancy led. He was a mulatto in complexion, he stood six feet, two inches in height; his hair was short and curly and he was of huge bodily proportions and brave and recklessness. This was Crispus Attucks, a descendant of John Attucks, an Indian who was conspicuous in the events of 1676, whose family naturally intermarried with Colored people who were slaves, thus making the offspring also slaves.

In the History of Framingham by J. H. Temple, he writes in full detail about the Boston Massacre that happened twenty miles from that town, but he gives as his reason for doing so that "the principal character in the bloody affair was a Framingham man." Crispus Attucks was born in Framingham and Framingham in its authentic history proudly claims him as a Framingham man.

For twenty years Crispus Attucks wandered where he pleased. He was a lover of the sea, and no doubt he sailed about with masters of vessels, until he happened to reach Boston, for, on the day of the Boston Massacre, his companions were sailors.

Boston was the town selected by the English in which to make themselves obnoxious to the Colonists. The New England spirit of liberty was too fast asserting itself, petitions to the Governor, petitions to the Legislature, Conventions, Speeches, Mass Meetings, Committees to present petitions, and the same lot of persistent efforts that we the Colored people of America, are carrying on at the present time, were carried on by the oppressed colonists at that period, in their fight for justice and civil rights.

General Gage, commander-in-chief of the British forces in New England, was a man who did not conceal his dislike for Colored people. He encouraged his soldiers in the disrespectful attitude they assumed toward the Bostonians, when they marched into the city on a Sunday encamped on Boston Common, took possession of the State House, of Faneuil Hall, set up barracks at Brattle Street and Water Street, planted their cannon and challenged the residents wherever and whenever they pleased. On the Friday before the Massacre the soldiers had beaten several citizens and indignation was growing and an outbreak seemed imminent. Their speeches, their protestations, petitions—everything—had been ignored, just as most of ours are ignored in a similar fight for fair play and cessation of injustice, and the last resort became the first bold stroke.

On Monday, March 5, 1770, in the evening, about 9 o'clock, when the streets were covered with snow, and the sky was clear, and the pale cold moon shone over all, the soldiers were attacking and insulting passers-by, striking them with sticks or sheathed cutlasses and in every conceivable way annoying and threatening them. Several clashes took place, and in Brattle Street, at the corner of the alley, there was a big fracas. It drew a big crowd, excitement ran high, bells were rung, people ran from all quarters, and armed with billets of wood, with snow balls and cakes of ice threw them at the soldiers and dared them to fire, although they aimed their guns.

Just eight minutes before the big tragedy that was to set the seal upon America's Independence, Crispus Attucks, then 47 years of age, whose big-frame and determined face were enough to terrify anybody, as John Adams afterwards said, was in Cornhill at the head of 20 or 30 sailors, with a large cord-wood stick in his hand. The crowd moved to Dock Square and when the bells at the head of King Street rang he was there shouting: "The way to get rid of these soldiers is to attack the main guard; stri[illegible] the root; this is the nest." The[illegible] diers were brandishing their arms [illegible] insolence. Captain Preston who was officer of the day, came on the scene. Bells were yet ringing, the din was becoming tumultuous and amid the roar of voices, the clang of bells, the clash of sticks against the threatened arms, some one either gave the order o "fire" or soldiers thought they neard the order to "fire" and at the first shot Crispus Attucks fell, dead.

Samuel Gray and James Caldwell were also killed. Samuel Maverick and Patrick Carr were mortally wounded. Blood was mixed with snow, blood of the colored man and blood of white men, was shed for the redemption of America from the British oppression. Attucks and Caldwell having no home in Boston were removed to Faneuil Hall, the cradle of American Liberty, which cradled the dead body of our Crispus Attucks.

Hundreds of visitors came to Faneuil Hall and to the homes of Maverick and Gray to express their sympathy.

The funeral was held on Wednesday, March 7th. There were muffled drums and tolling bells not only in Boston but in the surrounding towns. Shops were closed and it was a day of great mourning. Four hearses and a long line of coaches belonging to the most distinguished families and filled with distinguished people proceeded to the Granary Burying Ground, on Tremont Street, where the bodies are buried in one grave, side by side. It is said that a greater number of persons assembled on this occasion than were ever gathered on the continent for a similar purpose.

In the meantime a Justice Court was immediately held. Captain Preston was put in prison and the eight soldiers who had fired. A town meeting was held by the citizens in Faneuil Hall. A committee of 15 was appointed to wait on Gov. Hutchinson and Col. Dalrymple to express the sentiments of the people and a fervent prayer for removal of troops. Does it not remind us of our fervent prayers for removal of segregation holes in our midst?

The 29th Regiment had taken no part in the Massacre. The Governor removed the 29th Regiment. Will history repeat itself? Will the answer to our fervent prayer be similar? The giving to us of what we ask not, while withholding what we ask?

The anniversary of the Boston Massacre was observed on the 5th of March each year thereafter until July 4 was substituted as Independence Day. There was great solemnity on that day and eloquent orators spoke on the blessings of liberty and the horrors of slavery.

Four years after, when John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was orator at the anniversary he exclaimed: "Do not the injured shades of Maverick, Gray, Caldwell, Attucks and Carr attend you in your solitary walks; arrest you in the midst of your debaucheries and fill even your dreams with terror?"

Five years after the bloody affair Judge Dawes said: "The provocation of that night must be numbered among the master springs which gave the first motion to a vast machinery—a noble comprehensive system of national independence."

On the sixth anniversary Gen. George Washington, making the rounds of his intrenchments in Boston said, while addressing his men: "Remember it is the 5th of March and avenge the death of your brethren."

Crispus Attucks plays no small part in the tragedy that preceded the birth of American Independence. His name in its connection with American history is immortal. We should immortalize it by celebrating the anniversary of his martydrom, March 5, of every succeeding year.

On Boston Common stands a monument erected to the memory of the heroes of the Boston Massacre. It is called "The Crispus Attucks Monument." The agitation for the erection of this was started by William C. Nell. The face representing Crispus Attucks is carved in the likeness of the late Lewis Hayden, it is said. He was another Colored abolitionist and a former slave. The figure of the woman at the summit is said to be that of a Boston Colored girl, Mary Smith, who was considered very beautiful. At the unveiling of the monument the silken cord was pulled by Lillian Chappelle the little daughter of the late Julius C. Chappelle, who at that time was from 5 to 6 years old. She is now grown up and the widow of a young Philadelphian named Benjamin.

On the bronze base relief of the monument are these quotations:

"From that moment we may date the severance of the British Empire."

—**Daniel Webster.**

"On that night the foundation of American Independence was laid."

—**John Adams.**

Each year the Boston Equal Rights League places a wreath on the grave of Crispus Attucks and those buried with him, and also hangs a wreath on the Crispus Attucks monument, with public exercises. On the memorial stone placed over the grave are these lines:

'Long as in Freedom's cause the wise contend,
Dear to your country shall your fame extend;
While to the world the lettered stone shall tell
Where Caldwell, Attucks, Gray and Maverick fell."

HISTORICAL DATA- 1940

Your History

Dates back beyond the cotton fields of the South; back thousands of years before Christ!

By J. A. Rogers

Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

Courier DEC 21 1940 Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Wheat

AMERICA'S MOST IMPORTANT CROP---WAS INTRODUCED INTO THE NEW WORLD BY A **NEGRO**, JUAN GARRIDO. HE WAS ONE OF THE COMPANIONS OF *HERNANDO CORTEZ* IN THE LATTER'S CONQUEST OF MEXICO IN 1521• GARRIDO HAD BROUGHT THE WHEAT WITH HIM FROM SPAIN•• PLANTING IT, HE REAPED THE FIRST CROP OF IT EVER GROWN IN THE NEW WORLD•••

-MILAI-

DEC 21 1940

REV. GLADSTONE O. WILSON

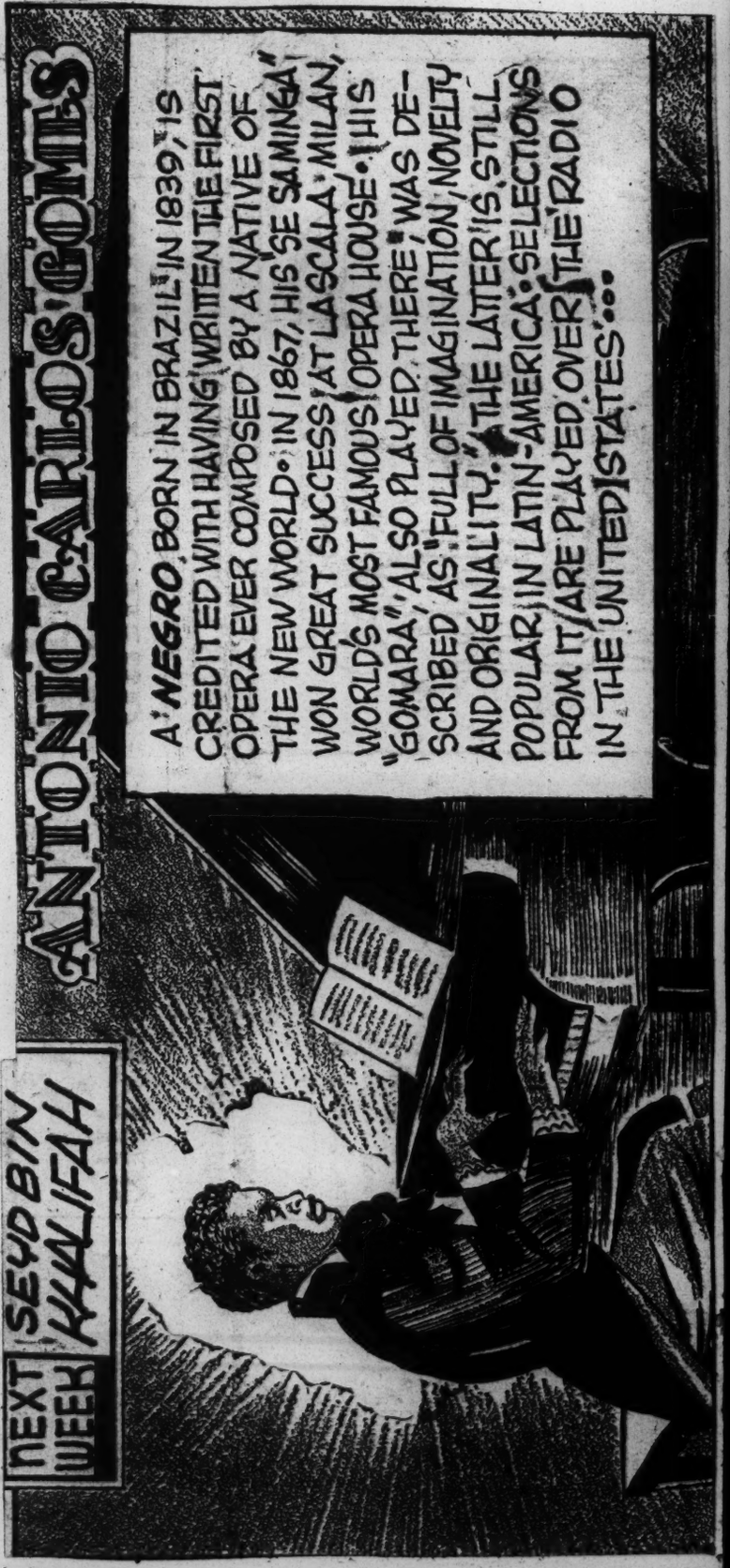
Pittsburgh, Pa.



ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT MEMBERS OF THE CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD•• BORN IN JAMAICA, B.W.I. IN 1906, HE STUDIED IN ROME, ITALY, WHERE HE TOOK HIGH MEDALS IN GREEK, LATIN, AND NATURAL HISTORY••IN 1927, ON THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE URBAN LEAGUE, HE DELIVERED THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS IN ITALIAN AND WAS COMPLIMENTED BY THE POPE• IN JUNE 1928, HE WON HIS P.H.D., *SUMMA CUM LAUDE*, AND RECEIVED A GOLD MEDAL FROM THE POPE• IN 1929, AT THE *PAPAL JUBILEE*, HE WAS CHOSEN TO GIVE THE CONCLUDING ADDRESS, THE POPE BEING PRESENT, AND HE THRILLED A VAST AUDIENCE IN ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL••

ANTONIO CARLOS GOMES

A **NEGRO**, BORN IN BRAZIL IN 1839, IS CREDITED WITH HAVING WRITTEN THE FIRST OPERA EVER COMPOSED BY A NATIVE OF THE NEW WORLD• IN 1867, HIS "SE SAMINGA" WON GREAT SUCCESS AT LA SCALA, MILAN, WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS OPERA HOUSE• HIS "GOMARA", ALSO PLAYED THERE, WAS DESCRIBED AS "FULL OF IMAGINATION, NOVELTY AND ORIGINALITY." "THE LATTER IS STILL POPULAR IN LATIN-AMERICA; SELECTIONS FROM IT ARE PLAYED OVER THE RADIO IN THE UNITED STATES"••



NEXT WEEK SEYD BIN KHALIFAH

HISTORICAL DATA- 1940

Your History

Dates back beyond the cotton fields of the South; back thousands of years before Christ!

Courier DEC 21 1940 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By J. A. Rogers

Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

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Wheat

AMERICA'S MOST IMPORTANT CROP---WAS INTRODUCED INTO THE NEW WORLD BY A **NEGRO**, JUAN CARRIDO. HE WAS ONE OF THE COMPANIONS OF *HERNANDO CORTEZ* IN THE LATTER'S CONQUEST OF MEXICO IN 1521. CARRIDO HAD BROUGHT THE WHEAT WITH HIM FROM SPAIN.. PLANTING IT, HE REAPED THE FIRST CROP OF IT EVER GROWN IN THE NEW WORLD...

-MILAI-

DEC 21 1940

REV. GLADSTONE O. WILSON

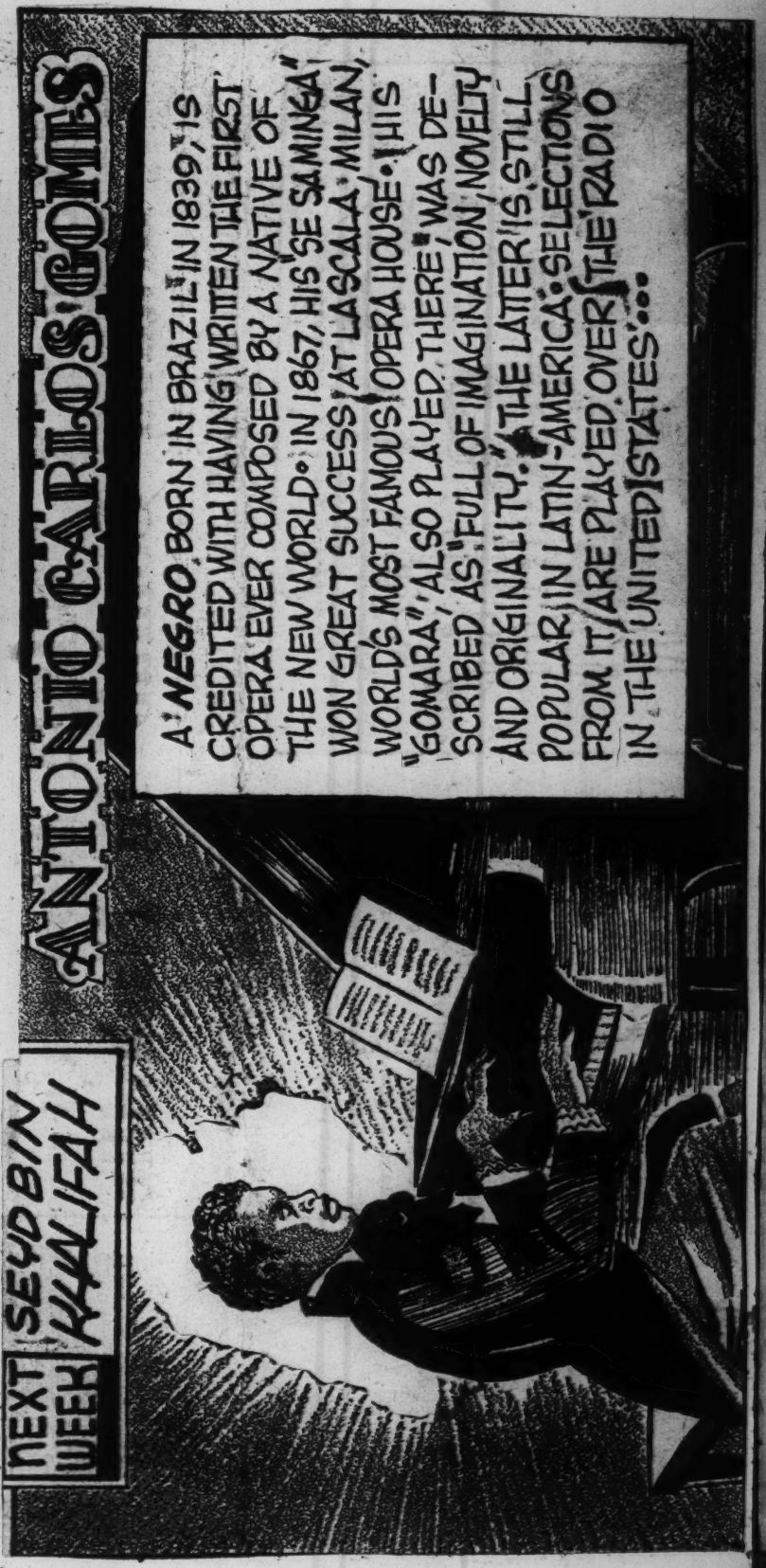
Pittsburgh, Pa.



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NEXT WEEK SEYD BIN KHALIFAH

WHAT DOES THE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO MEAN TO YOU?

DEC 1940

By William F. Savoy, Manager
The Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company Columbus, Ohio

This phase of history gives meaning to three important objectives in life: (1) it creates a more favorable public and popular opinion, (2) it increases economic, cultural and scholastic opportunities; and (3) it inculcates a pride, loyalty and ambition in our younger generation.

The history of the Negro first of all places him in the light of a human being . . . as one who has come from indentured servants and slaves, through the stream of civilization with its attendant vicissitudes, to a place of honor, respect, achievement and citizenship where his deeds are studied objectively. His record proves that he is this human being, because he is thinking, attempting and doing what other people so considered are doing in the course of a lifetime. This humanity ever changes the attitudes of others toward him; and more important, his own attitudes towards himself. The Negro does not have to accept the propaganda that he does not measure up to any other race, for recourse to his history shows that this people achieves in whatever field of endeavor they choose to seriously fit themselves.

Supreme

Now without this history, one's perspective of a future from a worthwhile point of view would be considerably dimmed; for, all about this Negro is the constant reminder, in song and story, in comic strips and the advertisements, that he does not belong in the same mental and physical horizon as his other brother. In bringing the facts to the public in terms of history, the cause of the Negro in awakening the world on a controversial subject is to that extent enhanced; and thus helps to solve one of the major problems in our social fabric, as well as to interpret the Negro more factually to his neighbor.

Liberty Guardian

In a country where many races have contributed to make it the peace-loving nation that it is, unbiased and careful research show that the Negro has contributed bountifully in blood and in labor, and his history when scientifically presented goes far in giving him the proper hearing at the bar of public opinion. And this brings to mind what is one of the most important elements in writing the history of a people.

Chicago Ill

One of the social functions of the Negro in history is to change the attitude towards him by elements of the majority. Peoples actions are not only determined by their attitude towards life, but also by the attitudes of others toward them. An individual or a people should earnestly desire to live in as favorable an attitude as possible. The history of the Negro then, counteracts the propaganda and misrepresentations about him. I have seen to my complete satisfaction, in my own community, how this attitude towards the race has changed. This intelligence has found expression through pronouncements over the radio, the press and in varied private groups. More specifically, interviews in the editorial rooms of our large daily newspapers and radio broadcasting stations have evoked most favorable and encouraging comment. Hundreds of those present, including owners and managers of these leading dailies and broadcasting stations had no idea of the Negro's contribution to arts, science, business, inventions and education until so apprised through the broadcasts unde the direction of the association Later the Board of Education sanction and followed through exercises in various forms during Negro History Week, and definite results were obtained, all of which resulted in a challenge to the Negro to continue in this effort. Thus the history of the Negro has been directly and indirectly enormously effective in modifying and influencing popular and public opinion. Many an attitude has been changed for the better, after reading the facts to the extent that an acquisitive one is now placed upon the Negro as a scholar, artist, soldier or as a man, rather than as a set belief that he is a piece of humanity floating through space.

Any attempt to disseminate interesting information and to win adherents to special viewpoints is as old as human society. However, it is relevant to temper and counteract propaganda with another technique. Since there will always be competition for control of behavior and opinion. Herein lies a real opportunity for creating and sustaining relationships of different groups and interpreting one to the other. Here too, in the study of history impartially, social service will have one of its greatest outlets for good in any community.

The history of the Negro means a newer interpretation life, as it tempers miseducation with education. (By mis-education is understood that inclusive study of other races and achievements, to the purposeful exclusive consideration and bias use of the accomplishments of another race.) And when this unbalanced view is permitted to function, reactions like inferiority complex and other harmful forms of psychosis ensue, to the end that the neglected race loses the lustre of ambition. This people then is simply tolerated. It is not considered in the progressive scheme of existence, because its worthwhile tradition has been lost, and its performance through life is either ridiculed, plagiarized or altogether omitted. Pride dwells in the hearts of a race when it is seen in retrospect that it has been a potent factor in the making of a nation. Ambition and high ideals remain in prospect, and talent is given needed impetus to express itself.

These psychological and material distortions of fact result in a lower economic order. A people that has been taught it has done little through its thinking will try for not much more; the result being that it will not equip itself for something useful to society. Others will do its thinking for the race and thus control its destiny. This people will remain a toll in the hands of others. On the other hand an individual or a people carries on advantageously to prosecute something worthwhile, when from its history it gains incentives and encouragement from the fact that its ancestors created their own opportunities, and the elements for success were their proven qualities.

Supreme Liberty

The historical progress of most of our insurance companies is a case in point. From their recorded experiences, they are guided past the pitfalls of the present, and these persistencies make for scientific guide posts of the future. And still referring to many of our own insurance companies, without the hardships, foresight and confidence of their founders (gentlemen like T. K. Gibson, Harry H. Pace, H. Perry, Frank Gillespie, C. C. Spaulding and others throughout their alphabetical order) which resulted in great part in the opportunity for the loyal careers of the workers of today—without the groundwork and imposing records of achievements which these and other pioneers made possible, and these facts publicized to all who may read, these present institutions would not be the economic factors nor the social benefactors that they represent today. Thus, the history of the Negro is the broad field of history means Opportunity . . . opportunity to work at one's chosen calling whether in the art galleries of the world or in the business or profession of researching and dissemenating this information.

DEC 1940

Now there are other facts to be taken into consideration if merely from an academic point of view. The history of the Negro is to a layman what the essentials records are to the business organization. The latter embodies inventories, data, and an authorized register of achievements, whereby a firm may chart an intelligent course for a given time. Frequent reference to these records act as a guide in the light of future experiments, and a check on the different departments of the organization with relation to their particular activity. History, viewed in this light, permits one to evaluate the Negro's contribution to the world and the preservation and use of such a record is just as important to the student, teacher, and layman as are books of accounts of corporate enterprises to executive committees. Without an intelligent knowledge of what has gone on before, the present cannot be appraised, nor can the future be intelligently predicted.

Chicago Ill

Viewed in another sense, the history of the Negro is to the layman what biographies are to the thoughtful reader. Their records the trials and hardships overcome in circumstances similar to our own. They serve as an inspiration in times of greatest need. This inspirational value helps to keep alive the fervent desire to prosecute worthwhile ambitions, to set a goal for one's career, and brings pride and encouragement to those who seek the facts. And from still another angle, Negro history is to a community or society what a prominent monument or public square is to those within its environs who know something of its tradition and significance. It keeps sacred and alive the worthwhile contributions of a life or a cause, that the tradition may be carried on and the memory revered. This depository of scientific information becomes a shrine in which the Negro is remembered as a people whose gifts to civilization mark him not as an exceptional, but also not as an inferior people. . . .

HISTORICAL DATA- 1940

KNOW YOUR HISTORY

Blanche K. Bruce

DEC 27 1940

BLANCHE KELSO BRUCE, one of the most astute political leaders the Negro has ever had, became the first man of the race to serve a full term in the Senate of the United States.

He was born a slave in Farmville, Va., March 1, 1841. Even in his youth his ability to earn the good will of people was to be seen from the fact that he was given instruction by his master's son. While still a very young man, in the unsettled years of the Civil War, he went to Missouri. There he made rapid progress, reading books and newspapers, working in a printing office, then serving as a teacher in Hannibal.

In 1836 he went to Oberlin, where he was given special training, but the next year he was on a boat plying between St. Louis and Council Bluffs. In 1868 he went to Mississippis, to Floreyville in Bolivar county, where he became a painter. At the age of 27 he entered upon his large career.

Bolivar county is one of the richest in the state, but in 1868 even more than today it was also one of those most in danger from floods, as it fronts on the Mississippi at the point where the Arkansas flows into the larger river. Bruce immediately became interested in the problems of the section, not the least of these being those affecting the levees. His broad shoulder, erect bearing and shrewdness in judgment forced respect, while his upright dealing raised him in the esteem of those with whom he came in contact.

Soon after he reached Mississippi, Bruce received from the military governor, General Adelbert Ames, an appointment as conductor of elections for Tallahatchie county. In 1870 he became sergeant-at-arms in the state senate, and in this position broadened his acquaintance with men in the state.

Within the next years he was successively assessor, sheriff, and tax collector of Bolivar county, and also served as county superintendent of schools and on the Board of Levee Commissioners. For the office of tax collector the law required that he be heavily bonded. Such was the regard in which he was held that, although he was a Republican, some prominent Democrats went on his bond. Thus the years passed until 1875.

THE story goes that after attending the National Republican National convention in 1872, Bruce visited Washington before returning home, in the company of James Hill, at the moment the most powerful Negro leader in Mississippi. The two strolled into the Senate chamber and found seats used by the members from their state. Pointing to one of these, Hill asked suddenly, "How would you like to occupy that seat?" "What do you mean?" said Bruce. "Occupy it as a Senator from the state of Mississippi," was the reply. "It is out of the question." "I can and will put you there," said Hill. "No one can defeat you."

Within the next three years there was a quiet but diligent campaign, the Floreyville Star, a weekly paper, making sentiment for the election of a Negro senator and suggesting Blanche K. Bruce, though no one could be sure that that gentleman would be willing to serve. When the legislature met, the white and black Republicans held separate, then joint caucuses; the Negroes were firm in their stand for Bruce and in due time he was elected.

When on March 4, 1875, the new senator was to take seat, the member from his state who was already serving was James L. Alcorn, a man who had had an uncertain political career, being first a Whig, later a brigadier general in the Confedereate army, then the governor of Mississippi under the plan of reconstruction. It was customary, when a new senator was to be sworn in, for the member from his state who was older in service to accompany him to the desk.

When the name of Bruce was called, Alcorn, though ostensibly a Republican, was very busy with a newspaper, and the new member started to the desk alone. Just then, however, one of the most prominent men in the Senate, Roscoe Conkling of New York, stepped forward and said, "Excuse me, Mr. Bruce, I did not until this moment see that you were without an escort. Permit me; my name is Conkling." Later in the day this same helper asked the new senator if anyone was looking out for his interest, and saw to it that he was placed on several committees.

Bruce was soon very busy with the regular work of the senate. He was a member of the Committees on Manufactures, Education and Labor, Pensions and the Improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. On the last committee there was no one to surpass him in expert knowledge, and in general he impressed his colleagues by his industry and sagacity. Occasionally he even presided over the Senate.

On April 7, 1879, desiring to protect the rights of his depositors of the defunct Freedmen's Savings and Trust company, he introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to consider all matters pertaining to that institution. The motion passed by unanimous consent, he himself was appointed chairman, and associated with him were such well known men as Senators Cameron, Gordon, Withers and Garland.

He was unable to bring it about, as he had hoped, that depositors would be reimbursed, but he and his co-workers did at least put an end to the salaries of so-called commissioners that were rapidly depleting the cash on hand after the wreck.

IN general the course of Bruce in the Senate was one enlightened liberalism. He was opposed to the exclusion of the Chinese. was also opposed to the harsh attitude of the Government towards the Indians, and even worked for the removal of the disabilities of southern white men.

His colleagues watched with unusual interest to see what attitude he would take on the bill excluding the Chinese. As to this he said: "Mr. President, I wish to submit a single remark. Representing as I do a people who but a few years ago were considered essentially disqualified from enjoying the privileges and immunities of American citizenship, and who have been so successfully introduced into the body of politics, and having a large confidence in the strength and assimilative power of our institutions, I shall vote against this bill."

Naturally much of Bruce's time had to be given to the disputed elections and the political disorders in the South. His very first speeches were prompted by this general subject; and when there was question as to the admission of Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, in a strong speech he showed his intimate acquaintance with the conditions that prevailed.

When on March 31, 1876, a resolution was introduced for the investigation of a recent election in Mississippi, he took occasion to give an exposition of the whole situation. "The conduct of the late election in Mississippi," he said, "affected not merely the fortunes of the partisans as the same were necessarily involved in the defeat or success of the respective parties to the contest, but put question and jeopardy the sacred rights of the citizens, and the investigation contemplated in the pending resolution has for its object not the determination of the question whether the offices shall be held and the public affairs of the state be administered by Democrats or Republicans. but the higher and more important end, the protection in all their purity and significance of the political rights of the people and the free institutions of the country."

To the charge that had been made that in some instances in recent disorders the Negro was cowardly, he replied with a defense of courage of the black man as shown on many a battlefield, and with an emphasis on the kindly feeling of the Negro people toward their fellow-citizens, and their abhorrence of a war of races. He then said: "The sober American judgment must obtain in the South as elsewhere in the Republic, that the only distinctions upon which parties can be safely organized and in harmony with our institutions are differences of opinions relative to principles and policies of government and that of differences of religion, nationality, or race can neither with safety nor propriety be permitted for a moment to enter the party contests of the day. The unanimity with which the colored voters act with a party is not referable to my race prejudice on their part.

On the contrary, they invite the political cooperation of their white brethren, and vote as a unit because prescribed as such. They depreciate the establishment of the color line by the opposition not only because the act is unwise, but because it isolates them from the white men of the South and forces them, in sheer self-protection and against their inclination, to act seemingly upon the basis of a race prejudice that they neither respect nor entertain.

DEC 27 1940

ON May 19, 1881, just a few weeks after the close of his term as senator, Bruce was appointed by President Garfield as Register of the Treasury, in which office he served four years, being the first man of Negro descent to hold the position. Already, on June 24, 1878, in the middle of his term in the Senate, he had married Josephine B. Wilson of Cleveland, Ohio. The wedding was a brilliant success and quite a social event, followed by a tour of the chief cities of Europe. The son born of the marriage was named after his father's first friend in the Senate. Roscoe Conkling.

Under President Cleveland, in both the first and second term, Bruce was out of office. His personal property, however, engaged his thought. In addition he was in charge of the Negro exhibit at the World's Cotton Exposition in New Orleans in 1884, he appeared on the lecture platform, and was a trustee of Howard university. Under President Harrison he served for two years as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia.

On December 2, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley as Register of the Treasury for a second term, but he died at his home in Washington not long thereafter, on March 17, 1898. Throughout his career he had placed himself upon the broad plane of statesmanship; at the same time he kept ever in mind the people he represented.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

DEC 13 1940

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grimstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

Please send me comparative percentages of northern Negroes living in cities and southern Negroes living in cities.

Ans.—According to a recent report 88 per cent of the Negro population in the North and 32 per cent of the Negro population of the South live in cities.

How long have Negroes been members of the U. S. Olympic Teams?

Ans.—Since 1906 when John B. Taylor was a member of the United States Olympic Team which played at Athens, Greece.

Of what two institutions is Dillard University a consolidation?

Ans.—New Orleans University and Straight College.

Did many Negroes actually take a part in the Civil War?

Ans.—Yes, there were 178,975 Negro soldiers in the Civil War. These made up 166 regiments, of which 145 were infantry, seven were cavalry, twelve were heavy artillery, and one light artillery.

Who was Peter Bigstaff?

Ans.—Peter Bigstaff was one of the great Negro heroes at the memorable Carrizal Incident of 1916. Although outnumbered ten to one by the Mexicans, these United States soldiers made one of the most heroic stands in the history of modern warfare.

American Historical Association To Make Study of Negro History

DEC 30 1940

Recorded

Atlanta Ga

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—At the 55th annual meeting of the American Historical association, one of the oldest and most carefully organized scientific societies, a session will be devoted to the "History of the Negro in the United States". This marks the first time in more than half a century that the body has considered any aspect of Negro history.

Of the three main papers to be read, two will be delivered by Negroes: Charles H. Wesley of Howard University will speak on "The Negro in the Organization of Abolition, 1831-37", and "Some Interpretations of the Negro Colonization Movement" is the topic selected by Rayford Logan, of Howard. The third paper "The Race Issue in the Overthrow of Reconstruction in Mississippi" is to be delivered by a southern white, Vernon L. Wharton, of Millsaps college.

W. E. B. DuBois of the Atlanta University graduate school will serve as chairman of the session. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State College, along with two southern whites, Alex M. Arnett of the Women's college of the University of North Carolina and A. Ray Newsome, University of North Carolina, will lead the discussions following the delivery of each paper.

HISTORICAL DATA - 1940

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NOV 29 1940

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What American Negro was the first to gain distinction as a painter?

Ans.—Edward M. Bannister of Providence, Rhode Island.

Who wrote the "Three Musketeers?"

Ans.—Alexander Dumas, a Negro who was one of the foremost figures in French literature.

Please send me the name of the Negro who first settled what is now Chicago.

Ans.—Jean Baptiste DeSaible.

How many Negroes registered in the United States Army during the World War?

Ans.—A very reliable source gives the number 2,300,427.

What Negro was appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, 1917?

Ans.—Emmett J. Scott.

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DEC 6 1940

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What book received the 1939 John Anisfield Prize of $1,000?

Ans.—Dr. E. Franklin Frazier's "The Negro Family in the United States."

When was the Smith-Hughes Vocational Educational Act passed by Congress?

Ans.—February 23, 1917.

What two novels were written by Walter F. White of the N. A. A. C. P?

Ans.—"The Fire in the Flint," and "Flight."

Was Booker T. Washington a member of Phi Beta Kappa?

Ans.—Yes, Dr. Washington became an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard University, 1904.

In what publication of Dr. James Weldon Johnson is the poem, "To America?" Please send me the name of publisher and date of copyright.

Ans.—"To America" is in Dr. Johnson's **Fifty Years and Other Poems, Boston;** The Cornhill Company, 1917.

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Slave Bill of Sale Dates Back to 1835

DEC 8 1940

A bill of sale for a slave dated June ?, 1835, is in the possession of Miss Caroline McElroy, of Fitzgerald, great-great-granddaughter of John Dorminy, the purchaser.

The sale, made by Micajah Polk, in Irwin county, named the slave as Mahala. The price was $450. Miss McElroy says she has seven other such old documents.

Washington, D. C. Post
December 1, 1940

Negro Scientist's Life Dramatized

Achievements Of Banneker Told on Radio

The life of Benjamin Banneker, Negro scholar and scientist, was dramatized yesterday by students of the Armstrong High School in another of the "Heroes of Democracy" broadcasts presented each Saturday under the auspices of The Post and Station WJSV.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the Graduate School of Howard University, summed up the life of Banneker when he declared in a brief address:

"The symbols of democratic sentiment are best observed in the great men and women who have placed on the altars of their country the fires in which patriotism may light its flame."

The drama revealed that Banneker was born of free parents in Maryland in 1731. With only a few years of schooling, he yet was recognized as an accomplished astronomer, working out one of the earliest almanacs. He invented a clock, one of the first made in America, and was a surveyor of the planning of Washington.

Following the drama, Armstrong High School students questioned Dr. Wesley further on the life of the scholar-scientist.

He explained that "Benjamin Banneker published in the almanac for 1793 a plan for a peace office for the United States. He believed that there should be a Secretary of Peace in the Cabinet as well as a Secretary of War and that there should also be organization and education for peace.

"It is evident then that here was a man who had to work under handicaps, but who achieved results both for himself and for others of which a high school or college graduate might well have been proud," asserted Dr. Wesley.

Heard on the program was the Male Glee Club of Howard University under the direction of Prof. Roy Tibbs.

Armstrong students taking part in the play included Roscoe Speller, John Hall as Benjamin Banneker; George Ferguson, Helen Glover, Arthur Yancey, Frederick Thomas and Samuel Lewis.

Letter To The Guardian

DEC 14 1940

SAYS THAT "FIRST AFRICANS HERE WERE COLONISTS" IS NOT NEW-FOUND FACT

To the Editor of The Guardian:

In a recent issue of THE GUARDIAN you editorially commented on the fact that the WPA research project of Virginia recently DISCOVERED that the first 20 colored men to land in Virginia in the year 1619 did not come to America as slaves, as erroneously taught in the public schools, but instead came to this country as Colonists. Maybe you did not so intend, but your comment reads as though this was indeed news to THE GUARDIAN.

As a former columnist of the GUARDIAN, ten years ago, I wrote an article on one of my researches showing that on no occasion could it be proved that the first colored men who came to America came as slaves but did come as colonists. I wrote this when the late William Monroe Trotter was editor of THE GUARDIAN.

Three years ago I again wrote an article for TH EGUARDIAN in which, was a result of more research, I found that a man named Ceasar, one of the original 20 colored men who landed in Virginia in 1619 because not only a large land owner but also was the owner of many slaves. In this same article I brought out the fact that it was legal in Virginia for a colored man to own white slaves until about the year 1659, at which time it became illegal for a colored man to own white slaves, (proving colored were white slave owners).

Slavery in Virginia of Black people was not legal until 659, forty years after the landing of the first colored men. In that article I pointed out the fact that The Mayflower on its second voyage to Plymouth, Mass., brought colored men who came to New England as colonists, that was the year 1623. And we find that slavery of black men was not legal in Massachusetts until 1633.

Two years ago I gave four lectures to The Forum held at the Harriet Tubman House in which I brought out the fact that when Columbus discovered America four African-American tribes were found living among the Indian tribes: the charr was of Brasil, the Black Carribees of Saint Vincent Island in the Gulf of Mexico, the Jarmassi of Florida and The Black Californians of Southern California. The Californians were first seen by Balboa in 1513.

Many present day colored families in New England are the direct descendents of The Carribees mistaking their mixture as Indian bood when it is instead ancient American African blood. Many colored Florida families are not of Indian blood but of Jarnassi or ancient American-African descent.

I think the GUARDIAN is too modest. The fact is that the "Black Yankee" is making modesty a vice instead

Rare History Of Afri a Found In Hampton Library; Reveal Unusual Negro Collection

DEC 28 1940

HAMPTON INST., Va.—Published in 1632, one of the oldest known histories of Africa has been found in the Negro collection of the Collis P. Huntington Library of Hampton Institute, it was announced this week by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, new president of the famed institution of learning for Negroes.

Consisting of two volumes of more than 800 pages, this description of Africa during the earliest slave days was written in the Italian language by Leonis Africani. The two-volume set, in a perfect state of preservation, is now on exhibition in the George Foster Peabody room of the campus library. The only other set of this African history, known to be in existence, is preserved in the rare documents rooms of the Library of Congress.

This valuable set of books is but one of the 5076 items listed in "A Classified Catalogue of the Negro Collection in the Collis P. Huntington Library," which has just been published by Hampton Institute. Mentor A. Howe and Roscoe E. Lewis, who compiled the publication under the Virginia Writers's Project, state in the Foreword, that "the classification of the material in the Collis P. Huntington Library began as a necessary stage in the preparation of "The Negro In Virginia" The many requests that have been made for source material on various aspects of Negro life have revealed an urgent need for a catalogue of this valuable collection."

Bibliographers have predicted that the publication of this Classified Catalogue will reveal the Negro collection at Hampton as on a par with or even superior to the famed Schomburg Collection of the New York 135th Street Library and the Moorland Negro Collection of Howard University.

Consisting of two parts, (1) The Negro in Africa, and (2) The Negro in America, the catalogue contains a preface by Eudora Ramsay Richardson, State Supervisor of the Virginia Writers' Project, a foreword by Mentor A. Howe and Roscoe E. Lewis, the compilers, and an authors' indext to the items that have been classified, covering in all 291 pages.

Reference Bibliography

The new publication makes available for the first time a complete reference bibliography to the vast amount of source material relating to the Negro that has accumulated in the Institute library since the school's founding in 1868.

During Hampton's early years, numerous philanthropists, many of them former members of various anti-slavery societies, turned over their libraries to General Samuel Chapman Armstrong for the use of the freedmen whom he was educating. Of especial interest in this collection are books containing the autographs of numerous famous Americans. Prominent names that are represented are those of Daniel Webster, Lysander Spooner, John Brown, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Ward Beecher, Abraham Lincoln, William Wilberforce, John M. Langston, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Chas. W. Chestnutt, Blanche K. Bruce, and Booker T. Washington.

In 1908, George Foster Peabody, trustee of the school, secured the Malone collection of 1400 books for Hampton. In 1913 the entire Negro collection of Dr. Phil Broome Brooks, a prominent Negro physician of Washington, D. C., was given to Hampton Institute. In later years the various collections donated by friends of Hampton have been expanded by the purchase of several thousand books and pamphlets, some of them rare out-of-print editions, others contemporary writings by and about the Negro.

In addition to the 1632 African set, the Classified Catalogue of the Hampton collection includes first edition accounts of the slave trade written by the Royal African Company (1710), by Captain William Snodgrass (1734) by Francis Moore (1736), and by Anthony Benezet (1762).

A rare 1838 edition of the poems of Phillis Wheatley, the Negro writer of Massachusetts, is also of interest to students of the devolpment and progress of the Negro in America.

The Catalogue classifies the original speeches of Richard Allen, Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, Booker T. Washington, and many other Negro leaders and lists the 300 volume file of newspaper clippings relating to such topics as Negro towns, Negro disfranchisement, the Negro church, Negro labor, Negro inventors, Negro prizefighters, Negro actors, etc.

A complete set of Paul Laurence Dunbar's poems and Charles W. Chestnutt's stories and separate sections on contemporary poetry and prose by and about the Negro are included in the Hampton Institute Library Catalogue.

Two Years of Preparation

DEC 28 1940

A force of Negro workers stationed at Hampton Institute and supervised by Roscoe E. Lewis, of the faculty, worked nearly two years in preparing the Classified Catalogue. In addition to Menter A. Howe, co-compiler, other staff members on the project were Claude W. Anderson, Rene Sidney, Thomas Cotton, Frances Greene, Lillie Williams, Elizabeth McCombs, Frances Langhorne, and Mary Lou Lee. Miss Thelma Toombes of the Richmond Virginia Writers' Project office and Richard Kidd of Phenix School assisted in stenciling and assembling the Catalogue.

Dr. MacLean has announced that this complete Catalogue of Hampton's Negro collection will be place on sale at $1.50. Mail orders should be accompanied by ten cents postage. Hampton's president describes the Catalogue as "an excellent job well done and one that will be useful to libraries, bibliographers and students of Negro history and Negro life in Africa and America. I would expect it to have a long, useful life with occasional revisions as items are added to the collection."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TO HOLD EXHIBIT OF NEGRO MANUSCRIPTS

DEC 22 1940

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—The eighteenth of December was the Seventy-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment which ended slavery in the United States. In celebration of this anniversary, the Library of Congress is opening an exhibit of Negro books and manuscripts, an exhibit of Negro painting, and a festival of four concerts of Negro music and music presented by Negro artists. The festival is made possible by the generosity of the Gertrude Clarke Whittal Foundation. The first concert to be given on the evening of December 18 will present to Washington Miss Dorothy Maynor, the celebrated Negro soprano; the second concert will present the Budapest quartet; the third will be an evening of folks music; and the last will present Mr. Roland Hayes, internationally famous musician and first of the great Negro singers.

The exhibit and the festival have been arranged with the advice and assistance of a number of the most distinguished Negro scholars, writers, musicians, and artists in the United States. The advisory committee on the music festival is made up of: Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, Miss Lulu B. Childers, Dr. Alain Locke, Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, and Mr. W. Grant Still. The advisory committee on the exhibit of books and manuscripts include: Professor Sterling Brown, Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Mr. Henry P. Slaughter, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Mr. John P. Davis and Dr. Carter G. Woodson. Mr. Holgar Cahill, national director of the WPA Art program and Dr. Alain Locke are in charge of the arrangements for the exhibit of painting.

The Negro paintings to be exhibited have been selected from the work of contemporary Negro painters in Washington, Chicago, New York, and other cities. The books and manuscripts are principally from the collections of the Library of Congress but they contain numerous important items loaned to the Library of Congress by the New York Public Library from the Schomberg Collection. The Schomberg Collection in the New York Public Library is one of the largest and most important libraries on the Negro. The action of the New York Library in loaning material from this collection is a noteworthy example of interlibrary cooperation, since the New York Public Library has never before loaned materials of such value for exhibit outside the City of New York.

Items from the Library of Congress collections include Briton Hammond's "Narrative of a Negro", published in 1760; the 1792 Almanac by Benjamin Banneker; Phyllis Wheatley's poems on various subjects, London, 1773, first edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation bearing signatures of Lincoln and Seward; manuscript autobiography of Hiram R. Revels, the first Negro serving in the United States Senate; Volume I, William Lloyd Garrison's "The Liberator."

The festival of Negro music presents not only two of the greatest living Negro singers but also, in the evening of folk music, examples of the magnificent anonymous music produced by the Negro people, and, in the evening of Chamber music, examples of music by Negroes and the new Negro themes in the music of other composers.

Judicial Decisions Bearing On North Carolina Negro

JUDICIAL DECISIONS BEARING ON THE NEGRO IN NORTH CAROLINA PRIOR TO 1861

NOV 23 1940

By JAMES B. BROWNING

Perhaps no phase of the question on slavery has aroused a more passionate discussion than that of the legal status of the slaves; however, the vast majority of writers have delved into the statutes and have left almost untouched an appreciable number of illuminating court decisions.

The first slaves were landed in Jamestown in 1619, but it was after the middle of the century before they played a significant part in the history of the Old Dominion. It is not known just when slavery was first introduced into North Carolina; but it is clear that at an early date pioneers from Virginia brought with them their Negro slaves to do the bulk of the work; so that as early as 1715 slave laws were passed[1] and the state rapidly became an inviting field for the "peculiar institution," due in the main to the climate and the rapid increase in the demand for cotton and tobacco.

It is generally admitted that the slave laws were fiercely rigorous, but the careful student will find laws which not only define the master's rights, but a thin sprinkling of laws which clearly show an interest in the slaves. An example of this can be seen in the statute which provided that slaves accused of capital crimes should be tried in the Superior Courts under the same rules of procedure as in the trial of freemen, except in the case of conspiracy. The act further provided that there should be a presentment by the Grand Jury, that the owner must be notified, that the privilege of removing the trial to another county on affidavit of the master was to be permitted, and the slaves were to be allowed Benefit of Clergy for offenses in which it could be granted to whites. The records of the Superior Court of Richmond County show the application of Benefit of Clergy[2] to slaves charged with and found guilty of crimes punishable with death, in cases heard between 1728 and 1732. Benefit of Clergy, as applied to slaves, substituted one or more public whippings for the statutory penalty; but conspiracy, murder, and other high crimes were not given the benefit of this statute.

Slaves were mere chattels, to be bought and sold at will of the master; slave marriages, although encouraged, were not recognized at law; and the owner of a slave became possessed of her offspring with the unlimited right to force all into subjection. A law of 1715, which was strengthened in 1741, imposed a penalty of ten pounds on those who bought or sold, borrowed or loaned anything to a slave who did not have the consent of his master;[3] and an act of 1792 declared that a slave could not hunt on land belonging to any one except his master, unless accompanied by a white man.[4]

Only a small number of slave cases actually reached the courts, but a law of 1741 provided the following procedure:

> . . . And be it further enacted by authority of the aforesaid that where a slave committing such offences or any other crime or misdemeanor shall forthwith be committed to jail by any justice of the peace to the common good of the county within which said offense shall be committed, there to be safely kept, and the sheriff of such county upon such commitment shall forward the name to any justice in the commission of the said court, for the time being resident in the county, who is thereupon required and directed to issue a summons for two or more justices and four freeholders, owners of slaves, are hereby empowered and required, upon oath to try all manner of offences that shall be committed by any slave or slaves, at the courthouse of the county, and to take evidence, the confessions of the offender, the oath of one or more creditable witnesses or testimony of Negroes, mulattoes, or Indians, bond or free, with pregnant circumstances, as to them shall seem convincing without the solemnity of a jury; and the offender found guilty, to pay such judgments as the court shall deem proper.[5]

The decision of a mere majority could require that a slave be whipped, dismembered, or executed. If, however, a slave died as a result of the punishment, his master was to be reimbursed out of the general tax on all slaves of the colony.[6]

It was the duty of the chairman of the Court to caution every slave who was to give testimony, and the law provided that:

> At every such trial of slaves committing capital or other offences, the first person in commission sitting on such trial shall before the examinations of every Negro, mulatto, or Indian, not being a Christian, charge such to declare the truth, and in any event a slave gives false testimony he is to be punished . . . Be it further enacted that where any such negro, mulatto, or Indian bond or free, shall upon due proof made, by pregnant circumstances, appearing before any court within this government be found to have given false testimony, every such offender shall without further trial be ordered, by said court, to have an ear nailed to the pillory, and there stand for the space of one hour, and the said ear to be cut off, and thereafter the other ear nailed in like manner and cut off, and at the expiration of one hour or order every such offender (to have) thirty-nine lashes, well laid on his or her bare back, at the common whipping post.[7]

It seems clear, however, in an appreciable number of cases that the slaves did not have to undergo this ordeal; because, in order to prevent a reduction in the value of a slave as a result of having been dismembered, the master might have the slave apply for Benefit of Clergy, make a personal plea in behalf of his slave, and thereby have the punishment mitigated to thirty-nine lashes.

For a long time it was believed that the power of the master over the slave was unlimited; for, as late as 1801, Judge Hall pointed out in the case of State v. Boon[8] that "what the powers of a master over his slave (were) prior to the year 1774 have not been defined. I have not heard that any convictions or capital punishments took place before that period for killing of Negroes."

Because of the high price of slaves and because of the close alliance between the master and slave classes, lynchings were almost unheard of; and the planters, if they did not encourage them, allowed their slaves to look down on the unfortunate "poor whites." In 1805 a group of Negroes in Wayne County poisoned some whites, two of whom were found guilty by the slave court—one was hanged and the other was "pilloried, whipped, nailed, and his ears cut off on the same day."[9]

By 1825 three distinct courts in which slaves could be tried had evolved, depending upon the nature of the case. Crimes of a trivial nature could be tried by a single magistrate; those of greater importance, by the Court of Common Pleas, and Quarter Sessions; and all capital crimes, by the Superior Courts.

In State v. Tackett[10] and State v. Jarrott[11] the Supreme Court held that a slave might not take measures to defend himself which a white person would be justified in taking under similar provocation. However, the Court made known in State v. Caesar that a slave was not supposed to submit at all times to the blows of those who had no property interest involved. As Judge Pearso said:

> If a white man wantonly inflicts upon a slave, over whom he has no authority, a severe blow or repeated blows under unusual circumstances, and the slave at the instance strikes and kills without evincing by the means used great wickedness or cruelty, he is only guilty of manslaughter, giving due weight to motives of policy and the necessity for subordination.

Perhaps the most celebrated slave case in North Carolina judicial history is that of State v. Mann, which involved the question whether a slave had a right to defend himself when assaulted by his master with intent to kill. The slave did not actually kill his master, but, his overseer, who was the agent of the master. The Superior Court found the slave guilty, whereupon the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, in which court it was held:

> It is certain that the master has not the right to kill his slaves, and I hold equally certain that the slave has a right to defend himself against the unlawful attempt of the master to deprive him of life."

As early as 1715 it was illegal to manumit slaves except as a reward for honest and faithful work.[12] However, because of the fact that slaves worked better when they could look forward to the time when "ole marsa" would set them free, the ascendancy of the doctrine of the "rights of man" and the Quaker agitation—these and other factors gave rise to an appreciable free Negro element in the population. In spite of the fact that many of the manumitted slaves were carried to free states, there was a gradual increase. This, coupled with the fact that free Negroes were considered a menace to the community, gave rise to certain statutes relating to the free Negro; and, after 1800, they became even more repressive. It became difficult to secure legal emancipation and even if one slave did, he faced many dangers and disadvantages of being kidnapped and sold into slavery. If he escaped slavery, it was hard for him to secure work, food, shelter, and full legal protection. Some states did not allow free Negroes in their boundaries and if one lacked the paternalistic care of a guardian, his fate was almost certain to be sad; however, the fact remains that in many towns the free Negro element was seldom menaced.

With the growth of the unfavorable attitude toward the free Negro, the increased number of slave plots and insurrections (led by free Negroes), and with an ever-increasing agitation for slavery abolition, the free Negro lost nearly all the legal equality he had possessed. By about 1832 he had lost his standing in the courts, and was compelled to use slave courts. Intermarriage which had always been rare, now disappeared or reverted to mere concubinage. Laws were made prohibiting the interstate migration of slaves, right of assemblage, and preventing them from leaving ships in some ports.

Their status, as a result, was reduced to that of friendly aliens, or about the same as that of friendly Indian tribes. As might be expected, this attitude found expression in a number of state court decisions applying to the manumitted slaves. In general, the courts were very liberal when attempts were made to reenslave a free Negro; although the lawmaking bodies were making manumission more difficult. This is borne out in North Carolina in the cases, Evans v. Kennedy;[14] Samson v. Surgwin;[15] and the outstanding case of Jarman v. Humphrey,[16] in which Justice Battle declared that the owner of a slave acquired a quasi-slave status in the slave's freedom for over group of persons of color who occupied a quasi-slave status in the peculiar system, which a former slave tried to explain by saying; "I wuz neither bond nor free." Even after the manumission laws became extremely rigid, a number of free Negroes, there was a smaller

ber of masters sought to better the conditions of their slaves by raising them to the status just alluded to; however, such attempts to evade the manumission laws by holding slaves in nominal slavery were severely dealt with by the courts.

When slaves are conveyed by a deed, absolute on its face, but with a secret confidence, that the donees shall hold them in a qualified state of bondage, that is, the donees were to consult the benefit of the Negroes and not their own emolument, the trust is illegal and thus shall be a resultant trust to the donor."

NOV 2 3 1940

On the other hand, an example of how the court guarded against unscrupulous persons is shown in the decision handed down in the case of Campbell v. Smith,[18] in which it was brought out that slaves conveyed to the defendant by a deed absolute in its terms, but upon a secret trust that they be permitted to go and act as free persons, although the answers were evasive, yet, if altogether it was clearly and distinctly disproved, the plaintiff could not have the trust declared void, so the bill was dismissed.

A careful analysis of the judicial decisions bearing on the Negro in North Carolina, prior to 1861, indicates clearly that: First, the laws were often lifted, almost verbatim, from the statute books of sister colonies; second, in a number of cases the court tried to humanize many of the harsh features in the statutes by rendering liberal decisions; and, third, when a large number of people did desire to amend the laws dealing with Negroes[19] they were afraid to press the issue because of the occurrence of several slave insurrections, and the growing feeling, on the part of masters, that slavery was sanctioned by the Bible and the Constitution, and therefore nothing should be done which would indicate a change of attitude.

24-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Study Reveals 30,000 Free Negroes In North Carolina In The Year 1860

Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard Writes Learned Dissertation on "The Free Negro In North Carolina"

Dr. Franklin, Tulsan, Wins Coveted Degree

AUG 23 1941

27

(By C. E. CHAUMAN)

TULSA.—Taking high rank among the scholars of the world, a Tulsa young man, John Hope Franklin, native Oklahoman, product of the Tulsa public school system and Fisk university, in a recent study published by the Department of History of Harvard university, discloses the startling fact that there were 3,000 "Free Negroes in North Carolina" in 1860 when the serious break took place between the Northern and Southern States over the Slavery issue.

A. Ph. D. at 26 Years

The young Oklahoman who now occupies an enviable place as a Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University was born at Rentiesville, a small Negro village down on the Katy Railroad below Muskogee, January 2, 1915. The famous institution awarded him that degree at its recent commencement in recognition of his outstanding and scholarly study which he revealed in his Doctorate of Philosophy dissertation on "The Free Negro In North Carolina, 1790-1860."

The scholarly dissertation comprises 486 typewritten pages, plus 5 scientific charts, and 6 maps besides, to support his conclusions. In addition the publication contains some thirty or forty pages of appendices.

Because of the wealth of valuable information contained in the disclosures of Dr. Franklin's study, he has been engaged to write a series of articles for The North Carolina Historical Review, published by the State of North Carolina at Raleigh, the Capitol City.

Owned Millions in Property

Dr. Franklin, interviewed here following a speech he made at Christ temple C. M. E. church where he attended Sunday school as a boy and in which he still holds membership, observed that the 3,000 "Free Negroes" in North Carolina in 1860 were engaged in "approximately one hundred occupations, many of which were skilled occupations; owned more than one million dolllars worth of property, real and personal; and they voted in the elections up to 1835, notwithstanding the slave regime which bound the larger portion of the Negro population in the state at that time."

Dr. Franklin said: "Not only did Negroes vote, but the study reveals beyond shadow of a doubt that Negroes wielded considerable influence among the politicians of that day. It is also definitely known that several Negroes had reputations that were statewide in scope and not a few of them were quite prominent in education and religious activities."

AUG 23 1941

John Chavis Taught White Children

In support of his contention that several Negroes were active and influential educational circles, the learned young man cited the case of John Chavis, a resident of Raleigh at that time, who "operated one of the finest academies in the State of North Carolina where he taught white people in what was considered an 'exclusive' institution."

Questioned further about John Chavis, Dr. Franklin disclosed that "John Chavis taught both white children and Negro children—white children during the day time at his academy and Negro children by night in the same academy."

Continuing, he said: "John Chavis conducted this fine and 'exclusive" academy for a period of twenty years, 1807-1835." He further said: "John Chavis, by occupying this unique position, was one of the most influential persons of the State in the field of politics. His influence was extended and his position was enhanced through having had Senators, congressmen and Governors whom he previously taught as pupils, who gave serious attention to, and frequently followed, the advice of their former Negro teacher, John Chavis."

Questioned as to the atttitude which "Free Negroes took toward slaves," Dr. Franklin said what is not generally known: "many of them owned slaves, themselves, just as did most of the white people of the ruling class in North Carolina." He observed that there was no difference "between slaves owned by Negroes and slaves owned by white people—they all were just 'slaves.'"

AUG 23 1941

Negroes Purchased Freedom

In reply to a quiry as to "how the 30,000 Negroes" had obtained their freedom, the distinguished young man said: "There were several ways whereby North Carolina Negroes obtained their freedom: A considerable number of them obtained their freedom through what we might call 'self-purchase,' that is, they'd save up enough to buy their own freedom.

"Then, too," Dr. Franklin observed: "There were some instances wherein they were freed through 'deeds' given on the part of some of their benevolent masters or 'marsters' as they were called by the slaves; that is, some of them received freedom through the stipulations of wills.

"Others of them," obtained freedom through the medium of 'escape.' That is, a Negro slave in the neighborhood of Asheville would escape and go to, say, Wilmington or Raleigh, and establish residence and say, 'I am free.' If his former 'marster' didn't go to the expense to recapture him, why, his word was taken and he'd be permitted to keep his 'freedom.' There were instances where a 'runway' slave's whereabouts was discovered, the former owned would institute legal procedures designed to have him returned to his possession; but the former owners lost out in some instances due to the time the former slave had enjoyed his freedom. In other words, the socalled 'statue of limitation had expired.'"

Taught at Fisk

After graduating from the Booker T. Washington high school here in Tulsa in 1931 with the distinction of valedictorian, young Franklin entered Fisk university from which he graduated in the 1935 class with the Bachelor of Arts degree, Magna cum laude. He taught at Fisk university for one year. Thereafter, he entered Harvard university in 1936 and completed the requirements and received the Master of Arts degree in nine months.

Thereafter he entered Harvard university to study on his Doctorate of Philosophy degree, being aided by a Rosenwald fellowship grant during 1937-1939, and a second fellowship grant from Edward Austin, a Harvard university fellowship, during 1937-1938, which in the aggregate totalled slightly more than three thousand dollars.

AUG 23 1941

Earns Highest Degree

Some Oklahomans claim Dr. Franklin has the distinction of being the only native-born, reared and Oklahoma-educated Negro who received the Doctor of Philosophy degree. Tulsans delight in the distiction which has come to the city through the scholarly young man. "He has earned all that has come to him, "they proudly say, with emphasis, on 'earned.'" Dr. Franklin's case is unlike the story concerning Ex-President Wilson, who when at the head of Princeton university, deplored the primiscuous giving of honorary degrees. He was quoted as having said: "Our universities have learned of late to distribute honorary degrees judiciously. But in the past—" Wilson smiled, Then, he said; "In the past I met an uncouth person at a dinner, and, being told by an acquaintance that he had three degrees, I asked why it was.

"'Well,' said my friend, 'the third was given him because he had two, the second was given because he had one and the first because he had none." But Tulsans in particular and Oklahomans in general take pride in pointing out that "ALL of Dr. Franklin's degrees were EARNED and more were BESTOWED!"

Diversified Sources Used

In the list of many sources used in his study on "The Free Negro In North Carolina, 1790-1860," Dr. Franklin names the many he studies:

The North Carolina Archives of History Commission; the North Carolina Supreme Court Library; the North Carolina State library; the Duke University library; the Library of the University of North Carolina; the Congressional Library; the National Archives Library; the Library of the University of Pennsylvania; the New York City Public Library; the Boston City Public Library; and the Harvard University Lobrary, said to be the largest and most complete institutional and historical library of the world.

Services In Demand

Immediately after graduating from Fisk university, Dr. Franklin's services as an instructor in history, his chosen field, was immediately sought. He spent the school year of 1936-1937 at Fisk as a teacher. The following (Summersession 1937) he taught at the North Carolina A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. At present he is employed at St. Augustine college, an Episcopalian college, and is the sole Doctor of Philosophy on the faculty at the present.

Dr. Franklin's appearance here at Christ temple church where he attend Sunday School and church as a boy brought out a group of intimate friends, schoolmates and acquaintances who knew him in other days as little John Hope Franklin, and many of them smile as he is deservedly called Doctor John Hope Franklin

in sheer recognition of the dizzy scholastic heights which he has ascended. To him they are the same friends he once knew as a boy here. To them (his friends, schoolmates, playmates and acquaintances of other days) Dr. Franklin is still "John Hope Franklin."

AUG 23 1941

Unselfish Leadership Needed

Replying to a question as to "the greatest single need of Negroes today," Dr. Kranklin reflected a brief while as he took an apparent faroff look and said: "Well, it seems that at present our most outstanding, greatest need is enlightened, unselfish leadership. It is obvious that our people need careful, intelligent guidance, so they may actually find their places in our American democracy. Our background and present situation demand that there be certain adjustments made to cope with our surroundings. In order to do this, they who lead us must be not only enlightened as to our needs but likewise unselfish in a very real and strict sense of the term. Yes, we need very unselfish leaders, truly enlightened leaders, leaders who are keenly sensitive to the inescapable demands which are being made upon us in this changing America, and brave enough to say and do what ought to be done and said."

Dr. Franklin was also lavish in his praise of these early pioneers and abolitionists who braved the scorn, ridicule, the privations and hardships which they were forced to endure in their coming into the South following the War Between The States and unselfishlly and sacrificially gave their lives to the education and uplifting of the recently emancipated Negroes. He also had words of praise for certain types of the Northern and New England philanthropists who made contributions toward educating the newly-emancipated freedmen, and, whose lives and deeds conformed to their words.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Douglass to Be Honored At Rochester Tomb Unveiling

AUG 21 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

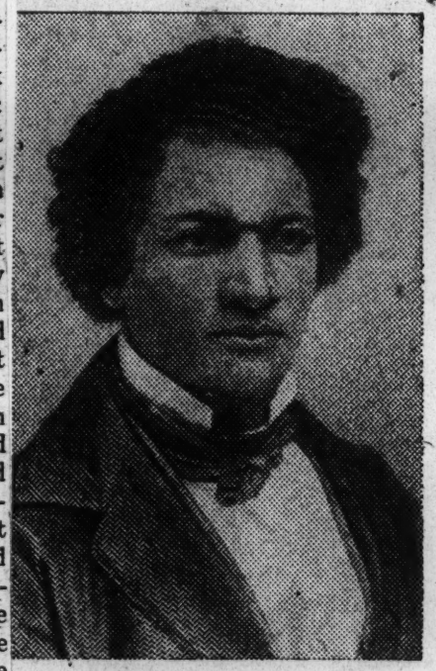
ROCHESTER, Aug. 20.—A monument to Frederick Douglass, which for 42 years has stood in a busy downtown section here, will be removed to a location in Highland Park and rededicated on Sept. 4.

Highland Park adjoins a former home of the great anti-slavery editor and orator and is just across the way from Mt. Hope cemetery, where the Douglass tomb stands.

AUG 21 1941

A citizens committee headed by Mayor Samuel B. Dicker of Rochester and made up of prominent Negro and white persons is preparing a program which will include such speakers as Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Mrs. Ada Dement, president of the National Association of Colored Women.

Dr. D. Nathaniel Dett, noted Negro composer and arranger, will conduct a chosus of Negro and white singers.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Key West, Fla., Citizen
August 19, 1941

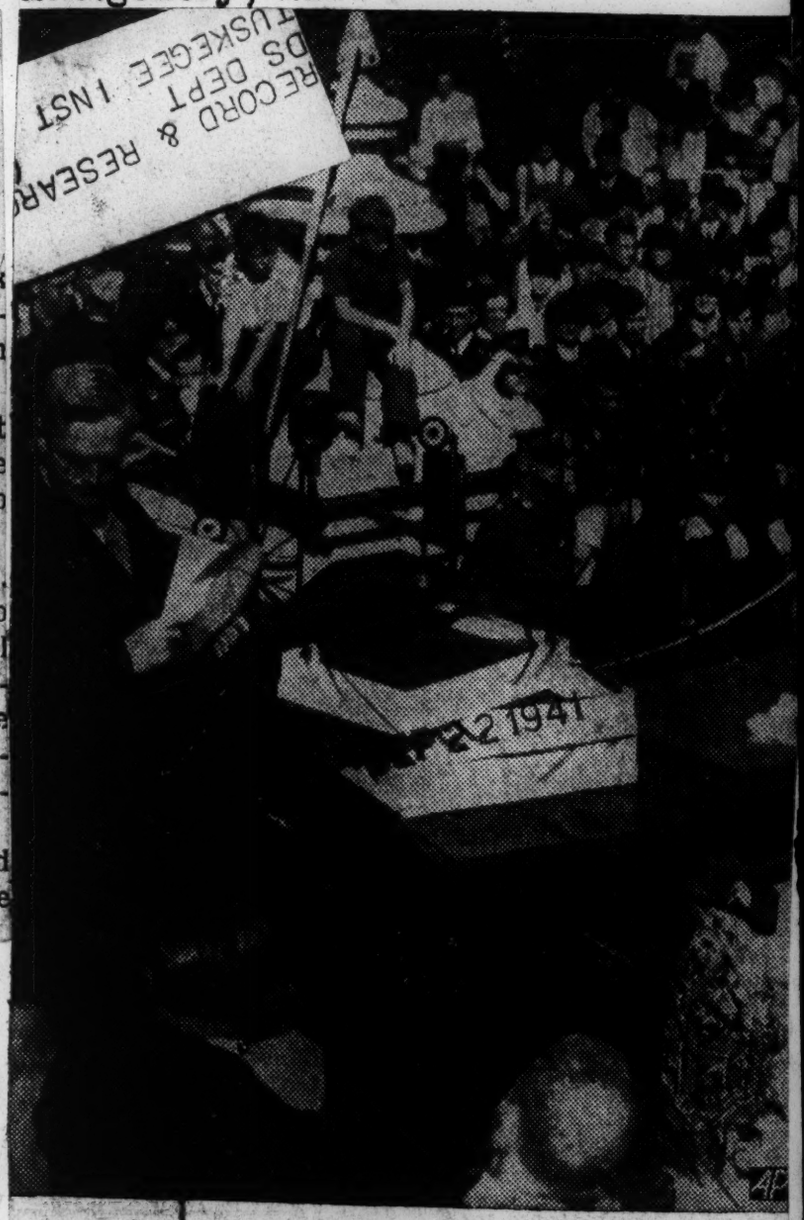
NEGRO IS OLDEST LIVING MEMBER OF STATE LEGISLATURE

(Special to The Citizen)

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 19.—John Proctor, 97-year-old negro, is the oldest living ex-member of the state legislature, having served in both house and senate from Leon county during reconstruction days.

Proctor is highly respected. He opposed "carpetbag rule" when he was in the legislature.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.



BATTLE FLAGS GO BACK TO SOUTH—Gov. James H. Price of Virginia (left), accepts three Confederate flags for his State from Michigan's Gov. Murray Van Wagoner at ceremonies at Lansing, Mich. Michigan returned 13 flags and three swords to representatives of Southern States in a gesture of good will.

24-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Lincoln—"Despised and Rejected?"

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

FEB 5 1941

PERHAPS NO President of the United States has been so vilified as Abraham Lincoln. He was publicly charged with being weak and inefficient, a perjurer and a thief, wasting the public's money, disregarding the constitution, and being a dictator, a political spoilsman, and incompetent to be president.

No man guilty of the charges made against him could have given expression to the noble sentiments credited to him, sometimes in spite of the attacks of powerful opponents. Many of these expressions have become classic and are today counted worthy of having an honored place among the world's greatest declarations.

It is well as we again celebrate Lincoln's birthday that we should be reminded of some of these famous affirmations. Who can forget the address that he gave at Gettysburg in which he said that "this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth!"

In his second inaugural address he pleaded for "malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right."

Speaking about the framers of the Constitution he said: "They did not declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say that all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral development, or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness in what respects they did consider all men created equal—equal with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

In a debate with Stephen Douglas, Lincoln once said: "No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent."

FEB 5 1941

Speaking at Springfield, Lincoln said: "This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."

History has proved that Lincoln was one of the greatest Presidents that our country has had in all of its history, and he is now honored not only by all Americans, regardless of their political convictions, but by people over-seas who have come to know about the great service he rendered for the people of the United States, particularly those who were oppressed or afflicted.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
February 15, 1941

Negro History and AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

By O. A. DUPREE

"THE WORLD OF TOMORROW"

This is the last in a series of articles written under the caption "Negro History and American Civilization."

Throughout this week I have been writing directly from the subject "Negro History." The purpose of all this is to get my readers to think of the Negro not in terms of dead weights that have been keeping America from going forward, but as assets, as contributors to the American cause.

Now that he have done well in the past, the next big question is what will the Negro do for America in the World of Tomorrow? Can America count on the Negro? Yes I assure you that the Negro will do his part. Mr. Dies does not worry about un-Americanism in the Negro. Our loyalty has never been questioned.

What will qualify us as good citizens in the World of Tomorrow? First, we must make ourselves a good neighbor. The first cardinal principle of education is health. To make a good neighbor we must have good health. We cannot live in substandard houses and have good health. If the Negro does not have good health the rest of America is in danger.

The Negro farmer must learn to grow more live-at-home products. He must have a year-round garden. He cannot maintain good health eating an unballanced diet. We must learn that gardens are just as essential as hogs.

May I say to the Negro that America is more than ever opening the way and allowing us a chance to develop to our fullest. Let us take advantage of it and make ourselves good neighbors so that America may measure shoulder to shoulder with the nations of the world in the "World of Tomorrow."

I wish to thank the Daily Reflector for allowing me space in this valuable paper to publish these articles on "Negro History and American Civilization.—O. A. DUPREE

Greensboro, N. C., Record
February 14, 1941

Negro Before 1860 Is Subject For Address

John Hope Franklin, of the St. Augustine history faculty, Raleigh, spoke at Bennett college Friday morning on "The Free Negro in North Carolina Prior to 1860," the subject of his dissertation for the master of arts degree. He was introduced by Merz Tate, of the social science faculty.

"The study of the antebellum negro is a step toward understanding the relationship between a minority group and the larger society," the speaker said, continuing with the statement that a great many of our present-day problems have their roots in the conditions which existed at this time.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 17, 1941

PROGRAM HONORS LINCOLN, DOUGLAS

Joint Birthday Celebration Is Held by Negroes at 2d Baptist Church

A thousand Negroes crowded into the main auditorium of Second Baptist church, in College Hill courts, and several hundred were turned away yesterday afternoon at the sixth annual Lincoln-Douglas celebration conducted by the Colored Voters' league, in commemoration of the birthdays of President Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglas, noted Negro abolitionist.

The two-and-three-quarter-hour program, featured by singing and readings, reached its climax in the address of the Rev. J. D. McCord, pastor of Hurst Memorial Methodist church and instructor in McReynolds High school, South Pittsburg, who made a plea for "my people to fashion their lives after the simple lives of the Great Emancipator and Douglas, our own abolitionist-orator, who made Lincoln's task easier."

"These men fought their way from obscurity forged on the anvils of difficulty, and hewed their places in our memories as everlasting benefactors," he stated. "Honesty was the cornerstone of their dealings with themselves and their fellowmen," he said, relating an incident in President Lincoln's early life when as a humble storekeeper he discovered that he had made an error in making change for a customer and walked three miles to the home of the individual to return the money.

Use of Liquor Blasted

The minister directed a blast against the use of liquor, advising his hearers of the pitfalls of the present day. "France is a fallen, beaten country today," he asserted, "because of liquor, tuberculosis and the scourge of social diseases and easy, licentious living. We as a race in this country should profit by the gross errors the French made, and ballot against any man who runs for office indorsing the use of liquor.

"Another and probably as deadly a scourge as the liquor evil is the evil of superstition which is so prevalent among our people. This I term a secret scourge, and it should have no place in our lives. It makes us our own worst adversaries, and mistrustful of the good that is in us as well as the evil."

William C. Hixson, retired barber, introduced Walter C. Robinson, president of the league, who presided.

Following readings from the "Life of President Lincoln," by Hilda Robinson, and the "Life of Frederick Douglas," by Carrie Spaulding, Robinson introduced Dr. L. L. Patton, former colored city physician, who made a health talk under the auspices of the Chattanooga Health council.

Health Talk Given

"Ordinarily on a program of this kind health does not come in for much consideration," Dr. Patton told the audience, "but it is necessary that we stop and think and take stock of the thousands in our group who are dying yearly from the effects of heart disease, cancer, pneumonia, kidney troubles and tuberculosis. We must face the issue, and adopt a correct and proper scale of temperate living if we are to develop a virile citizenry that must compete in the times in which we live," he said.

The Second Baptist choir of twenty vested singers sang spirituals, and Catherine Kelley, William Crawford, Bernice Walker and Herbert Gurley sang solos.

Robinson stated at the close of the meeting that "each year since the Voters' league has been staging this celebration at the close of Negro History week, we have been growing larger and larger in numbers. This year we have had to turn away so many people it is likely we shall have to go next year to the memorial auditorium for more space."

Commander J. H. Higgins, of Givens-Freeman-Davis Post 171, American Legion, made an appeal for all legionnaires and colored World war veterans to register for the government's home defense program at the post adjutant's office, 309 East Ninth street. Registration closes Feb. 22, he said. "In this service there are more than sixty occupations and vocations from which to choose to help in the cause," he stated.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 16, 1941

NEGROES TO HONOR LINCOLN, DOUGLAS

Celebration to Be Held in the College Hill Courts This Afternoon

Several thousand Negroes will gather today at 2:30 p.m. in a Lincoln-Douglas celebration at Second Baptist church, Grove street, in the College Hills courts.

The program is arranged each year by the Colored Voters' league, in commemoration of the birthdays of President Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglas, Negro freeman, who through his oratory gained fame with the abolitionists in doing away with slavery in this country.

A program of music featured by the Second Baptist church chorus has been arranged and speakers will be the Rev. L. McCord, instructor in McReynolds' High school, South Pittsburg, and Dr. L. L. Patton, former colored city physician, who is being presented by the Chattanooga Health council to lecture on the subject: "The Correct Use of Health Measures, Linked With Clean Living Will Improve the Health Conditions in Any Community."

The celebration is held each year by Negro groups throughout the country as a sequel to National Negro History week, observed during the week that the two great benefactors of the race had their birth dates.

Walter C. Robinson, president of the league, announced yesterday that "this year's celebration will be the largest that we have had and we are glad to welcome the co-operation of all interests in our efforts to preserve the finer traits among us. We realize the depths from which we as a race have come, as well as what is necessary for us to do to maintain our status as healthy, clean citizens in the present day."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro and White Youth Lay Wreath At Statue of Frederick Douglass

FEB 21 1941

The name and the traditions of one of America's great—Frederick Douglass—was honored last weekend when a group of Negro and white youths journeyed to Rochester, N. Y., to lay a wreath at the feet of the Douglass statue, which stands at Central Avenue and St. Paul Street in that upstate city.

The youthful delegation paid homage to the principles for which Frederick Douglass fought and pledged to carry forward the struggle which he led as an abolitionist leader and an uncompromising foe of slavery and oppression.

Represented in the youth delegation which laid the wreath at the feet of the great Negro, were groups from Hunter College, branches of the National Association For Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Congress, the Brooklyn Youth Federation, the Queens Youth Federation, and the Buffalo National Negro Congress.

At a memorial ceremony earlier during the day at the Mount Alvet Baptist Church, the youth pilgrimage applauded Thomas Russell Jones, young Brooklyn Negro attorney and Negro youth leader who declared:

FEB 21 1941

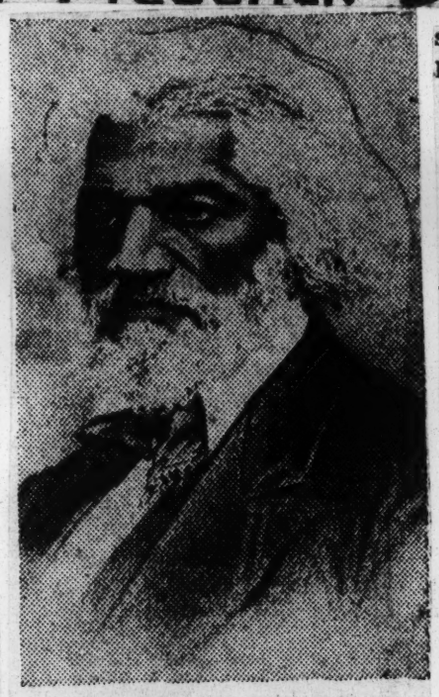
"The true defense of our people is a free, hapily unregimented youth, guaranteed the right to work, free from discrimination and lynching. The real defense of our nation lies in the defense of thme welfare of the people.

"These things we are willing to work for, to fight for, to live for. We will defend our nation by preserving its democratic foundation of liberty and justice for all, for free speech, free press, freedom of worship and assemblage."

DENIED JOBS

Mr. Jones condemned the Lease-Lend Bill HR 1776, and urged its defeat.

Rochester's 2,000 Negro people



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

living in economic misery, are denied jobs in national defense industries. Eastman-Kodak, which has recently received a contract from the government amounting to over $700,000, has assessed property formerly belonging to the only playground for children of Negro families. They greeted the sentiment of the visiting pilgrimage with unbounded enthusiasm.

Later, at the wreath laying ceremony at the statue, the youth delegation chanted the Douglas Pledge of Youth:

"We re-dedicate ourselves to continue the work which he courageously initiated to liberate the Negro people from slavery, and all men from oppression. We are aware of the conditions which prevail throughout our nation. We are aware of poll taxes which deny millions of Negro and white citizens in the south, of the right to vote, of lynching which still blights our land, of Jim Crow in economic and social life, and in the armed forces of our country, and most especially in government contracts for weapons of war in National Defense industries, we know that our people are still held in economic, social and political enslavement."

"We youth, standing under the shadow of Douglass' likeness in the public square in Rochester, pledge to follow in his footsteps. We pledge to learn the lesson of his militancy. We repeat his words: "Who would free themselves, must strike the blow. Better even die free, than live slaves."

"We cannot agree with those 'champions of democracy' in high places of government and private monopoly who would have us give our lives in the conflict of war, when, right here at home, the evils of lynching, discrimination and poll taxes and Jim Crow in the army and navy are officially sanctioned by them."

FEB 21 1941

"Linked together, Negro and white young men and women, we will defend our right to life and peace, by fighting to preserve the principles of Douglass for unity of all peoples against oppression and war, for freedom economic security, and for real democracy for all. We feel that the best defense of our country demands that we maintain these principles."

"The heritage of Frederick Douglass belong to us. We pledge that we will hold his principles high. Like Douglass, we pledge to stand in solidarity with the youth of all nations, with the youth of the colonial countries, of Ethiopia, China and Spain and others, in their struggles against oppression from within their lands as well as without.

"Hands locked together, fearless and unafraid, in unity with the youth of the nation, North, South East and West, we will march forward for peace and civil liberties for democracy and freedom."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

WILL DRAMATIZE RACE'S PART IN AMERICAN LIFE

MAR 8 1941

Programs, Financed by Rosenwald Grant, to be Broadcast Nationally

A series of educational radio programs planned by the U.S. Office of Education and financed by a Rosenwald Foundation grant will dramatize Negro contributions to American life.

The programs, to be broadcast nationally, will portray the role Negroes have played in American education, art, science, industry, and other fields of endeavor. U.S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker reported this week.

The radio series is being prepared under the general direction of Ambrose Caliver, U.S. Office of Education Specialist in the Education of Negroes, and William D. Boutwell, chief, Division of Radio, Publications, and Exhibits.

Plans for the project call for transcriptions of the programs for use in schools, colleges and by local radio stations. The transcriptions, and radio scripts revised as lesson units and study guides, are expected to be used by both white and Negro schools in courses or units of instruction about Negroes in the United States.

An Important Step

Commissioner Studebaker said this week that this is a most important undertaking of the U.S. Office of Education in behalf of all Negroes who have had a part in the development of our national culture.

"We shall do our utmost to report accurate and full information about constructive activities and accomplishments of Negroes in this radio series," said the Commissioner.

MAR 8 1941

"Much of this information is not available in textbooks and in general reading matter, yet it is the type of information that could help to improve race relations and aid in solving many problems of majority and minority groups."

The U.S. Office of Education will have the assistance of a technical advisory committee in developing the series of radio programs, and is seeking advice and suggestions from Negroes throughout the United States to be considered in making further plans. To be included in the series will be the Negro's participation in: labor, education, civil and military activities, science, invention, scientific research, agriculture, industry, art, religion, music, literature, theatrical and sports ac-

24-1941

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Hampton Institute Celebrates Negro History Week

FEB 15 1941

Summarizes Negro Advancement in Many Fields

Hampton Institute, Va.—Negro History Week will be celebrated by over 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States beginning Sunday, February 9.

Hampton Institute and many other Negro educational institutions will join with Negro communities and organizations throughout the nation in making this week a gala celebration in honor of the race that has contributed so much to the heritage of America.

For the past 73 years, Hampton Institute has been a leader of the Negro race. During Negro History Week, the school will hear addresses by such notables as Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, only Negro in the United States House of Representatives, and Lester B. Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, and will sponsor a week-long program of musical events, round-table discussions and a serious study of the role of the Negro in American life.

Another highlight of the week's activities will be the convening of over 200 Negroes in the building construction trades from 20 states for the 15th Hampton Builders' Conference—this year devoted to the problem of National Defense Housing.

Hampton Institute researchers headed by William M. Cooper, director of the Division of Summer and Extension Study, have compiled a summary of the notable achievements of American Negroes in the fields of economics, education, exploring, invention, literature and art, music, sports, science, and politics, and have also prepared a brief summary of the African background and many of the prominent members of the race in foreign lands.

This summary, which follows will be a revelation to thousands of Americans:

A Hampton Institute Summary of The Negro in America

FEB 15 1941

Background

The Negro's contribution to America has been overlooked in many cases. Did the slaves of 1619 come to America empty-handed, or did they bring some heritage of native endowment and skill, and even of civilization? For an answer we look to their African background and to their early records when they toiled in America as pioneers.

Natives of Africa were the first to smelt and forge instruments of beauty and usefulness. This may account in part for the fact that throughout the days of slavery the Negro did practically all of the South's blacksmithing, carpentry, wagon-making, iron work, forest clearing and crop harvesting. He manned the factories, machine shops, mills, and even ran the trains.

In Africa the Negroes had been skilled weavers, rug makers, potters, wood carvers and builders.

In America, where the cultures were fused, they soon developed great skill as carpenters, masons and builders. Their pathos, sympathy, tolerance, religious fervor and song have colored the literature through the centuries.

By 1860, the slaves were doing most of the mechanical work of the South. Many of them were hired out by their owners. Many bought their freedom and accumulated enough to go in business for themselves. In Cincinnati, in 1835, 476 Negroes had purchased their freedom at a cost of $15,000.

By 1860, there were 486,000 free Negroes in the United States, or more than one-tenth of the total Negro population.

Aside from playing his part in the wars for the early defense of the country, the Negro made a vast contribution in mechanical skill and labor.

References

"87 Pertinent Paragraphs on the Negro in America," W. P. A. Project, New Jersey; "America's Tenth Man," 1937; "The Negro in Our History," Carter G. Woodson, (1937); "A Short History of the Negro," Benjamin Brawley, (1939).

Economics

According to the Negro Year Book, 1931-32, p. 134, the amount spent by Negroes in the United States for food and clothing was $4,150,000,000.

2. The number of retail business enterprises conducted by Negroes for 1930 was 25,701.

3. The total amount derived from retail trade of Negro business enterprises during 1930 was $101,146, 043.

4. The assets of 21 life insurance companies in 1930 was $18,445,798

5. Resources of 51 banks operated by Negroes in the United States was $20,000,000.

6. Negroes in professional services in 1930 were 100,000.

54. 683 teachers
10.583 musicians and music teachers
3,085 physicians and surgeons
1,267 lawyers
63 architects

The remainder were scattered over the entire range of other professions.

7. Homes owned by Negroes in the United States in 1930 were 750,000.

8. Accumulated wealth of the Negro in the United States in 1930 $2,500,000,000.

9. Value of church property owned by Negro congregations in the United States—$200,000,000.

10. Farms operated by Negro farmers in the United States in 1930—1,000,000.

Education

Before the Civil War, the education of the Negroes was forbidden in many states, and very little attention was paid to it anywhere. Nobody thought Negroes need education, and many thought then incapable of being educated. Besides, there was a general fear that education would make them discontented and lead to slave uprisings. Consequently, when the Negroes were freed, ninety per cent of them could neither read nor write. In 1930, according to the Federal Census, only sixteen percent remained illiterate.

1. John Peterson, a Negro, in 1853 was made principal of the first normal public school for Negroes in New York City.

2. John Chavis, a Negro born in 1763 was sent to Princeton University, where he ranked as a good student. Later he studied at what is now Washington and Lee University. Returning to North Carolina, he opened a classical school and had as his pupils many prominent white people. The school was used for both white and colored pupils.

FEB 15 1941

3. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, instituted a nw program in education by directing attention to the training of the hands as well as the mind. He was born of a slave mother in 1859 and died in 1915. He is accredited with figuring very largely in the celebration of National Negro Health Week.

4. Virginia E. Randolph, a contemporary pioneer in the field of education, became the first Jeanes Supervisor in the State of Virginia. Her contribution has been mainly along the line of adapting rural school programs to the needs of rural Negroes.

5. Mordecai Johnson, the first Negro president of Howard Univerits, is internationally known as an educator and administrator.

6. Mary McLeod Bethune holds an important administrative position in te Federal Government as adviser on Negro affairs. Mrs. Bethune is the funder of Bethune Cookman College.

7. E. Franklin Frazier, an eminent sociologist who heads the department of sociology at Howard University, is the author of "The Negro Family in Chicago," which gives a scientific study of Negro life.

8. W. E. B. DuBois is internationally known as an educator, sociologist. and author. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard University. He was editor of the Crisis, the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Among his best known books are "The Gift of Black Folks" and "Black Reconstruction."

9. Charles S Johnson, a doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago, has made many contributions in the field of education. He is the author of "The Negro in American Civilization" and the sociological study, "Shadows of the Plantation."

Explorers

Negroes did not first come to America as slaves in 1619, but as explorers, colonizers, and indentured servants a hundred years earlier. Ancient manuscripts mention—

1. Alonzo Pietro as having been the pilot of the ship "Nina" of the fleet of Columbus when he discovered America.

2. Nuflo de Olano accompanied Balbo on his expedition and discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

3. Estevanico accompanied Narvaez on his ill-fated exploration of the territory now forming New Mexico and Arizona.

4. Negro artisans were with Menedea when he founded St. Augustine in 1565. The second settlers in Alabama had with them a Negro who was a member of De Soto's expedition of 1540.

5. Tippoo Tib, a Negro, was the first civilized man to discover the interior of Africa.

6. Jean Baptiste de Saible laid the foundation for the city of Chicago in 1779.

7. Matthew Henson was with Peary's expedition in 1909. He was the first of a party of six to discover the North Pole.

Inventions

It has been established, as a fact, that there are in the United States Patent Office a record of 1,500 inventions made by Negroes. This number is only a fraction of those which have been actually assigned to persons of color.

1. Jan E. Matzeliger, a Negro born in Dutch Guiana in 1852 and living in Lynn, Mass., revolutionized the shoe industry by inventing the first shoe-lasting machine. Upon the advantage arrived from this machine he established the United Shoe Machinery Company. As a result, the cost of shoes decreased 50 percent and the wages of the operators increased.

2. Benjamin Banneker invented the first striking clock in America in 1754. He was a noted scientist and mathematician and was appointed on a commission to assist in laying out Washington, D. C.

3. Henry Blair of Maryland invented a corn harvester in 1836.

4. Elijah J. McCoy invented a lubricating cup for machinery in 1872. Fifty inventions are ac-

to his skill from 1872-1920

8. E. B. Spikes of Fresno, California, has more than 28 patents or inventions.

6. W. B. Purvis of Philadelphia has accumulated much wealth by his inventions of machinery for making paper bags, most of which have been sold to the Union Paper Bag Company of New York.

7. Charles V. Richey of Washington, D. C. invented and patented several devices for registering calls and detecting unauthorized use of the telephone.

8. Madame C. J. Walker created a new profession for women of her race by inventions of beauty culture implements.

9. Virginia Scharschmidt invented a safety window cleaner by which windows may be washed from the inside.

Literature and Art

The first conspicuous example of the Negro as a literary treatment in America was the life story of Josiah Henson in "Uncle Tom' Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe Folk tales and legends about Negroes were collected in the "Uncle Remus" stories by Joe Crandler Harris.

1. W. E. DuBois has done outstanding work in poetry, essay and novels. He has made sociological studies on the Negro.

2. Alain Locke, William Pickens Kelly Miller, Charles Wesley, Georeg S. Schuyler, and Isaac Fisher may be classed as essayists.

3. Walter White, Jessie Fauset Wallace Thurman, and Rudolph Fisher may be classed as novelists.

4. Jean Toomer, Charles W. Chestnut, and Eric Waldron may be classified as story writers.

5. Paul Laurence Dunbar, Phyll Wheatlep, Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, Langston Hughes and Sterling A. Brown may be classified as poets.

6. William Stanley Braithwaite was accepted as one of the foremost literary critics. His literary productions demonstrate that the Negro's intellect is capable of the same achievement as that of other groups.

7. Henry O. Tanner was one of the leading painters of the world. He studied art in Paris and later made Paris his home. His "Raising of Lazarus" was bought by the French Government. He received knighthood in the French Legion of Honor.

8. Edmonia Lewis, Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller, and Augusta Savage are renowned sculptresses.

9. Oliver Harrington, George Leeson, Cornelius Johnson, Chester Washington, and William Chase are classified as illustrators and cartoonists.

10. E. Simms Campbell of St. Louis, Missouri, has been doing illustrations for such leading magazines as the "Saturday Evening Post," "Life," "Judge," and "Esquire."

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Music

Negro music must be divided in to distinct periods. The spiritua is the original American music.

1. W. C. Handy is credited wit being the originator of a new typ of music—"Blues." He wrote th famous "St. Louis Blues."

2. William L. Dawson, director of music at Tuskegee Institute, wrote the first American Folk Symphony. This composition has been rendered by the Priladelphia Symphony Orchestra.

3. Marian Anderson, internationally known contralto, has broken down barriers for the Negro race.

4. Paul Robeson, singer and actor is considered by authorities to be among the world's foremost bari tone singers.

Charles S. Gilpin gained international distinction in drama and opera. He is best known for his outstanding performance in Eugene O' Nelll's play, "The Emperor Jones."

6. Roland Hayes, Abbe Mitchell Lillian Evanti and Dorothy Maynor are some of the outstanding concert artists of the Negro race.

7. J. W. Work, Will Marion Cook R. Nathaniel Dett, Harry T. Burleigh, Clarence Cameron White, William Grant Still are among the Negro classic composers.

8. James Weldon Johnson and J. Rosamond Johnson are composers of the Negro National Anthem.

Politics

Sixty-eight towns and villages in the United States are populated and governed by Negroes. They range in population from 4 to 3,000.

1. P. B. S. Pinchback was Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction Period.

2. Hiram Revells and B. K. Bruce were Senators during the Reconstruction Period. Twenty-three Negroes served in Congress between the years of 1869 and 1875.

3. Arthur Mitchell is the only Negro member of Congress today He succeeded Oscar DePriest o Chicago, Ill.

4. William Hastie was apponited Federal Judge by President Roosevelt.

5. Charles E. Toney, James Watson, and Miles Paige are municipal judges in New York City.

6. Lester B. Walton is United States minister to Liberia.

7. Hubert Delaney is a member of the New York Board of Taxation.

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Science

The cenhus of 1930 reported 3.805 Negro physicians, 1773 dentists, and 5,728 trained nurses. A number of Negroes have achieved national reputation as physicians and surgeons.

1. Daniel Williams was the first surgeon in the world to successfully operate upon the human heart. He was chosen from among all surgeons of America as one of the charter members of the American College of Surgeons, organized in Chicago in 1913

2. George W. Carver, a chemist of world fame at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, has extracted 202 different products from the peanut alone; more than 100 from the sweet potato, 60 from the pecan, a new type of road from cotton, and many useful dyes from the red clay of the South.

3. Ernest E. Just has made contributions to science in the field of marine biology. He is considered an outstanding authority in his field.

4. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service has stimulated health education among Negroes through illustrated lecturers and open group discussions. There is one Negro physician for about everp 3,200 Negroes, where as the whites have a physician for about every 500.

Sports

In recent years the Negro ha found his place in the world of sports.

1. Joseph Louis Barrow or Joe Louis won the World Heavyweigh Championship June 22, 1937. He is the youngest person ever to have held such a record.

2. Jack Johnson was the first Negro holder of the World Heavyweight Championship.

3. Walter Gordon, who was an outstanding player on the football team at the University of California, is now a coach at that institution.

4. Ben Johnson was captain of Columbia University Track Team In the Randall's Island Meet of the I. C. 4-2, on May 29, 937, he established the record of being the first winner of three events in one meet in 25 years.

FEB 15 1941

5. Jessie Owens, a Negro, is the only person who has established three Olympic records in one meet

6. Homer Harris was elected captain of the University of Iowa football team for 1937. He is the first Negro to be ho honored by a "Big Ten" team.

7. Frank Grant was the last Negro to participate in organized baseball. He was last with th Harrisburg team of the Pennsylvania State League in 1890.

A Hampton Institute Summary on Negroes on the Eastern Hemisph- Negroes on the Eastern Hemisphere

Discoveries made by scientists like Schlieman and Sir Arthur Evans reveal the fact that Negroes were known to Asia, Europe and the Mediterranean world.

During Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand's reign, there were so many Negroes in Spain that the authorities provided for their local self-government:

1. Juan de Valladolid was made mayor of Seville.

2. Andres de Claramonte, a seventeenth century Spanish dramatist, wrote a play—"El Valiente Negro en Flanes"— to show the fine qualities of the race.

3. Juan Latino of Granada became a Latin and Greek teacher during the 17th century. So great was his ability as a Latin scholar that Cervanteh called him "El Negro Juan Latino."

4. Sebastian Comez served the great art teacher Murillo and later excelled as did his master in harmony of color, freedom of touch and knowledge of light and shad Sebastian Comez died during the year 1589 or 1590.

5. Toussaint L'Ouverture, a contemporary of Napoleon, led a revolution in Haiti for freedom of minority groups.

6. Abram Hannibal, the great-grandfather of Pushkin, was taker to Russia mainly out of curiohity as the "Negro of Peter the Great." He was educated in France as an engineer and later figured in the westernizing of Russia.

7. The Chevalier De Saint George was born in the year 1745 and brought to France quite poun Saint Georges became a soldier in the French Revolution as well as a tecrnician of the violin.

. Alexander Dumah, a Negro of the early 19th century, is best known by his historical romantic dramas, "Henry III," "Christine" and "Anthony." There were three Alexander Dumas' whose lives were distinguished by their writings.

9. Alexander Pushkin, a Negro of the 19th century of Rushia, is best remembered as a poet, novelist. and playwright

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

A HAMPTON INSTITUTE SUMMARY ON THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

FEB 28 1941

Economics

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FEB 28 1941

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9. Value of church property owned by Negro congregations in the United States in 1936, $200,000,000.

10. Farms operated by Negro farmers in the United States in 1930, 1,000,000.

24-1941

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan

"Believe In African Background" Admonishes Charles H. Wesley

Dean of Howard University History Department Speaks to Parent-Teachers Council

FEB 7 - 1941

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By WARREN MARR, JR.

"We must learn to believe in a worthy African background," Dr. Charles H. Wesley said Tuesday night as he addressed the Sumner-Northeast Parent-Teachers Council in its session in the Sumner auditorium. Dr. Wesley, head of the Howard University History department, was en route to Okla. to fill several engagements during Negro History Wek. Knowing of this trip West, the Negro History Committee of Sumner High School made arrangements for Dr. Wesley to speak here on two occasions. The first of these was the meeting Tuesday evening and the second was a student assembly Wednesday morning at 10 a. m.

ANew Emancipation

Using as his subject "A New Emancipation", Dr. Wesley cited those things which he felt pre-requisites of Negro freedom and utter emancipation. Using numerous instances from history, he demonstrated the fact that every race has at some time served a period of bondage and has had an emancipation of some sort. The fact that the Negro has spent hundreds of years in slavery and has only recently received its emancipation is not a new thing, for, in his own words, "all nations have passed through the stages from slavery to freedom."

This freedom which the nations have obtained has had to come from within themselves. No nation can have any type of freedom unless it has of itself made steps toward that fredom. The whole "basis of it was the faith which the people had within themselves."

Speaking more directly of the Negro race, Dr. Wesley said: "We must first believe that we are a great people. There are some minorities who do not believe in themselves. We are one. We believe we are beggars at the court of justice."

In order to obtain their emancipation, races and nations have had to first believe in themselves. They had had to know that they were a great people. In bringing about such a common knowledge, leaders have spread the history of their great men and great accomplishments among the masses. They have dug up the past and have stood by it unwaveringly. "We, if we are going to measure arms with the world, must find that past," he said. "And we have such a past! If we are to become completely emancipated, we must teach ourselves and our children the history of the Negro. We must learn to believe in a worthy African background."

Dr. Wesley compared the European and African civilzations in the fourth century and found that they compared very favorably. So often when historians are accounting for African civilization and brand the African one as "primitive." In making such comparisons, persons should judge them as they were at a similar stage, not waiting until one has become extinct because of the exploiting of another.

There has been propaganda scattered to the effect that Negroes can be typified by a definite color and feature chart, he said. But this is only partly true. Wesley explained, for in Africa mulattoes and brown people with straight hair are much of the Negro race as those whom historians catalogue in their black-skinned, nappy-haired charts.

Negroes are as much American citizens as any other race. This is true in the very words of the colonies. For "birth within the allegiance" was the test of American citizenship. Negroes have been Americans since 1619.

"So many of us have a psychosis against white people," he concluded, but if we are to have a complete and new emancipatien, we must have a uniting of the liberal elements of both races in order to obtain true democracy in these United States."

Extensive Training

The Right Reverend James A. Gregg prelate of the AME connection, introduced the guest speaker. In his preliminary remarks, Bishop Gregg told of the extensive training which Dr. Wesley has had, saying that Dr. Wesley was a high churchman, an author and a teacher. Among the books which Dr. Wesley has written are histories on the Negro in labor, "Richard Allen", "The Collapse of the Confederacy", "The Negro in America," and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Dr. Wesley received his undergraduate degree at Fisk University, his Master of Arts at Yale University, and his Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard University.

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Musical Program

Preceding the appearance of the speaker, Rev. H. L. Overton, pastor of Mason Memorial Church, delivered the invocation.

The Northeast Girls' Chorus then sang "Spring's A Lovely Lady" and san "Spring's A Lovely Lady" and "were You There" from Stainer's Crucifixion. The Sumner Girls' sextet followed with "Robin in the Rain" and "I'm So Glad".

Dr. Wm. A. Love, representing the Wyandotte Chamber of Commerce, spoke in behalf of the Fairfax bond issue, urging that Negroes vote in favor of the bonds. He also urged that" we start now toward getting jobs when the plant is builded."

Under the direction of Percy McDavid, the Sumner high school orchestra played Bizet's "Marche Fantastique". Following Wesley's address Aimee Brown played "Sarabande" as a violin solo. Rev. C. A. Pugh pronounced the benediction.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

300 Million African Descendants In World

MILLIONS IN NORTH, SOUTH AMERICA

FEB 8 - 1941

By THE ROVER

There are 100 million Colored people in the "American" half of the globe, according to Pare Lorentz, writing in the Feb. 1941 McCall's magazine feature article, "What We Are About To Defend."

PRAISES RACE

Listing a total of 170 million whites, Mr. Lorentz goes on to list 36 million black meen; 39 million "mixed", with African blood, and 25 million native American Indians for a total of 100 million "Colored".

Mr. Lorentz, writing in this month's McCalls in his brilliant article most appropriate for Race History Week and one which should be read and carefully preserved by Guardian readers praises the black man. He has nothing but praise for the "grandsons of slaves" who, as he says, have become; "Olympic hurdlers and All-American tackles, and Phi Beta Kappas, and movie and stage stars—only seventy-eight years after the Battle of Gettysburg."

210 MILLION IN AFRICA

There are 210 million Hametic Descendants in now strife torn Africa, according to the Frederick J. Haskin Washington research bureau letter of information to the Rover. These are supposed to be pure African natives of the type now being militarized by European powers and who for many years provided the Colonial army strength of the French and Italians.

There are millions of African descendants in Asia, Australia, and in other Old World areas to bring the total up to over 300 million.

With Japan's over 300 million India's 375 million; China's 400 million and countless other Asiatic millions, the Races of the world overwhelming outnumber the so called "aryan" people of Germany who, counting their captured populations, boast of 2 million "ayrans" but who actually total less than 100 million Germans, many of them "mixed", as are most all races.

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DUMAS IN FRANCE

The celestial saint of Germany is St. Maurice, a pure "Negro", according to the brilliant race historian, J. A. Rogers, author of "World's Greatest Men of African Descent;" "This Mongrel World", and 100 Amazing Facts About the Colored Man", all of which should figure in Race History Week.

Europe, and not the United States, produced the poet, Alexander Pushkin of Russia; General-in-Chief of the Eastern Pyrenes Army, Alexander Davy de la Pailleterie Dumas of France; Alexander Dumas, Pere, the playwright and novelist, creator of The Three Musketeers, The Black Tulip, and The Count of Monte Cristo; and Alexander Dumas, fills, the great literary creator of Camille. So reveals historian, Carter G. Woodson and his workers of the Association for the Study of Colored Life and History.

HANNIBAL GREAT GENERAL

Mechanized Europe will never see the equal of African blooded Hannibal, the Carthaginian who crossed the Alps into Italy and caused terror throughout Europe with his fierce black Nubian horsemen and huge African elephants. Hannibal ranks with the greatest gen-

erals of all time.

Beethoven, one of the greatest musical composers of all time and a celebrated native born German has been called part Colored by historians.

No less than five colored Cabinet Ministers served the former Republic of France and during the first world war, a colored man, Captain Mortenol, commanded the air-defence of Paris.

Race History students will be amazed at the ... records of Colored people in Europe, much of which is available in local libraries, and reliably compiled by Carter G. Woodson, J. A. Rogers, and many others.

EGYPTIANS COLORED

Even the world's ancient civilization —dating back to more than 7,000 years ago, has its locations in Africa and Asia, with the Jewish (Semetic, including Arabs), and the Negro (Hametic) peoples all playing major roles along with the non aryan Mongolians.

The ancient Egyptians—now being claimed racially by Hitler, were actually: "a cross between the allready Africanized Indo-European and the black Ethiopian and Nubian", according to the learned Willis N. Huggins, Ph.D., and author of "An Introduction to African Civilization" and "A Guide to Studies in African History," books recommended to the student.

A good part of the Bible scenes and history developed in Africa where there was much inter-racial marriage resulting in what Dr. Huggins calls a "Mulatto Egypt", although many of the rulers were pure Africans. There were also many colored of Jewish or Semetic strain and Moses is not only pictured by some historians as a dark man, but also is said to have married an African woman.

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QUEEN OF SHEBA

The most celebrated queens of all time include the famous Queen of Sheba and Egypt's mulatto Queen Cleopatra who has wrongly been pictured as a **pure white woman.**

Dr. Huggins proves with common sense views and records that few pure whites—not excepting the Italians, lived in the area of the mixed Mediterranean which also "colored" the Greeks, Spanish and French. Dr. Huggins reveals "heavy African traces" in Crete, Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, and Malta, all of which gradually seeped onto the European mainland.

Hitler, in his book Mein Kampf, openly recognizes the "Negroid" complexion of Southern Europe which the Germans profess to fear mightily.

No one knows the probable conclusion of the new awakening of African natives now being militarized by the Western World.

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SOUTH AFRICA

The Colored man was in South America long before the race set foot in the United States. He was also first in the West Indies. Slavery began in the English Colonies in 1619 but the **Spaniards had opened slavery in Latin America in 1574 and probably before.**

A now sunken land connecting Africa and South America is in the folklore of early American Indian natives who claim that the two people carried on a flourishing trade, which continued by boat even after the land sank beneath the waves, probably from a great earth quake.

At early as 1492, Columbus and other early American explorers to Central and South America reported having seen Africans with Indians.

TOUSSAINT OF HAITI

The first European attempt to gain a foothold in the New World was turned back by a Colored General, Toussaint L'Ouverture of Haiti, an ex-slave whose military genius has not been excelled by any other American. Toussaint defeated Napoleon's army of invasion with African troops of Haiti, ably commanded entirely by colored men.

The bloody histry of the Cimmarrones—the united bands of Indian and African slaves who, with the aid of Pirates, fought the rich Latin America slave owners, notably those of Panama, —is a thrilling chapter told in "Stories of the Latin American States," by Nellie Van De Grift Sanchez, a "must" book for all students.

That Latin America is predominatingly Colored, is patiently proved by author Sanchez who reveals more Colored in Brazil than in the U.S.A.

This then is the great Hametic race —the largest minority in this country, and one of the greatest in all the world. Our youth is obligated to add to its further respect, advancement and achievement. To this purpose is dedicated Race History Week.

Washington, D. C. Post
February 8, 1941

Negro Educator's Life to Be Topic Of Broadcast

Highlights from the life of Frederick Douglass, Negro educator, will be dramatized today on the Washington Post-WJSV "Heroes of Democracy" program from 2:30 to 3 p. m.

The script, prepared by Evelyn Debney, senior at Dunbar High School, will be presented by a large cast of Dunbar students. Douglass' life will be traced from his early enslavement in Baltimore to his appointment as recorder of deeds for the District.

The broadcast, from the U. S. Recording Corporation, 1121 Vermont Avenue Northwest, will be heard over WJSV.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 6, 1941

NEGROES TO CELEBRATE LINCOLN-LOUGLAS DAY

A city-wide Lincoln-Douglas celebration has been scheduled for Sunday, Feb. 16, at 2:30 p.m., under auspices of the Colored Voters' league, Walter C. Robinson, president, at Second Baptist church on Grove street.

The event is held each year in memory of the birthdates of President Abraham Lincoln (Feb. 12), and Frederick Douglas (Feb. 14). The latter was a noted Negro orator who spoke in the interest of the abolition of chattel slavery in America.

The Rev. J. D. McCord, pastor of Hurst Memorial Methodist church, North Chattanooga, and instructor in McReynolds High school, South Pittsburg, will deliver the main address Music will be furnished by the gospel chorus of Second Baptist, and other feature numbers will be contributed from various churches and surrounding towns.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

A HAMPTON INSTITUTE SUMMARY ON THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

Inventions

MAR 7 1941

It has been established, as a fact, that there are in the United States Patent Office a record of 1,500 inventions made by Negroes. This number is only a fraction of those which have been actually assigned to persons of color.

1. Jen E. Matzeliger, a Negro born in Dutch Guiana in 1852 and living in Lynn, Mass., revolutionized the shoe industry by inventing the first shoe-lasting machine. Upon the advantage arrived from this machine he established the United Shoe Machinery Company. As a result, the cost of shoes decreased 50 percent and the wages of the operators increased.

MAR 7 1941

2. Benjamin Banneker invented the first striking clock in America in 1754. He was a noted scientist and mathematician and was appointed on a commission to assist in laying out Washington, D. C.

3. Henry Blair of Maryland invented a corn harvester in 1836.

4. Elijah J. McCoy invented a lubricating cup for machinery in 1872. Fifty inventions are accredited to his skill from 1872-19[illegible].

MAR 7 1941

5. R. B. Spikes of Fresno, Calif., has more than 28 patents or inventions.

6. W. B. Purvis of Philadelphia has accumulated much wealth by his inventions of machinery for making paper bags, most of which have been sold to the Union Paper Bag Company of New York.

7. Charles V. Richey of Washington, D. C. invented and patented several devices for registering calls and detecting unauthorized use of the telephone.

8. Madame C. J. Walker created a new profession for women of her race by inventions of beauty culture implements.

9. Virginia Scharschmidt invented a safety window cleaner by which windows may be washed from the inside.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

A Hampton Institute Summary On The Negro In America

FEB 28 1941

Music

Negro music may be divided into distinct periods. The spiritual is the original American music.

1. W. C. Handy is credited with being the originator of a new type of music—"Blues." He wrote the famous "St. Louis Blues."

2. William L. Dawson, director of music at Tuskegee Institute, wrote the first American Folk Symphony. This composition has been rendered by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

3. Marian Anderson, internationally known contralto, has broken down barriers for the Negro race.

4. Paul Robeson, singer and actors, is considered by authorities to be among the world's foremost baritone singers.

5. Charles S. Gilpin gained international distinction in drama and opera. He is best known for his outstanding performance in Eugene O'Neill's play, "The Emperor Jones."

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6. Roland Hayes, Abbie Mitchell, Lillian Evanti and Dorothy Maynor are some of the outstanding concerts artists of the Negro race.

7. J. W. Work, Will Marion Cook. R. Nathaniel Dett. Harry T. Burleigh, Clarence Cameron White. William Grant Still are among the Negro classic composers.

8. James Weldon Johnson and J. Rosamond Johnson are composers of the Negro National Anthem.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

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telephone.

24-1941
Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Know Your Race

By MARTIN D. RICHARDSON

MAR 1 5 1941

Access to the usual sources of communication during slavery and garbled historic treatment in later years have combined largely to obscure the important international aspect of the American colored man's fight for freedom. Yet international it was, from the earlier days when bitter assaults were launched against Spanish Florida by first French, then British, then American raiding parties—the Spanish system threatened an end to American slavery—up to the fevered days when our own Frederick Douglass overwhelmed English and Scotch audiences with his eloquent plea in behalf of Emancipation.

MAR 1 5 1941

The Spanish, paradoxically, were among the strongest allies of the slaves in America, while not hesitating one bit in making their own deadly West African raids, or murdering with wanton abandon in Santo Domingo, South America and the Carribbean. For many years the Spanish had no slaves in Florida; their Catholic tenets forbid the use of servants who were heathen, then in turn forbade them to fully apply the rigors of slavery to heathens who had been converted to Catholicism! Hence, while they slew, maimed and brutally exploited their INDIAN slaves in Florida and the Gulf and Carribbean areas, (it is these Indian slaves, not the colored "subjects", who built the Spanish forts, roads, harbors and houses) the Africans they imported lived as mere subject-people, free to move about and conduct their own affairs, forced only to pay an annual tribute of grain or produce. This situation led to the three changes of government in Florida; led, in fact, to the eventual American ownership of the peninsula.

Just as important a result of the Spanish treatment of the slaves was the establishment of the colony of Georgia. News of the unusual conditions enjoyed by the colored Floridians led to a wholesale migration of slaves from the Carolinas and Tennessee. These slaves were joined by Creek Indians, some tribes of which were also brutally oppressed. Together the Indians and ex-slaves formed a powerful and influential body the Seminoles, owing allegiance only to themselves and possessing even a well-manned fort of their own. In order to stop the escapes of the Carolina slaves and Indians to Florida, it was agreed to establish a "buffer-strip", a new colony, free at first, but with the express provision that slaves should not be permitted to travel across it. This was the major, if not the only, reason for the establishment of the colony of Georgia, as many honest historians now admit.

Coincidental with the growth of the anti-slave Seminole nation in Florida were two other large movements against the evil: the rise of the Maroons of nearby Jamaica, a band of former slaves with perhaps a sprinkling of Florida Seminoles and African captives who escaped in transit, and the revolt of the Haitians against their French masters and the British, Spanish and American connivers who all too often lent the French willing hands to further oppress the Haitians. The Maroons ensconced themselves in the fortresses of the Jamaican mountains and defied the entire might of Britain for many generations; under L'Ouverture, a polished leader, Dessalines, a relentless fighter and Christophe, whose education was the boot of his masters and the cannon at the siege of Savannah—under these men the Haitian people threw off the yoke of French domination so effectively that, like the movements of the maroons and Semi-noles, the freedom of the American slaves became merely a matter of time.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Know Your History

This column, devoted to famous Negroes, is published through the courtesy of Dr. W. Sherman Savage and the History department at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Maggie L. Walker

MAR 28 1941

ON SUNDAY afternoon, November 30, 1925, a host of people assembled in the City auditorium in Richmond, Va. The weather was chilly and threatening, but as early as one o'clock they began to come, and two hours later the throng was unprecedented. Visitors had come from other cities; civic leaders and ministers gave the support of their presence; and the governor of the commonwealth, E. Lee Trinkle, added his work of praise, saying, "If the State of Virginia had done no more in 50 years with the funds spent on the education of the Negroes than educate Mrs. Walker, the state would have been amply repaid for its outlay and efforts."

Who was the woman who was thus so signally honored?

Maggie Lena Mitchell was born in Richmond, July 15, 1867, and died December 15, 1934. Her mother, early left a widow, lived in an alley and worked hard at the washtub to support the children in her care. Maggie had a radiant disposition, helped in any way she could, and in 1883, when not quite 16 years of age, was duly graduated from high school.

Already serious far beyond her age, she became a teacher, but being drawn to business, left the school room to take a course in this field, and in 1889 became the executive secretary of the Independent Order of St. Luke. Ten years later she became secretary-treasurer of the organization, a position which she held for 35 years. Meanwhile, in 1890, she was married to Armstead Walker, and in course of time became the mother of two sons.

The original idea behind the Order of St. Luke was that of many similar organizations, by small weekly dues to assist a man or woman to provide against sickness in old age and for funeral expenses. There had been many such orders or societies in the South; Virginia seemed to have more than her share; and sometimes they had not been very well managed. The history of St. Luke was to be different.

First Salary, $8 a Month

Thanks to the initiative and energy of a consecrated woman, it was to set a new standard and show what at least was possible in all such enterprises.

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When Mrs. Walker began her work with the organization, she received as her salary only $8 a month, and for this sum she was expected to collect dues, verify cases of illness and death, keep the books, and pay out all claims as they were due. She looked not at the reward, however, but at the opportunity; and she had vision.

If the order could help a thousand persons, why not 10,000, a 100,000? And why should it think only of sickness and death? Why should it not train the people to save and invest their money, to own their homes, and to win their independence? Why should it not teach children thrift, letting them learn the value of their pennies, and telling them to avoid extravagance or waste.

With such an aim, and with her genius, Maggie L. Walker had the energy of a dozen women, and all who came into her presence felt the inspiration of her character. She seemed to think in big terms and lived in a realm above things little or mean. Eminently religious, she appealed to the solid church-going element in the city, and helped in ways innumerable.

When she took charge of the Order, it had 3,408 members, but no reserve fund and no home property. At the time of the testimonial in 1924, it ha 100,000 members, a building costing $100,000, an emergency fund of $70,000 and a newspaper, the *St. Luke Herald*. Fifty-five clerks were employed in the home office there were 145 field workers, and 15,000 children were enrolled in the thrift clubs.

As the organization grew and the volume of its business increased, the need of a bank was felt. Accordingly in 1902 Mrs. Walker brought before the council the plan of the St. Luke Penny Savings bank. Though this bore the name of the Order, it was legally to be separate.

She was able to convince her hearers, and became the president of the new enterprise. As with insurance, she had to learn the business from the ground up as well as she could; and again her faith and initiative told, and the institution became in time the St. Luke Bank and Trust company, a depository for gas and water accounts in Richmond, and for city taxes.

"When any of our girls are advanced to making as much $50 a month," said Mrs. Walker, "we begin to persuade them to buy a home. As soon as they save enough for the first payment, the bank will help them out. There is a woman in the office here who came to us 18 years ago. She did odd jobs of cleaning, and we paid her a $1 [illegible] week, which she was glad to get. But we encouraged her to fit herself for better things. She studied, took a business course at night school, and has worked her way up until now she is our head bookkeeper, with a salary of $150 a month. She owns a nice home, well furnished and fully paid, for and has money in the bank.

Then there was the one-legged little bootblack at Second Clark Sts. He joined our Order. He had a rented chair out on the sidewalk in the weather. We helped him to save, and when he had $50, we helped him rent a little place with three chairs. That was seven years ago. Now he has a place of his own with 12 chairs. He has bought a home for his mother, paid $19,900 for it and has never failed financially. His bank account never falls below $500.

"Numbers of our children have bank accounts of from $100 to $400. They sell papers, cut grass and do chores. We teach them to save with the definite purpose of wise use of the money. We do a great deal of the same kind of work with the grown people. Our bank lends money for home-building at 6 per cent, and we tide the deserving ones over times of trouble. Six hundred and forty-five homes have been entirely paid for through our bank's help."

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
MAY 3 - 1941

Know Your History

This column, devoted to famous Negro personages, is published through the courtesy of Dr. W. Sherman Savage and the History department at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Succeeds with Bank

This same spirit went over into community and interracial work. When Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, another noble spirit, was founding the home for delinquent Negro girls at Peake, 18 miles from Richmond, and needed money to pay for the tract of a 140 acres, Mrs. Walker organized a Council of Women with 1,400 members, and thus raised the first $500 necessary for the purchase of the farm. Later she contributed liberally of her own funds according as the home had need.

From this service for the unfortunate developed community work in Richmond. "The white women began it," said Mrs. Walker. "You know what some of them have done here, women who stand at the top socially and who are leaders in the church and club life of the city and state. They have done fine community work for white people, and at length they went to our preachers and asked them to invite their leading women to a conference. As a result we began some forms of community work. Then a philanthropist who gave the white women a house for working girls' home said that if we colored women show our interest in social work among our people by raising a thousand dollars for it, he would give us the use of a large house, and if we made good, he would deed it to a board of white and colored women.

You know we had to make good after that. We raised the thousand dollars, and we have kept right on. The house has been deeded now to our bi-racial board. The white women don't work for us, they work with us; and they've helped us to connect up with every charitable organization in the city. We have four paid workers, and the Community House is just such a center of influence as we have needed all these years."

Organizes Community Work

Meanwhile, Mrs. Walker's influence was widening. A tall large woman with clear kindly eyes and and a firm mouth, she was a marked figure in any assemblage. She became president of the state branch of the National Association of Colored Women, and served on numerous other boards and councils. All the while she was working not for a day or year but the large future. It was her desire to have the Order of St. Luke and the bank on such a basis that they could still move steadily forward when she was gone. Most admirably did she succeed in her endeavor.

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Let no one think that she did not have her trials and sorrows. With all of her generosity there were those who were envious or jealous, and even in the Order itself she more than once had to face intrigue. Then suddenly came the hardest blow of all, one under which any heart, however, brave, would have quailed. Her husband, mistaken for a burglar, was shot by one of his sons. Dark days followed but for the mother it was the breaking of sunlikht when the young man was exonerated in court. Later she had a fall, one from which she never recovered; she still gave her best, never faltering. Thus it was that she became one of the noblest of Negro women builders.

Mrs. Walker has been a most beneficial factor in community projects, and her influence has set an example for the future builders of the Negro race. Through the lending of herself to all efforts for the good of humanity, this liberal-minded woman has been the eminent creator of an institution that serves a great portion of the Negro population. Her only regret was that she feels that she might have done more and better for a greater number of people.

BISHOP H. M. TURNER

MAY 2 1941

In the historic development of Christianity, race and religion have had a reciprocal relation. Every race that has embraced Christianity, has brought to the system its own peculiar contribution. The African, by his characteristic qualities of heart, brings a new and peculiar contribution to Christianity. The Negro is nothing if not religious.

His religion touches his heart and moves him to action. His religious songs are indicative of his real character. These songs embodied and expressed the only public utterance of a people who had suffered two and a half centuries of insult, yet in them all there has not been found a trace of ill will.

Humility, fidelity, patience, large - heartedness, love—this is the Negro's contribution to Christianity. The lives of the many Negroes who had dedicated their career to the cause of religion and the uplift of the colored race show in their achievements the greatness of their cause. One of such men was Bishop H. M. Turner, who was born near Newbury Court House, South Carolina, February 1, 1833.

His mother's maiden name was Sarah Greer, the youngest daughter of David Greer, who was brought to this country when a boy and sold in Charleston, South Carolina. Greer was the son of an African king. His father, the African king, sent seven African slaves for the return of his son, but the Captain of the slave ship dying before he returned, the son received his freedom, however, when South Carolina was still under British rule upon the grounds that Royal blood could not be enslaved.

Henry McNeal Turner was the oldest son of Hardy Turner and Sarah Greer Turner. Henry grew up on the cotton fields of South Carolina and when eight or nine years old he procured a spelling book and through his own initiative and the help of others began to learn to read and write. He got a playmate of his, who was white to teach him the alphabet and in learning the two made a game of their exposure to knowledge receiving pleasure in the process as well.

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By this time he was large enough to wait in a law office at Abberville Court House in the town. The young lawyers took great pleasure in giving him instruction in their leisure moments for past time. In this was he advanced rapidly. He gained a respectable knowledge of history, arithmetic, geography, and some other branches of education.

By the time he was 15 years old, he had read the Bible through five times and by aid of the Walker's Pronouncing dictionary and the lawyers, he became a good reader and could interpret the matter with startling clearness. He soon became acquainted with the M. E. church, joined the same, and after actively taking part in the work being carried on decided upon entering the field of the ministry.

He met the conference in St. Louis, Mo., and after taking an examination, was admitted into the group of ministers in the conference. He was appointed to a mission in Baltimore city. While serving this appointment, Turner continued to study and was soon a scholarly man well versed in the languages as well.

He studied the rules of elocution under Dr. Cummings of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was regarded as quite an orator. After serving at his first charge successfully for a number of years, he was appointed to Israel church, and his fame became so notable that President Lincoln appointed him chaplain, the first colored man that was ever a commissioned officer in the United States army. He served his regiment so faithfully and gained such a reputation that President Johnson commissioned him a chaplain in the regular service of the United States army.

MAY 2 1941

He resigned in a short time, however, and commenced the organization of the A.M.E. church in Georgia. As a reward for his achievements, the General conference elected him manager of the Publication Department in 1876. He served there four years with headquarters in Philadelphia, and in 1880, the General conference sitting in the St Louis, Mo., elected him to the highest position obtainable in the Methodist church, that of Bishop, the office to which he was consecrated on May 20.

He began to concentrate his boundless energy to the improvement of his district and had worked up the territory, in a short time to demand five conferences in the A.M.E. church. His work as an organizer was so great that he was sent to organize four conferences in Africa, making his total numbers of conferences founded 11.

Dr. Turner was for many years superintendent in the church for the whole state of Georgia, and was the first Bishop of Africa, which position he held for eight years, continuing his regular conferences in the United States. He has been a member of the Georgia legislature twice, a member of the Constitutional convention. He served respectively as postmaster, Inspector of Customs and held other positions of the government.

It can be seen by the various deeds that are accredited to this great man that his life is truly remarkable. Along with his activities in behalf of the church, Turner was forever thinking of the Negro race. Through the church, he was able to organize them and subject them to the religious thinking and scholarly guidance he was capable of giving. He was benevolent to his cause and was outstanding in every position be filled. As a public official he was graciously received and advanced according to his merit, which in each case made him superior and a leader in the field.

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There was brought forward also some years later a proposal that the Negro should seek his fortune on the shores of Africa. After emancipation, it was suggested that the colonization idea that had failed prior to the Civil war could be more easily carried out. Bishop H. M. Turner also urged this upon the Negroes of this country, and Senator Morgan, hoping to get rid of the Negroes in this way, gave the proposal hearty endorsement.

Although the plan was not fully carried out, it shows the great interest that Henry Turner had in the Negro race. In the midst of the many problems remaining unsolved, there appeared this unusual Negro, who advanced from the ranks of obscurity and served as a beacon of inspiration to the uplift of the Negro race.

As an educator and leader, he surpassed many of his contemporaries and will be remembered for his earnest endeavors in behalf of the church he revered and the people he loved.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

For more than forty years Charles Edward Russell was a warrior in the front ranks for freedom and equality. On the question of equal rights for colored Americans older members of the Equal Rights League well remember that he was as uncompromising as Monroe Trotter with whom he fought side by side in the years before the NAACP was founded by himself and two others, William English Walling and Mary White Ovington. He continued his support of the Guardian and its principles up to the time of his death which occurred April 23 in Washington.

The type of service which Charles Edward Russell rendered the colored race and the nation places him in the company of modern abolitionists with such men as the late William D. Brigham, Morefield Storey, Albert Pillsbury, Michael J. Jordan, all of whom were living proofs that the abolitionist spirit does not die and that in every generation there are white men and women who come forward ready to serve in the crusade for universal equality. This truth needs to be stated again and again as refutation of the charge, sometimes heard in these latter days, that colored people have been left alone to fight their own battles.

MAY 3 - 1941

Colored people have "no battles of their own." Every advance toward equality of right and opportunity for them is a victory for the American democratic principle which means liberty and equality for all Americans. Appraising the services of crusaders like Charles Edward Russell by the ultimate consequences to the nation, thoughtful Americans must be stirred by a warm sense of gratitude that the abolitionist spirit persists as a living force.

24-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Government Agency To Dramatize Race's Contributions To America

MAR 15 1941

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13—A series of educational radio programs planned by the U. S. Office of Education and financed by a Rosenwald Foundation grant will dramatize Negro contributions to American life. The programs, to be broadcast nationally, will portray the role Negroes have played in American education, art, science, industry, and other fields of endeavor, U. S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker reported.

The radio series is being prepared under the general direction of Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Office of Education Specialist in the Education of Negroes and William D. Boutwell, chief, division of radio, publications and exhibits.

Plans for the project call for transcriptions of the programs for use in schools, colleges and by locol radio stations. The transcriptions, and radio scripts revised as lesson units and study guides, are expected to be used by both white and Negro schools in courses or units of instruction about Negroes in the United States.

Commissioner Studebaker said that this is a most important undertaking of the U. S. Office of Education in behalf of all Negroes who have had a part in the development of our national culture. "We shall do our utmost to report accurate and full information about constructive activities and accomplishments of Negroes in this radio series," said the Commissioner. "Much of this information is not available in textbooks and in general reading matter, yet it is the type of information that could help to improve race relations and aid in solving many problems of majority and minority groups."

The U. S. Office of Education will have the assistance of a technical advisory committee in developing the series of radio programs, and is seeking advice and suggestions from Negroes throughout the United States to be considered in making further plans.

MAR 15 1941

To be included in the series will be the Negro's participation in: Music, literature, art, religion, exploration, invention, scientific research, agriculture, industry, labor, education, civil and military service, theatrical and sports activities.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

What The People Say

(The Chicago Defender does not vouch for the authenticity or truthfulness of letters printed in this column, nor do letters contained herein express opinions or views of the Defender. All letters must be signed with name and address of writer. Confine them to 300 words.)

MAR 15 1941

NEGRO HISTORY

Dear Editor: The week of February 9 to 16 has been set aside to observe the contributions and role played by the Negro people in American history. During this week we celebrate the birthdays of two great men: first, Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator; and, second, Frederick Douglass, the most militant abolitionist of his time.

The Civil war resulted in great Democratic gains — the freeing of the Negro people from slavery; the passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. These gains achieved with the struggle and blood of the lovers of liberty and democracy are today being ploughed under by reactionary legislation.

This reactionary legislation affects not only the Negro people, but many recent measures passed by Congress are aimed directly against the labor unions, trying to take away their most effective weapon—the right to strike. The foreign-born people have also been affected, by the Alien Registration law. The poll tax laws in the South have always hit a large portion of the white people as well as the Negro people. Today the most vicious measure of them all, H.R. 1776 (the Lend-Lease bill), capable of destroying and taking away all the civil rights of the nation as a whole, is before Congress. This bill, introduced under the guise of "national defense," is only an attempt to circumvent the desire of the people to get America out of war and to stay out. It is a means of enforcing the Roosevelt administration's war program.

It must be defeated.

MAR 15 1941

The Negro people are doubly oppressed by these acts. In addition to attacks upon their civil rights they are being denied skilled jobs in defense and other industries. Discrimination and segregation is practiced not only in local communities by jim-crow actions of police brutality against Negro youth and by discrimination against Negroes in public service concerns, but also by the segregation of Negro youth in army, navy, air force and CCC.

These are only a few of the threats against the democratic principles of our Constitution. We feel certain that you are aware of them, and that you feel that these threats must be stopped. However, this can be done only through organized cooperation of all those who believe that our democratic institutions must be protected. Therefore, we urge that all youth, church, labor, fraternal and Negro organizations voice their protests, and draw up a program for peace, jobs, civil liberty and security.—Herman Browne, chairman; Carrie Oliver, secretary; Samuel Easley, treasurer, 10 East Market street, Akron, Ohio.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grimstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

MAR 28 1941

When and by what law was Negro slavery legalized in Virginia?

Ans.—Negro slavery was first legalized in Virginia, Dec. 14, 1662 by the old law maxim—"that the issue of slave mothers should follow their condition." From 1619 to 1662 a form of slavery had existed without the sanction of law; and this legal act of the Colony of Virginia made slavery not only a statutory act but hereditary.

Identify the following by giving their correct names: "Black Patti," "Blind Tom," "Duke Ellington," "Bert Williams," "Caterina Jarboro."

Ans.—"Black Patti," (Matilda S. Joyner, later known as Sissieretta Jones), "Blind Tom" (Thomas Greene Bethune), "Duke Ellington" (Edward Kennedy), "Bert Williams" (Egbert Austin), "Caterina Jarboro" (Catherine Yarborough).

Name the first Afro-American newspaper published in the United States and give its editor.

Ans.—"Freedom's Journal," published in New York City, March 30, 1827, by John B. Russwurm.

What four novels have been written by Richard Wright?

Ans.—"Big Boy Leaves Home," "Down By the Riverside," "Long Black Song," and "Fire and Cloud." These novellas make up the book "Uncle Tom's Children."

When was Fisk University incorporated under the laws of Tennessee?

Ans.—August 22, 1867.

What famous saying of Flag-Sargeant William H. Carney was made at the charge against Fort Wagner on July 18, 1863?

Ans.—"Boys, the Old Flag never touched the ground."

Whose famous "Essay on the Inequality of Races" has recently been pointed to as the master and inspirer of German racialism?

Ans.—Count de Gobineau (See Barzun's "Race, A Study in Modern Superstition," 1937).

What housewife of Oklahoma City wrote "And Death Went Down" (To James Weldon Johnson)?

Ans.—Mrs. Josie Craig Berry.

What four studies dealing with the problems of Negro youth comprise a series of volumes prepared for the American Youth Commission?

MAR 28 1941

Ans.—"Children of Bondage," Allison Davis and John Dollard; "Negro Youth at the Crossways," E. Franklin Frazier; "Growing Up in the Black Belt," Charles S. Johnson; and "Color and Human Nature," W. Lloyd Warner, Buford H. Junker, and Walter A. Adams.

What was the first national federation of labor unions to deal with the problems of Negro workers? When did it first meet?

Ans.—National Labor Union, 1866.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Plan Negro History Museum in Memphis

MAR 28 1941

MAR 28 1941

MEMPHIS.—(ANP)—Under the leadership of the Rev. T. O. Fuller, organization of those interested in establishing in Memphis a Museum of Negro History has been undertaken. Starting with the appearance of the Negro in America in 1619, exhibits are planned of inventions, sculptures, models, charts, books, magazines, newspapers, paintings, drawings, works of art, and music. Rural and urban life in the home, school, church and business will be presented.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Know Your History

APR 25 1941

This column, devoted to famous Negro personages, is published through the courtesy if Dr. W. Sherman Savage and the History department at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Missouri.

ST. BENEDICT

THE Catholic church has been one of the great institutions of the world and has remained throughout the centuries as one of the dominant churches in the Christian faith. This church which existed prior to and during the Renaissance heightened by the great Reformation has produced scholars and men whose greatness has surpassed all times.

Among those who were rewarded for their love of the church, were men, who gave up their worldly life. They set themselves apart in order to be more pious in their worship and were sainted by the high officials of the institution for their faithful lives dedicated to the service of God.

Among the saints are many names of some who are familiar to us, such as St. Louis, St. Lawrence and others. It is of interest, however to note that among the many saints who lived centuries ago, that several Negroes received the same honor.

Of the Negroes who were sainted, St. Benedict, who lived during the 16th century is perhaps one of the most illustrious of all, emerging as he did, during the time when the Catholic church was all powerful, the religion of the state and controller of the wealth.

APR 25 1941

Became Pillar in Church

FORTUNATELY he lived during a time when the fact that he was a black man could have no bearing on his service to the church. Also remarkable is the fact that in spite of his being of slave parents he was permitted to attain the greatest honor the church could bestow, that of sainthood. As it were, Benedict lived in the period of Medieval Times, a span in the history of Europe which is characterized by the dominance of the Catholic church and people by a congregation of souls who sought a reformation in religion, art, science. invention and thought.

He no doubt witnessed the reforms of Martin Luther, which resulted in the formation of the Protestant church; the works of Zwinglis, the great humanist, and Calvin. Other generations have seen one revolution take place at a time, the 16th Century saw three, the rise of Capitalism, the end of the Renaissance and the beginning of the Reformation.

It was during such changing times that Benedict was born and destined to serve as a pillar of faith in the Catholic church.

APR 25 1941

Born in Sicily

ST. BENEDICT, the Blackamoor, was born in Sicily, about the year 1526, of slave parents, of the Negro race. His father's name was Christopher Manasseri and his mother's was Diana Lercan, both of whom were Christians. They lived together in continence, as they could not endure the prospect of children being born to them who would continue in the same miserable slavery as themselves.

They were fortunate enough to be owned by a kind master, however, who encouraged them and having promised to give freedom to their first born, were blessed with a son, whom they called Benedict. The child grew in character and strength, and was taught to give thanks for having been relieved of the bonds of slavery. While he was still a small boy he was given charge of sheep among the mountain pastures. and there, far from men he lived to God, absorbed in meditation and prayer, passing long hours on his knees with his hands clasped and his eyes cast towards the sky.

This he did for several years, and as he grew up he was able by economizing his wages to purchase a pair of oxen, with which he worked independently for three years. At the age of 21, feeling a divine call, he sold his oxen, and entered the order of the hermits of Saint Francis, and retired to the hermitage of Saint Dominica, clothed in a dress of Palm leaves.

The fame of the piety or the hermits of St. Dominica having spread abroad, many people came to visit them, and the hermits, fearful of the danger to their humility, departed to the valley of Mozzara, and eight years after to the barren and frozen solitude of Mancusa. But in consequence of a miracle wrought by St. Benedict this retreat was again invaded, and the hermits, fearful, fled to Monte Pellegrino, where they erected rude cells among the rocks.

APR 25 1941

Dedicated His Life

ON the death of the superior, St. Benedict was elected by the other hermits to be head, and he executed his office until 1562, when Pope Pius IV incorporated the order with that from which it had originated.

The saint then entered into several convents of the children of Saint Francis, and labored to carry out reformation in the order. In one of these convents he acted in the capacity of cook, and the story is told of him, that one day when the friars were unable to procure any food on account of the heavy fall of snow, Benedict filled several large vessels with water, and prayed all night to God, and lo, when morning came, the water was filled with fishes. This story perhaps, somewhat imaginary, was told as an indication of his devout faith and piety.

In 1578, he was appointed superior of the convent of Santa Maria, as soon as his turn of tenure expired, he was made instructor of novices, and then again, cook. In February, 1859, Saint Benedict fell ill, he lingered until April of the same year, when he died.

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In his last sickness he believed that he was visited by Saint Ursula, surrounded by a blaze of light. After his death, Pope Pius VII, considering the life of service, faith and Holy separation which had been led by Benedict reckoned him among the saints.

The final impression one gets after considering the life of Saint Benedict is that here was a man who dedicated his entire life and resources to the furtherance of the Christian faith. By serving as a human emblem of sacrifice, service and purity he was able to, in spite of the perilous times and the upheaval in the church, maintain a spirit of Godliness.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

FAIR ENOUGH

MAY 3 1941

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

Desert Beauty

TUCSON, Ariz., May 2.—As I was saying, Arizona is a fascinating state, and it is literally true that the desert has been blooming with daisies, poppies, wild hollyhocks and wild delphinium in vast patches and strokes of color—many varieties of which would sell at dignified prices by the sprig on Park avenue, New York, in winter—and with a startling display of cactus flowers, including the hedgehog, which looks like a porcupine but puts out a blossom the size and shape of a tulip and the color of an orchid.

MAY 3 1941

All this is very beautiful, but the beauty is no more amazing than the candor of the residents, relatively few of whom are natives, who give frank warning that the desert may not bloom like this again for a dozen or 20 years because rain makes flowers and the rains of this winter were uncommonly heavy.

Even men with land for sale as home sites have said, in heretical violations of the canons of the real estate business, that next winter may produce no such loveliness. And, unlike the Florida breed of acreage huckster, they speak very matter-of-factly about the rattlers which abound in spring, summer and fall and command the earnest respect of one and all. The gila monster, now, though common and hideous and venomous, is despised rather than feared, and people don't even bother to kill him, whereas the rattler is done to death on sight if a rock to throw is handy or a spade or pick or gun.

Mr. Will Johnson, the local editor, says he found a coral snake under his bedroom rug. In Florida an editor would be ridden out of town for saying that.

Made by Contrast

But beauty is emphasized by contrast, and the glories of the desert now are not superior to those of the New York and New England countryside in summer or in the fall, when the paint is on the trees. The people who most appreciate the desert flowers have come abruptly from snow, sleet and fog, and so they gasp and babble and torment themselves with mental pictures of an existence away from it all where food, land and housing are cheap and the war is only a momentary fret, morning and evening, when the papers come out with faint echoes of a distant storm.

There are several varieties of away-from-it-alls, the two most pathetic being the wretched invalids who close in from all directions knowing, most of them, that even if they check the ravages of disease they must stay here, and the social and economic neurotics who come out aw y from it all and yet bring it all with them, including servants and the responsibilities, vain snobberies and tax fears of the eastern suburbs and resorts.

MAY 3 1941

The sick include some who have no money, no earning power no relatives to whom they can turn, but manage somehow to exist and, of course, others who revive and shove off again into the stream of life in local employment or business.

War Is Far Away

The war is far away, to be sure, but every day Army planes rise from the flat beyond Tucson and whip away over the mountains on training missions which are meaningless to the civilians who turn to look. And down at Fort Huschuca, an old cavalry post commanding the approaches to the Mexican border, two regiments of Negro infantry are training in a wild and desolate region where the last Apache scouts in the American Army are serving in the status of enlisted men as guides in the mountains.

There are eight of them living in a little 'dobe settlement of their own on the post under command of an Indian sergeant named Riley, who turns them out in war bonnets, paint and circus regalia for occasional ceremonies. Corporal Major is second in command, and another of the braves has no name but a number.

Having completed an appearance for the newsreels or other special dress occasions, Sergeant Riley casually removes his headdress and, with it, a horsetail wig held together by a hair net, tucks it under his arm and returns to his 'dobe to resume his Army uniform. The feathers seem to be strictly scenery of each man's devising, for Sergeant Riley says the Apaches never did wear bonnets or other frippery.

MAY 3 1941

Hard on Morale

The garrison regiment, so to speak, is the 25th Infantry, organized of colored freedmen in New Orleans in 1866, which fought at San Juan Hill and in the Philippines. And Colonel Lee Davis, the post commander, is forming another, the 368th, and filling the 25th with recruits to replace experienced men lost in raids on his regular strength to serve as sergeants and corporals in other new regiments in other parts of the land.

His morale problem seems unusually hard, for Tombstone is to hell and gone and nothing when you get there, and Bisbee and Nogales, which straddles the border, are a long way, too, and offer no entertainment that is good for any soldier.

24-1941

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

A GREAT FIGHTER

FOR WOMAN SUFFERAGE

In 1848 when Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth C. Stanton, issued that fine declaration of sentiments in behalf of Woman's Suffrage, that said in part: MAY 1 1941

"The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman-hood." Not only did they challenge a deep seated moral consciousness of temperance and reforms that were beginning to appeal to the heart of America but, their cause soon became directly allied with the anti-slavery movement.

To the Second National Woman's Suffrage Convention, held at Akron, Ohio, in 1852, and presided over by Francis D. Gage, I was there, the only one of my race to attend. I was born of slave parents about 1798 in the state of N. Y. Gradually I was emancipated, finally becoming legally free in 1827.

I was taught by my mother to repeat the Lord's Prayer and to trust in God. I had lost five children to the haunting horde of slavery. I felt as though I had walked half way across the world in search of them. In my trek I had learned to speak and to begin, I was a born singer. I had met and knew most of the great abolitionists. I had seen mulatto women married to white men in order to have them freed and white women married to Negro men in order to hold them as slaves. I had felt the pulse of America at its lowest ebb.

I was a Negress, I had no right to be there. I could not be heard for that would drag in the slave question and then the press would be upon their heads and their cause would be lost. With those thoughts I found myself rising, moving toward the front. All eyes turned upon me but, slowly, I moved on—Francis Gage quite equal to the occasion, stepped forward and announced my name. "Please be silent," the tummult subsided. Lying my bonnet at my feet and turning to the man who ridiculed the helplessness of woman I addressed: MAY 1 1941

"Nobody eber gibs me any best places, and ain't I a woman? Look at me. I have plowed, and planted. and gathered into barns, and no man could head me — and ain't I a woman?"

And then turning to the ministers I said: "If my cup won't hold but a pint and yourn holds a quart, wouldn't ye be mean not to let me have my little half-measure full? You say women can't have as much rights as man, 'cause Christ wa'n't a woman. But whar did Christ come from?"

This turned the house literally up side down, even the rolling of thunder couldn't have been heard. Raising my voice I repeated, "Whar did Christ come from? From God and a woman. Man had nothing to do with him."

Taking up the defense of Eve, I said, "If the fust woman God made was strong enough to turn the world upside down, all of dese togedder," — glancing over the audience — "ought to be able to turn it back and get it right side up again, and now dey is askin' to do it, and de men better let 'em."

WHO AM I? MAY 1 1941

Answer: SOJOURNER TRUTH
(Called Libyan Sibyl.)

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Know Your History

This column, devoted to famous Negro personages, is published through the courtesy of Dr. W. Sherman Savage and the History department at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Missouri.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN

IN the field of literature as well as in the other fields of endeavor, the Negro has excelled and contributed to the great works which shall remain through the years as an indication of the black man's genius. From the pen of the Negro has come forth creations in which he speaks of his heritage, relates his experiences, denounces a repulsive system of slavery, and describes in poetry and song the American Negro.

Such writers date back to the pre-revolution days, and the pre-Civil war days. In the present era, celebrated Negro writers point with pride to these great personages who fought the obstacles which confronted them and left behind works which are worthy of emulation.

The remarkable things about the Negroes who distinguished themselves in the days before the emancipation of the slaves is that these persons suffered many obstances and their perseverance and triumphs over these injustices tested their worth and caliber. MAY 2 3 1941

Possessed Talents

A publication of these works showed that the Negro possessed those talents which nature had given other races, and in spite of the status of the Negro in the pre-Civil war days, there were many white people who were willing to give credit to those whom it was due. While other race leaders concentrated their efforts in vigorous attempts and fights for freedom these writers indirectly joined the abolitionist crusade by displaying their unusual accomplishments which were forceful evidence that the race had great possibilities.

From the earlier ranks of the talented Negroes who lived in the pre-Civil war days were Phyllis Wheatley, George M. Horton, James Madison Bell, Francis Harper and many others. After these well-known writers William Wells Brown is none the less illustrious and contributed much to Negro literature.

Many Negroes had developed the art of conversation and oratory but more ability was required for the transferring of thought to the written language. The Negroes of that day felt the need of someone to record their achievements and appraise their efforts. Fortunately there appeared William Wells Brown to render this service, the first actual historian produced by the race.

AT this time there were many ministers who were biased and also teachers who wrote books in an attempt to prove that God had made the Negroes inferior to the other races, and therefore; that the Negro should be subjected to the control of the white man, their superior.

The writings of the people included such statements as "If the Negroes are freed, they will become a menace because they can not make a living and serve in the higher pursuits like other men." However, there were those scholarly Negroes who attained eminence in spite of these handicaps.

William Wells Brown was born in Lexington, Kentucky in the year 1816. He was the son of a slave mother, and his MAY 2 3 1941 a white slaveholder. The energetic spirit which incased his restless soul imbibed him at an early age to seek the rudiments of an education. In spite of the handicaps which confronted the slaves, Brown was able to acquire a fairly liberal knowledge of books.

His early life was spent in the fields of his birthplace. At an early age his desire for freedom and adventure lured him to the North. It was here that he viewed more understandingly the plight of his oppressed race and took an active part in the work of the Underground Railroad. From 1843 to 1849 he served as a lecturer of the American Anti-Slavery society.

As an anti-slavery lecturer he became outstanding in the cause of liberty and made a very favorable impression on all who heard him. His versatile oratory and gentle manner won him friends wherever he spoke among the sympathizers of the anti-slavery movement. Endowed too with philosophic insight and a broader intellect than most men, he was able to serve his race intelligently and profitably.

Early Life in Fields MAY 2 3 1941

He then visited England and France. His visit to these countries was very successful and while he was there he came in contact with such apostles of freedom as James Houghton, Richard Cobden, Victor Hugo, and M. DeFocqueville. During these years of travel and lecturing he began to publish his writings, the first of which was *"Three Year in Europe."* Later he published, *"Clotelle"* or the *"President's Daughter,"* a narrative of slave life in the Southern states. He was a regular contributor to the *"London Daily News,"* the *"Libertator,"* and the *"National Anti-Slavery Standard."*

The year 1854 brought forth Brown's *"Sketches of Places and People Abroad."* His claims as a historian, however, are based on *"The Black Man,"* which was published in 1863, *"The Negro in the Rebellion,"* published in 1866, and the *"Rising Son,"* which was brought out much later. Up to the appearance of George W. Williams, a man who displayed greater knowledge, Brown had done more than any other writer to popularize Negro history.

Brown's education included the study of medicine, but his other interest kept him from the practice of it.

His publications did much in the cause of freedom and the unselfish spirit of his endeavors gives him a place in the annals of Negro history which he deserves as one of the forerunners of freedom and Negro achievement in literature.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Played Great Role in U. S. History -- Herbert Aptheker Tells It

Herbert Aptheker . . . Who is this fellow who writes so learnedly in the Journal of Negro History, the New Masses, Science and Society, Opportunity: Journal of Negro Life, and the Political Science Quarterly on the Negro question, and especially on Negro history? Where did he come from? How did he get that way? How old is he? Where did he learn about Negro history?

Herbert Aptheker was born right here on Manhattan Island of Russian-Jewish parentage, 25 years ago; he went to the public schools of this city and to Columbia University; he got that way from—as he states it—realizing that "the weakest link in any democratic struggles is that segment of the population most suppressed and most exploited and that anybody really interested in advancing the progressive struggle of the people in general must begin with this weakest link."

MAY 23 1941

This story is intended to inform you also, of course, that tonight, in the headquarters of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 66 Fifth Avenue, Studio 7-D, Aptheker is speaking on the Negro in American life.

In addition to studying at Columbia and writing his Ph. D. thesis on the Negro and his struggle against slavery, Aptheker has made invaluable contributions to the cause of Negro freedom in that he has taken advantage of his "right" to examine and to copy from historic papers in southern archives.

No Negro, regardless of his culture and his scholarship, is allowed to do that. Aptheker, and other white men like him, do this work and make it available to the Negro people and to the progressive movement as a whole.

As a result of his studies he has written such booklets as "The Negro in the Civil War" (which was, last year, translated into Russian in the Soviet Union), "Negro Slave Revolts in the United States, 1526—1860," "The Negro in the American Revolution" and (published this week) "The Negro in the Abolitionist Movement."

Aptheker says this government's treatment of one-tenth of the country's population—the Negro people—"is a basic indication" of its reactionary character; for, he declares, this treatment "is a deliberate expression and important component of American imperialism."

In both early wars against British tyranny, he points out, "Negroes and whites fought side by side in the army and the navy. It was only when the slavocracy got a stranglehold on the nation that the policy of exclusion and jim-crowism was instituted in the armed forces . . ."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro's Spirit Not Conquered, Says Aptheker

AUG 17 1941

Inspiring Piece Written in Aug. "Opportunity"

NEW YORK CITY (SNS) — Herbert Aptheker, well-known author on phases of Negro history in and interestingly in the current (August) issue of OPPORTUNITY—Journal of Negro Life-dispels the usual concept that the Negro as a slave did not wage an incessant fight for his freedom. Like all freedom-loving people, the Negro hated the despotism of slavery, he says. Taking Negro slaves as a whole, he pictures them as discontented, striving, yearning, and struggling against a system that attempted the psychological, intellectual and physical debasement of an entire people.

The idea of freedom so pervaded the Negro mind that he seized every opportunity. Mr. Aptheker says:

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"The Negro people persistently fought against enslavement. One of the most interesting features of the record of this fight is the fact that in several instances of organized attempts at rebellion an important precipitant appears to have been the firm conviction that they had already been freed but were being illegally held by their masters, or that great movements to set them free were in motion and needed but their active support to accomplish the object. That is, the idea of freedom seems to have pervaded the Negro's mind to such an extent that events having no direct relation with his condition of servitude were often seized upon by him as excuses for attempting to realize the idea."

Pathfinder
Washington, D. C.

Answered the Questions

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	QUESTION	PROPER ANSWER
26.	Which state plan of Federal government was finally adopted by the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention?	(5) The Virginia Plan.
27.	Who was Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President William Henry Harrison?	(4) Thomas Ewing
28.	Who was the first Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of an American President?	(3) Benjamin Stodder
29.	Which is the last state to have been admitted to the Union?	(5) Arizona
30.	Who was the youngest President of the United States at the time of taking the oath as Chief Executive?	(2) Theodore Roosevelt
31.	In how many states at the formation of the Union did Negroes have the right to vote?	(6) Eleven
32.	Who rendered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case?	(2) Chief Justice Taney
33.	For what did the historical John Brown become famous?	(5) For murdering pro-slavery men in Kansas.
34.	Where was the National Democratic Convention held in 1860?	(6) In Charleston, S. C.
35.	Which was the only Northern state whose popular vote went against Lincoln in 1860?	(1) New Jersey
36.	Where was the present Republican Party officially born?	This question and all answers discarded by the judges on ground that stating of the question and two or more suggested answers might be susceptible of controversy.
37.	Who was the author of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation preceding the Civil War?	(1) Stephen A. Douglas
38.	Which state through its political turmoil was called "bleeding"?	(5) Kansas
39.	When was the first Atlantic cable laid?	(4) In 1858
40.	What was the declared purpose of Lincoln's proclamation calling out troops in 1861?	(1) To put down insurrection in certain states.
41.	Which was the second state to secede from the Union?	(6) Mississippi
42.	How many lives were lost on both sides in the Confederate siege of Fort Sumter?	(2) None
43.	Where was blood first shed in the Civil War?	(3) Baltimore
44.	How many people are represented by each member of the House of Representatives of Congress?	(5) Approximately three hundred thousand.
45.	Name a Presidential power under the Constitution which has never been exercised by a President.	(2) Power to adjourn Congress.
46.	What was the primary purpose of President Lincoln in prosecuting the Civil War?	(3) To preserve the Union.
47.	Which is the only amendment to the Constitution to have been ratified by state conventions?	(8) The twenty-first
48.	Which was the second major battle of the Civil War?	(6) Wilson's Creek
49.	Who was the only senator from the seceded states who remained loyal to the Union in 1861?	(2) Andrew Johnson
50.	At what valuation did President Lincoln propose freeing the slaves by purchasing them from the Southern slave states?	(5) Four hundred dollars each.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Recollections

BY EMMET R. CALHOUN

Abram S. Humphries was born and reared in Columbus, Miss. He and I attended Franklin Academy there in 1879-81. Though he was seven or eight years older than I was, through closer association with a younger brother, John Humphries, who was about my age, I came to know him quite intimately. In a boyhood quarrel with Tom Lunsford, Abe (as he was generally called) severely slashed Tom in the back with a pocketknife. There was much adverse criticism of Abe because of the knife wound being in Tom Lunsford's back, but I had witnessed the quarrel and fight and I knew the wound was in the back because Lunsford had suddenly turned his back to avoid a front thrust of the knife. Tom was larger and heavier than Abe and would have worsted him if he had not become fearful of Abe's knife. Tom was of the same Lunsford family that came to Birmingham in the boom days and made a fortune in the building contracting business.

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In the early 1880s Abe Humphries went off to college and I went to South Mississippi to enter Prof. Isaak Welch's Boys Academy. I returned to Columbus in 1886 and found Abe Humphries had hung out his shingle as a lawyer. Occasionally I would stop in his office and ask how he was getting along. Nearly always he was grouchy, saying he had spent his patrimony for a legal education and there was no business coming to him. Once I told him that he might have to wait until the old lawyers died; that he, a young lawyer just out of law school, could not expect to compete with such old established lawyers as Col. Sam M. Meek, Capt. E. T. Sykes, Col. Joe Leigh, Judge J. C. Orr, Gov. W. H. Sims, George Evans, James T. Harrison, E. B. Kirksey and the others who had been practicing so long. He said that he knew all that the older ones knew of the law, and that he knew much that they did not know, for the law doesn't stand still and it was much different from the days the elder statesmen learned their lessons. Only thing he wanted was a chance, but the old lawyers had the business sewed up and young men had no chance in the law.

* * *

About 1887 or 1888 Columbus people were astounded (I think that word describes it) when Abe Humphries sponsored the appearance in Columbus for a speech by a Republican. There were no white Republicans in Columbus, and friends called on Abe to learn why he had "done this terrible thing." He told them that he had reached the conclusion that Mississippi needed two political parties and that he was going to do what he could to bring about that condition, regardless of how he might be criticized. Capt. Robert W. Banks was doing some editorial writing for The Columbus Index. Capt. Banks was an unreconstructed "Rebel," who could not tolerate the thought of Republicanism and Scalawagism in the South, and especially in Mississippi. He wrote an editorial strongly condemning the bringing of a Republican to Columbus for a speech and headed it, "The Devil Coming to Town." He said in the editorial that only his youth and inexperience and the morbid viewpoint of the local boy who had engineered this outrage against his home people and his fine family background saved him from the editorial castigation that he deserved.

* * *

Trooper Armstrong was sheriff and had promised to permit Abe to have his meeting in the courthouse. Some 30 or 40 Negroes and perhaps half a dozen white men constituted the audience, I was told by Sheriff Armstrong. Hardly had the Republican's speech begun, after his introduction by Abe Humphries, when the lights (gas) went out. Trooper Armstrong found that the gas had been turned off at the meter by mischievous boys, who doubtless had been urged by elder partisans to do this, and when he turned the gas back on and the gas-jets were relighted, he stood guard at the meter to see that the act was not repeated, and the meeting ended in peace. Within a week stories appeared in the Northern press greatly exaggerating the facts about the Republican's effort to hold a meeting in Columbus—some of them saying it was at the risk of his life, "but a brave young Southerner, Abe Humphries, with the backing of a fine and courageous ancestry, had dared the populace to interfere and the meeting was held and a vast crowd attended."

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There were only three daily newspaper correspondents in Columbus at the time—Corney (Cornell) Franklin, who represented The Memphis Appeal and The New Orleans Times-Democrat; F. R. Sims, who represented The Birmingham Herald, The Memphis Scimitar and The Atlanta Constitution, and I, who represented The New Orleans Picayune and The Memphis Commercial. None of us played up the Republican's meeting, giving only the incidental facts. How the Northern papers got their distorted stories was never known to us. The Columbus Index copied several of the stories that had reached the Northern press and editorially ridiculed them, as did The Columbus Dispatch. There was no claim by the local press that the meeting was not obnoxious to the local citizenry, but it was positive in the claim that no one thought of doing or wanted to do harm to the Republican speaker.

* * *

Some days after, while on the street, I was attracted by a crowd before the mayor's office (city hall) in Columbus. Going there, I learned there had been a street brawl by two Negro women, both of them half drunk. The drunker of the two had been arrested by police and was being taken to the calaboose to sober up, when Abe Humphries arrived on the scene. He told the police he would take charge of the girl, that she was a client of his and he would be responsible for her appearance when needed. When I arrived on the scene the woman was lying prone on the porch of the mayor's office and Abe was down on one knee fanning her with his hat and saying she was a very sick woman. White men who had gathered left with murmurs of disgust, though most of them would willingly have rendered assistance if they had not been convinced, as the police had said, the woman was plain drunk.

* * *

After this episode the public opinion that had reluctantly turned against Abe Humphries reached the high-water mark. The people just couldn't understand his attitude. His family was prominent and among the most aristocratic and justly esteemed in that section of Mississippi. Their sympathies were all for the South and the South's cause. A half-brother of his, Capt. William Humphries, had earned a reputation for gallantry and bravery in the Confederate Army. Abe himself was a fine young man socially, cultured and brilliant, highly educated and a Chesterfield in manners. His father, though born in the North, had removed to the South in the 1840s and had become a Southerner heart and soul. He founded and conducted one of the largest mercantile establishments in Mississippi, had grown quite wealthy, and he gave liberally of his wealth to the Confederate cause.

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President Benjamin Harrison, just before he left office in 1889, after a treaty of annexation had been negotiated with Hawaii, appointed Abram S. Humphries as federal judge for the Territory of Hawaii. Shortly afterward the treaty was withdrawn by President Cleveland, who succeeded Harrison. Abe Humphries had gone to Hawaii and nominally was federal judge there, even though the treaty of annexation had been withdrawn. In the interim, pending final annexation of Hawaii to the United States under President McKinley, Abe Humphries had married into the wealthiest family of Hawaii, and as I recollect was reappointed as federal judge by McKinley. Abe showed canniness. He felt, no doubt, he was, in Columbus, a young lawyer submerged—and to open a way to recognition, to office and to opulence he had to break with the dominant sentiment and way of life in the South and cater to those who were in position to give him what he wanted. So far as I know he was sincere—and perhaps he was. For sentimental reasons I have always hoped so.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 10, 1941

A Voice from the Past

General Edward McCrady addressed Company A of the First South Carolina Volunteers (Gregg's regiment) at Williston on July 14, 1882. It is an appropriate time to quote General McCrady, for South Carolina seems to have slipped its moorings and to have drifted into waters it sought to shun.

South Carolina fought in the war for Southern independence, "for state's rights and state's sovereignty as a political principle. We fought for the state of South Carolina with a loyal love that no personal sovereign has ever aroused." He reminded that "whatever may have been the nice theoretical distinctions as to the forms of government the North became in favor of a strong consolidated central government because its interests were in manufactures and protection, while the South was for state rights."

It was not for slavery, but for the sovereignty of South Carolina and for the supremacy of the white race, that South Carolinians fought. "If the Northern people were so zealous in freeing the negroes from slavery, had they not been as active in putting them into slavery? There is an old proverb, that the receiver is as bad as the thief. Unless history very much belies them, the righteous New Englanders, notwithstanding their pious abhorrence of slavery, have given a new reading to this old saw, i.e., that the receiver is worse than the thief. They thought it no sin to fit out ships to steal negroes to sell to Southerners, but their righteous souls were vexed at the idea that we should keep them in slavery after purchasing them."

Northern states declared for emancipation after they had disposed of their slaves in the South. "The Northern people, as usual, beat us in the bargain. They sold their slaves to us, took our money for them, then freed them without paying for them, and then took credit for their philanthropy in freeing the negroes they had sold to us." The South was "so unfortunate as to permit the great underlying question at issue between the North and the South to turn apparently solely upon a matter on which the fanaticism of the world had been aroused."

Eighty years ago the South refused to abandon the rights of the states. Southerners gallantly fought against encroachment upon and abridgment of state rights. This generation knows nothing of the South's political history and seems to care less. This generation has accepted the accelerating movement for centralizing power in the federal government. It has fallen in step with a political philosophy which considers the South a tributary province.

In this time the South seems to believe that it is getting great gift from the federal government. It is not so. The federal government steadily and purposefully takes out of the South far more than it distributes in the South. It is unfortunate that Southerners, without knowledge of the benefits of state rights to their section, heed the cajolery of leaders who exploit them. By standing together these Southern states could change conditions which are destructive of their birthright. The South's voices in Washington all too often are raised in support of measures that do the South no good.

In their haste to curry favor with the federal government, do the majority of the South's spokesmen in Washington not sidetrack the South's interests and lend their assistance to other sections in getting the choicest plums? Why are some Southern spokesmen now charging that the South is not fairly considered in the huge defense spendings? The answer is obvious.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Answer to Letter of 'Black Young Woman'

Negro Women, Above All, Must Know That Setting One Color Against Another Only Helps Hitler Fascism

By Eugene Gordon

"It is impossible for me to be an out and out believer in Communism," writes one from Massachusetts who signs herself Black Young Woman. Why is it impossible? Because, she explains, "I have too much humor."

Reading further, I find that this is not the only reason. She says: "And I don't particularly want the black workers and the white workers to unite. I want the blacks to unite **AGAINST** the whites of all classes," and she writes "against" in big, black letters. She concludes: "You will say that that is wrong, and I want you to tell me why. I want you to tell me especially why I, a black young woman, should think it is wrong. I feel very strongly about it. I am very racial."

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When Black Young Woman says she has "too much humor" to be "an out and out Communist" she is, I suspect, indulging that "humor." Communists for a long time have been "funny." Their being "against" everything, as the smug and complacant "humorists" put it, properly tags them as funny folks. Moreover, workers and their struggles have always been "funny" to some other people. Since the Communists play the leading parts in such struggles, they are, naturally, very "funny."

Some people feel innately superior to workers, so everything the workers seriously try to do is laughable. That was why there was so much "funny" stuff written in the early days of the "Russian experiment." This laughter was mixed with the fear, however, that the "experiment" would work. There is less of such laughter now, with the Soviet Union's magnificent fight to destroy fascism, while at the same time destroying carefully manufactured illusions intended to create anti-Soviet humor.

There is today, also, less "humor" in the doings of workers in our country. When the CIO swept America's industrial jungles like wind-driven flames, mirth subsided. Only idiots make fun of conflagrations. Hard-headed enemies of the workers knew this fire could not be fought with fun but only with fire.

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Not So Funny!

There can be little humor in the soul of a mistress who knows her $6-a-week nursemaid-laundress-cook-houseworker was out till two this morning—not rug-cutting at the Cooks and Butlers Ball ("imitating us, their betters"), but attending a meeting at the Domestic Workers Union.

Black Young Woman wants all Negroes to unite **AGAINST** all whites. Where now is her "humor"? For that is a "funny" wish—funny in the sense that it is ridiculous. It will never be realized, for the reason that people are not divided along race or color lines. Wherever such lines exist they are artificial, wavering, tenuous and in constant need of expert repair.

Just observe how quickly race and color differences vanish when people come together on matters of vital interest to them all.

As terrible as slavery was (compared to the Negro's present status) there was a period during its existence when Negroes in general enjoyed more civil rights in South Carolina than Negroes in general enjoy there today. Both Negro slaves and Negro freedmen had many such privileges as did indentured white servants and "free" white workers. Negro seamstresses sat side by side in South Carolina factories with white seamstresses. Some Negro college graduates taught the sons of rich plantation owners in private schools. Why was there no feeling of racial or color antagonism on either side? Because the interests of the ruling class did not yet require it.

The difference of race or color did not once arise until conditions changed in such a way as to accentuate "differences" and to heighten their importance. Superficial differences however, in time, became "fundamental." Men wrote "learned" books to prove that no less an authority than God had decreed these differences. Thus the beginning of the feeling which Black Young Woman—and thousands of other young women and young men, black and white—possess today on the so-called race question.

How It Happened

Why the change? How did the attitude of common humanity become one of prejudice against and hatred for the Negro people?

This is the way it happened.

There was little or nothing at that time for slaves to do. They became a useless burden on their owners. George Washington, talking with a friend one day, said the expense of feeding, clothing and sheltering his slaves was so great he wished he could exchange them for something more profitable.

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Then the cotton gin was invented, and there was no more such talk. The slave became a plantation owner's most profitable possession. The slave trade, fallen off to almost nothing, picked up and soared. No longer was it possible to treat this valuable commodity, the slave, as just a human being. A "place" was created for him; and there grew up a special and intricate system of behavior designed to keep him in that place. Remnants of that system exist still. Else Black Young Woman would not feel called upon to write as she does.

The white worker and the black worker, and the white people and the black people, have never had any spontaneous or "natural" hatred for each other. The Hitlerites to whom it is profitable to cultivate hatred between Negroes and whites know this plant to be so delicate that it requires continuous and rabid nurturing, lest it die. They are pleased to see a Negro like Black Young Woman come along and laugh at the Communists for exposing their fascist tricks.

They especially like to see a Negro woman so bamboozled and misled that she unwittingly takes the fascist theories of race to be her own. For, knowing that the Negro woman would suffer more terrible horrors under fascism even than the Jewish woman, the fascists realize that when she awakes to the truth, their days in this country will be short and bitter.

And therein lies the answer to the question also why "a black young woman," above all, **MUST** know that it is wrong to preach Hitler fascism while imagining herself a devastating comic.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Story of John Brown Published in Soviet Union

MOSCOW.—A biography of John Brown, his valiant struggle to liberate the Negroes from slavery, and his martyr's death at the hands of the slave owners on Dec. 2, 1859, is given in a book by N. Kalma in the "Lives of Famous Men" series put out by the Young Guard Publishing House.

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The authoress is not a historian, and there are spots which can be disputed by an expert, but in general she has succeeded in giving a vivid pen-picture of this heroic abolitionist.

Kalma has not confined herself to writing merely a biography of John Brown. She has given a lucid picture of the situation prevailing in the United States and shown the conflicting forces in the society of that period.

John Brown fell in uneven battle, but he was the herald of the revolutionary struggle for the abolition of slavery. Although the uprising he led was suppressed, he was not alone; he was the expression of the finest freedom-loving traditions of the American Revolution and he was supported by progressive men of all lands.

The Negro people, who cherished the memory of Nat Turner, the Virginian slave who raised the Negro rebellion in 1831, Gabriel who led the uprising on Haiti Island in 1740, and Denmark Vesey who led the Charleston revolt in 1822, were with John Brown.

The author has drawn well the character of John Brown as a fearless, self-sacrificing and unswerving revolutionary, a noble man with boundless love for his fellowmen and great tenderness for his wife and children who were heart and soul with the hero of Ossawatomie. One cannot read unmoved the description of the battles at Harpers Ferry, of John Brown's meeting in prison with his wife, or the scene of his execution.

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Longfellow and Hugo, the author reminds us, were deeply shaken by this execution.

With his penetrating insight, Karl Marx at once realized the significance of John Brown's activities. On Jan. 11, 1860 Marx wrote to Engels:

"The greatest of all the events transpiring in the world today, in my opinion, is the American slave movement that has begun with the execution of John Brown, on the one hand, and the movement of the serfs in Russia, on the other."

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We, for our part, might point out that the philosopher Henry Thoreau, who had talked with John Brown on several occasions, highly esteemed his stern morals. "I rejoice that I live in this age, that I am his contemporary," he wrote.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

They Came From All Over To Honor Frederick Douglass

By Angelo Herndon
(Special to the Sunday Worker)

ROCHESTER, Sept. 6. — In a momentous and historic gathering of more than 2,000 Negro and white citizens who met Thursday in Highland Park to honor the memory of one of America's foremost leaders—Frederick Douglass — discrimination and lynch terror practiced against Negroes in the armed forces of the country was roundly condemned as being dangerous to the best interests of all the people and a serious hindrance to the fight against Hitlerism.

Sponsored by a committee of Negro and white citizens, the meeting was preceded by a parade from Rundel Memorial Library to Highland Park where the Frederick Douglass statue was rededicated after being removed from St. Paul St. and Central Ave., its site of location for 42 years.

The occasion was one to be long remembered by all who were present. While appropriate tribute was paid to a great leader and pioneer for human justice, the meeting clearly demonstrated the rebirth of unity among Americans who are more and more becoming aware that the perils of fascist tyranny can be effectively met only by a people united as one in thought and in action. It should have been a national celebration for all Americans!

CAME FROM ALL OVER U. S.

People came from all parts of the country. As the proceedings got under way, one felt that it was truly a modern Abolitionist meeting, wanting only in that there was no Douglass whose eloquent voice could ring out in all its fervor and proclaim to America:

"You boast of your love of liberty, your superior civilization, and your pure Christianity, while the whole political power of the nation (as embodied in the two great political parties) is solemnly pledged to support and perpetuate the enslavement of . . . your countrymen. . . .

"Oh! be warned! be warned! a horrible reptile is coiled up in your nation's bosom; the venomous creature is nursing at the tender breast of your youthful republic; for the love of God, tear away, and fling from you the hideous monster! . . ."

Would that the voice of William Lloyd Garrison could thunder forth on this auspicious occasion and send forth its defiant challenge to the oppressors of the Negro people:

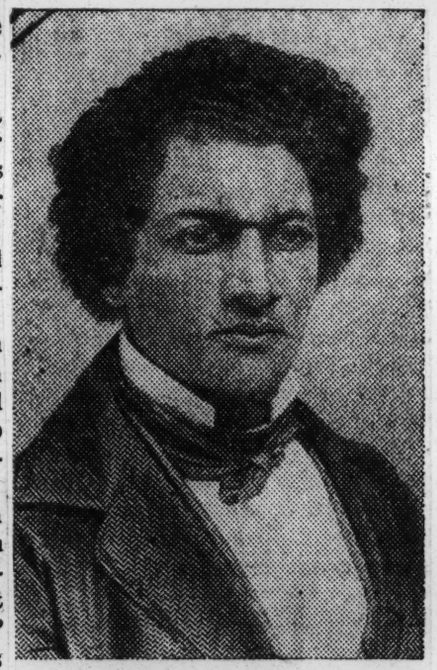
"Urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present! I am in earnest. I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard."

But the spirit of abolitionism was there, not alone represented in the monument rededicated to the memory of the great Frederick Douglass, but in the eager, tense looking faces of Negro and white citizens who braved intermittent thunder showers to hear speakers warn of the disastrous consequences of racial bigotry and urge them to keep alive the spirit of Douglass by rededicating themselves to complete the struggle begun by him.

J. Finley Wilson, head of the Negro Elks, and one of the three principal speakers, told the assembly that we need a modern Frederich Douglass in the flesh to defend the cause and fight for democracy for the Negro in Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia."

PERIL TO U. S. LIBERTY

Declaring that liberty in America is gravely imperiled by the vicious practice of racial bigotry, Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that "never before in the history of the world has liberty for all Americans and all peoples of the



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

world been so endangered as it is today by the threat of vicious of dictatorship. . . . America must awake both to her peril and to her opportunity to save herself. The spirit of Frederick Douglass hovers over us today guiding us into the path of true democracy and warning us of the disaster which awaits us if we do not take that path."

White told the audience that the spirit of Douglass which the citizens of Rochester had come to honor could best be kept alive if they would do all in their power to open the doors of education and employment, now shut to Negroes in many of the industrial plants and educational institutions of Rochester.

Mayor Samuel B. Dicker, in his address of welcome, said the life of Douglass was an epitome of the struggle of the Negro people for freedom, and that Rochester distinguished itself 42 years ago on the occasion of the first dedication of the Douglass monument.

Councilman Frank E. Van Lare, who introduced the resolution in the City Council after numerous requests from Negro citizens and organizations calling for the removal of the Douglass statue from its old location, likened the greatness of Douglass with that of George Washington when he said that "we know that the founder of our country, George Washington, is the rock and foundation on which this Republic of ours is built. . . ."

". . . This world famous man, Frederick Douglass, is truly the George Washington of the Negro race."

NOTED SPEAKERS

Other speakers were: the Rev. Isaiah Prince Pogue, the Rev. Jame E. Rose, master of ceremonies; the Rev. David Rhys Williams, Howard W. Cole, editor of **The Voice**, local Negro paper, Frank E. Gannett, editor of the **Rochester Democrat and Chronicle**, and the **Rochester Times-Union**; the Rev. Frank L. Brown, James A. Jackson of New York City, and Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, Evansville, Ind., and president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Association.

The monument, now located in Highland Park near the home where Frederick Douglass once lived and edited his paper, **The North Star**, and in surroundings befitting such a shrine, was unveiled by Mrs. Fredericka Sprague Perry and Mrs. Rosabelle Sprague Jones, both of Kansas City, and granddaughters of the famous Negro leader.

In addition to Mrs. Perry and Jones, other relatives and descendants of Frederick Douglass who came from various parts of the country to witness the rededication ceremonies, were Mr. and Mrs. Haley Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Weaver, and Mrs. Joseph Douglass.

A mixed chorus under the direction of Dr. Nathaniel Dett, sang a number of Negro spirituals, and a special number for the occasion —"His Name Shall Live Forever." Music was rendered by the Rochester Park Band, the Elk's Prize Band, and Miss Ann Nisbet, white South Carilona harpist.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

SEP 22 1941

WHEN WAR WAS WAR

The return of captured Confederate battle flags to Southern states by Michigan, besides being a praiseworthy gesture for national unity, is a reminder of the days long ago when war was considered to be a matter concerning the armies actually on the field. Civilians might lose property, might be browbeaten a bit by over-severe military regulations in occupied areas, but they were seldom otherwise mistreated by uniformed troops under command of responsible officers.

Even General William Tecumseh Sherman, who still ranks pretty far down the scale in Southern tradition, shows up a good deal of a gentleman by contrast with the cold heartlessness of the German high command. It is true that he deliberately ordered the destruction of vast amounts of property, vast stores of food, leaving a poverty-stricken and semi-starved populace in his wake. It is also probably true that he winked at a good deal of the indiscriminate looting and violence by hangers-on that accompanied his progress. But as far as is known he never killed refugees off-hand, just to spread panic among his foes. Southern civilian leaders arrested by him might be imprisoned, perhaps later shot or hanged, but they were not tortured to death in concentration camps. There was no merciless harrying of a minority group like the Germans' continuous pogrom against the Jews.

The whole policy of the victorious North was unjust and ruinous in the way it undertook to turn Southern society upside down. But it was abandoned after a few years because public opinion in the North and in the Union armies would not support the excesses of a band of fanatics. Carpetbaggers reaped quite a harvest, but they were individual grafters. There was nothing like the government-organized and government-directed gutting of the economic and financial resources of a surrendered nation that has occurred again and again in Europe.

This is no attempt to justify past wrongs. But it is an effort to show that it is best to forget them completely in the face of present dangers. After all, few even of the extremists of the North ever contemplated anything other than eventually returning Southern States into the Union. Germany, waging war with unrestricted bombing, with studied wrecking of the internal economy of victimized areas under the guise of "correct" outward attitude by its soldiery, is marching frankly to put the rest of the world under the permanent domination of a "master race."

Editorials

Lindbergh as Goebbels' Transmission Belt

IT WAS the voice of Lindbergh, but the words of Paul Joseph Goebbels.

Lindbergh's charge that "the three most important groups which have been pressing this country toward war are the British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt administration," has an all-too-familiar ring.

It is the same argument that Adolf Hitler has used since his earliest days as a beer-cellar agitator. The Jews, said Hitler, forced Germany into the World war. They brought about her defeat. They then engineered her into a position of permanent serfdom at Versailles.

Every country that has been crushed under the heel of Nazi military force, Hitler has said, has been "pushed into war by Jewish capitalism" and "the British." When German armies marched into Austria, Hitler charged that Jewish warmongers had transferred their headquarters to Prague. When he was master of Czechoslovakia, he contended the Jewish menace had transferred its activities to Warsaw, then to Paris and London.

German propaganda broadcast tirades against America recently have featured "Jewish capitalism" and "Roosevelt's Jewish ministers."

"Their greatest danger," said Lindbergh in Des Moines, in discussing American Jews, "lies in their large ownership and influence in our motion pictures, our press, our radio and our government."

That this is the same "line" which Berlin propaganda has been following assiduously is only too obvious.

Lindbergh has raised the issue of anti-Semitism in a form that cannot be ignored or smiled away. It must be faced squarely.

For what is Lindbergh asking when he says of Jewish groups that "their greatest danger lies in their large ownership and influence in our motion pictures, our press, our radio and our government?"

The statement can be construed only as a proposal that Jews be barred from those fields of activity, either as owners or workers. The alternative to what Lindbergh calls "Jewish influence" is to bar Jews from holding office, from working for government, from owning or working for newspapers, radio stations or movie concerns.

Ample evidence is at hand that no single group or combination of groups controls government, radio, the press or motion pictures. All are controlled by the American people, government at the ballot box and the rest by the force and strength of American public opinion. Yet it is upon this long-discredited fiction that Lindbergh calls for a modified application in this country of principles of racial discrimination which have barred Jews from all occupations in Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe, and is herding them, like animals, into Dark Ages ghettoes.

If, as Lindbergh contends, "Jewish influence" is contaminating the government, the press, radio and the motion pictures, there is only one alternative—ousting of Jews from those fields, which is precisely what occurred in Germany.

Lindbergh's open espousal of that brutal doctrine of racial discrimination, alarming as it may be to those Americans who believe in the fundamental tenets of this government, is a development that should clear the air, because now Lindbergh stands unmasked, his real motives exposed.

No one argues that Lindbergh and his isolationist and America First backers have no right to oppose war. Their hope that war can be avoided is shared by the great majority of sane Americans. Fully 99 per cent of all Americans hope war can be avoided, but few Americans will agree that fanning of racial hatred is a legitimate weapon in furthering peace.

The Des Moines speech raises another important question. To what extent does Lindbergh represent the views of his sponsors, the America First committee?

Is that movement, with its reported 15,000,000 members, a gigantic anti-Semitic movement? Is the country, at this critical juncture, confronted with a revival of at least the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan, minus its masks?

Are we in for another bedsheet era in American history?

Is it necessary at this time, when National unity is so sadly needed, to combat once more the spirit of intolerance which ran rampant over the country after the World war, using then a false cry against "Romanism" and "the black menace?"

America First leadership should make its stand clear. If it is an anti-Semitic movement parading in the guise of a peace movement, those millions of Americans who have joined it and all Americans are entitled to know the truth. If the committee, as it says, is interested only in keeping the United States out of war through valid argument and legitimate methods, it will repudiate the Lindbergh anti-Semitism in strong language as an expression of his own personal opinion.

If the committee fails to do so, the American people will be forced to reach the melancholy conclusion that the spirit of Ku Kluxism is abroad once more in the land, fostered by Americans who hold honorable place in the Nation. It will be clear that Americans who believe in Americanism once more will be forced to make war against the tar brush and the masked rider in the night.

It will be only too plain, if this attack on one racial minority stands unrepudiated, that no minority in the country is safe from persecution and attack, because in Germany, where the Jew was made the scapegoat for all the historic ills of Germany, many other groups have felt the Nazi heel—Freemasons, Catholics, members of trade unions and many others.

Lindbergh's thesis that the British, Jews and the Roosevelt administration are pushing the United States into war is a peculiarly lopsided theory. It lays the blame for this country's situation upon a people fighting for their very life against Nazi onslaughts, upon a minority within the United States and upon a governmental administration which was approved overwhelmingly by the American people at the polls less than a year ago. It overlooks entirely the possibility that Adolf Hitler, in building the greatest war machine the world has ever seen, in strengthening it with the loot of a continent, in constantly expanding the scope of its operations, may have had something to do with the fact that this country today stands perilously close to the brink of war.

Those who advocate fighting an armed menace which approaches ever closer to American shores, Lindbergh says, are "dangerous." The armed menace itself is given a clean bill of health. It is absolved 100 per cent from any taint of responsibility for a situation which admittedly is perilous.

Lindbergh condemns with alacrity the gallant British people, millions of loyal American citizens and the duly constituted government of the United States, but he has not one word of condemnation of the Nazi German military machine against which this Nation is arming.

Bystander

es Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF STATE

Born at Charleston, S. C. Jan 1, 1837. After finishing grade school I worked at carpenter's trade for five years, then journeyman for fo years. I saved enough money to enter the University of Glassgow, Scotland.

Afterward I spent 3 years at Presbyterian Seminaries at Edingurgh and London. I won a scholarship of $1000.00 in a competitive examination of graduates among four colleges. Won the fifth and seventh prizes in Latin and Greek respectively in a class of two hundred students.

Returned to U.S. in 1864, took pastorate of Temple Street Congregational church in New Haven, Conn. 1865 I was requested by the American Missionary Association of New York, to establish and take and take charge of a Normal school in Charleston, S. C.

In 1868, under the reconstruction acts, was elected member of the Constitutional convention of the state. On August the first of the same year, was elected secretary of state and served for four years.

I resigned the position as secretary of state and accepted the professorship as Latin teacher at Howard University. I left Howard in 1872 , and returned to South Carolina to accept the position as State treasurer.

The downfall of Republicanism throughout the South, prevented the exercises of my duties of treasurer for the second term.

1878, I was appointed by secretary John Sherman to a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, for a period of six years.

Who Am I? . . . Answer: Hon. Francis L. Cardoza.

24-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Know Your History

This column devoted to famous Negro personages is published through the courtesy of the history department at Lincoln university.

Phillis Wheatley

FEB 7 1941

THERE is something deeper than the sensuousness of beauty that makes for the possibilities of the Negro in the realm of the arts, and that is the soul of the Negro race. No race can rise to the greatest heights unless it has yearned and suffered. There is something very elemental about the heart of the Negro, something that finds its origin in the African forest, in the song of the night and the falling of the stars from a tropical sky.

There is an element of grimness, however, about his background, that speaks of the lash, the child torn from his mother's arms, of the dead body lifeless from inhuman torture. This race has known the depth of misery, the heights of joy and the hopefulness of a promised land. This spirit encased within the black man has motivated his genius and thus the world has known many Negroes who have excelled in the many arts, second to none in his particular field.

Unlike many slaves who were brought to the ports of Boston in the year 1761 from Senegal, Africa, Phillis Wheatley, the slave poetess, was fortunate enough to be thrown into different circumstances than the others who were placed into bondage. At the age of eight, she was kidnapped and brought to America where she was purchased by wealthy John Wheatley, a prosperous tailor, to be trained for a personal servant of his wife, chosen for her appealing charm and sensitive face.

In spite of her physical delicacy, she immediately responded to her new surroundings. The Wheatley's were kind to her and thus she failed to know what the true sense of slavery meant. This child did not lack, however, the feeling that is typical of the Negro heritage and gave to the world some of its greatest literature filled with the depth that is characteristic of her race, although she did not deal in the typical Negro dialect that Paul Lawrence Dunbar is famous for.

Learned English in Six Months

Her education was only what she was taught in the family. She learned enough English in six months to read different parts of sacred writings to the astonishment of all who heard her. She also learned to read extensively in Greek mythology, in Greek, Roman History and contemporary English poets.

During her life as the maid of this kind family, she was given the opportunity between her household chores to write poetry and it was not long before she became something of a sensation among Boston intellectuals and when she translated a tale from Ovid, it was published by her friends. Her first verses were written when she was thirteen, entitled "To the University of Cambridge in New England". These were followed by "The Kings most excellent Majesty, "On the Death of Reverend Dr. Sewell", and a elegiac poem on the "Death of the Celebrated Divine — George Whitefield."

The early talents of Phillis were not only shown in her writings, her childish desire for expression found an outlet in the figures which she drew with charcoal or chalk on walls of the house. Mrs. Wheatley was a woman of unusual refinement. Her home was well known to the people of fashion and culture in Boston, and King street on which she lived was then as now noted for its residences, famous for its commerical and banking houses.

The Wheatley family consisted of four when Phillis came into it and the entire family would observe this little slave girl in her earnest endeavor for expression. This perhaps accounts for the interest that they took in teaching her. From the very first, her mistress strove to cultivate in every possible way her naturally pious disposition, and diligently gave her instruction in the Scriptures and in morals. In time, Mary Wheatley, the daughter taught the young student a little astronomy, some ancient and modern geography, a little ancient history, a knowledge of grammar, developing a conception of style from practice rather than from theory.

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A Companion

"On Being Brought from Africa to America' is an example of her juvenile poetry:

'Twas Mercy brought me from my pagan land,
Taught my benighted soul to understand
That there's a God - there's a Saviour too:
Once I redemption neither sought nor knew.
Some view our sable race with scornful eye——
"Their colour is a diabolic dye."
Remember, Christians, Negroes black as Cain
gelic train.

Gradually Phillis became to be regarded as a daughter and companion rather than a slave. Whenever any unusual event, such as a death, occurred in any family of the circle of Mrs. Wheatley's acquaintances, she would write lines on the same. She became to be regarded as "a kind of poet-laureate in the domestic Circles of Boston." She was frequently invited to the homes of people to whom Mrs. Wheatley had introduced her, and was regarded with a peculiar interest and esteem, on account both of her singular position and her lovable nature. In her own room at home Phillis was specially permitted to have heat and a light, because her constitution was delicate and in order that she might write down her thoughts as they came to her, rather than trust them to her fickle memory.

In 1771 the first real sorrow of Phillis' life came to her, Mary Wheatley left the old home to become the wife of Reverend John Lathrop, pastor of the Second Church in Boston. This year had another importance to her. "Phillis, the servant of Mr. Wheatley." became a communicant of the Old South Meeting House in Boston. We are informed that "her membership in Old South was an exception to the rule that slaves were not baptised into the church."

This was a period of unrest in the history of Boston. America had emerged through the period of neglect by the mother country, England, to a fretful nation destined for independence. The slaves argued that as the colonies were still English territory that they were technically free, Lord Mansfield having handed down the decision in 1772 that as soon as a slave touched the soil of England he became free. Phillis under all of these conditions through her unusual tact was able to hold the esteem and affection of her many friends. It was during these times that Phillis' health began to fail, as revealed through her letters to a young woman friend, Obaur Tanner:

In the spring of 1773, the condition of her health was such that the family physician advised that she try the air of the sea. Nathaniel Wheatley, the son of her master was just going to England. It was decided that she should accompany him. The two sailed in May. The poem "A Farewel to America," is dated May 7, 1773. It was address to Mrs. Wheatley.

Becomes Social Pet

After arriving in England the poem on Whitfield served well as an introduction to the Countess of Huntingdon. Through the influence of this woman she met other ladies of the Nobility; she became the pet of society. Her ability as a brilliant conversationalist made her an imminent part of the circle. Presents were showered on her, one of which was a copy of a 1770 folio of "Paradise Lost," given to her by Brook Watson, Lord Mayor of London. (This book is now in the library of Harvard University, which was sold for payment of her husband's debts and later presented to Harvard university in 1824.)

While in London Phillis was to be presented at the court of George III, but she was forced to leave before the presentation. She was received cordially by Lord Dartmouth. Her first bound volume of poems was published while she was abroad entitled "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral," 1773 dedicated to Lady Huntingdon.

Her stay would have been prolonged had not the illness of Mrs. Wheatley prompted her early return, this also accounts for her not being received in the court of George III. The old lady longed for the presence of her companion, and Phillis could not be persuaded to delay her reutrn.

Marks High Point

This visit to England marked the highest point in the career of Phillis Wheatley. Her power of endurance, through suffering and pain were put to its severest test. She was not alone, however, for this was a test for all Americans, this was the period of the American Revolution, which is characterized by many as a stirring event.

Her noble bearing under hardship must forever speak to her credit. That Phillis' health was little improved during the four months that she stayed in England may be seen from a letter she wrote. "But this acquaints you that I am at present indisposed by a cold, and since my arrival have been visited by the asthma." The young man who delivered this letter was John Peters, who later became her husband.

In 1774 a great sorrow came to Phillis, her life long and greatest friend, Mrs. Wheatley died, in her sixty-fifth year. The old Wheatley homestead was very lonely, the son living abroad, the daughter married and the wife dead. The Wheatley family was finally broken up by the death of John Wheatley, 1778 at the age of seventy two. After this Phillis lived with a friend of the Wheatley's and finally alone.

FEB 7 1941

In April of the same year, she was sufficiently persuaded to marry John Peters. Reports tell us that he was a man of many professions but with all he did not seem to be able to make a living with any of his trades. He was a white collar man who felt himself superior to honest labor. The fact that Phillis in her state of loneliness yielded to the first one who offered love and care probably accounts for her accepting his proposal of marriage. It was not long before she discovered that she was destined to face even greater horrors as a result of this union.

The cause of the Revolutionary war made it more and more difficult for people to secure the bare necessities of life and the tragic winter at Valley Forge was but a semblence of the general distress.

To Phillis a succession of misfortune came. The daughter of the Wheatley's died. When Boston fell into the hands of the British, the inhabitants fled in all directions. Mrs. Peters accompanied her husband to Wilmington, Mass., where she suffered much poverty. After the British evacuated Boston, Phillis and her husband returned to the city. Here again she endured poverty and misery. She was now the mother of two children. Phillis Wheatley Peters suffered many hardships. The conduct of her husband estranged Mrs. Peters from her old acquaintances and her pride kept her from informing them of her distress.

After the war, one of Mrs. Wheatley's relatives hunted her out and found that her two children were dead and a third was born sick. John Peters worked as a journeyman, baker and later attempted to practice law, and finally pretended to be a physician. His wife, meanwhile earned her board by drudgery in a cheap lodging-house on the west side of the town. Her disease made rapid progress and she died in 1784. Her last baby died and was buried with her. No one of her old acquaintances seems to have

known of her death. On the Thursday following her death, however, the following notice appeared in the *Independent Chronicle:*

Last Lord's Day, died Mrs. Phillis Peters (formerly Phillis Wheatley), aged thirty-one, known to the world by her celebrated miscellaneous poems. Her funeral is to be this afternoon, at four o'clock, from the house lately improved by Mr. Todd, nearly opposite Dr. Bulfinch's at West Boston, where ner friends and acquaintances are desired to attend.

Poems Find Sale

At the time when she was most talked about Phillis Wheatley was regarded as a prodigy, appearing as she did when the achievement of the Negro in literature and art was still negligible. Her poems found ready sale in 1816, however. In the early years of the 19th century, her verses were frequently found in school readers. From the first however, there were those who discredited her poetry. Thomas Jefferson, for instance, said that it was beneath the diginity of criticism. After 1816 the interest in her work declined, it was greatly revived during anti-slavery ag tation. nI 1834 Margaretta Matild Odell of Jamaica Plain, a descendant of the Wheatley family, republished the poems with a memoir; there was a great demand for the book due to the increasing race-consciousness on the part of the Negro. In the last decade this interest has expanded.

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One must consider the early death of Phillis Wheatley. Here was a woman that might have contributed even more had she lived to the age where greater understanding adds to one's genuis. To her distinction, let it be said, that the fact that she did not adhere to the typical Negroid type of writing and that this originality lends dignity to her writing.

She has been criticized by many of the contemporary persons of color in writing and dedicating her works, not to her race but to the white people. Taking into consideration the culture to which she was exposed it can be seen why her work was of this nature. Those members of the white race, accepted and treated Phillis as a human being, shared her triumphs and sorrows, made possible the way for her ascension to fame and were loyal to her to the end.

Tens of thousands of souls have been wrested from their fatherland, their children were subject to the lash, and there was no immediate hope of a better day, but Phillis was not suffered to bear these agonies of slavery but rather received love and kindness from her white friends, the only unkindness she knew was the treatment she received from her husband. This accounts for her devotion to her white friends. She was proud of her heritage but grateful for her opportunity in America. Phillis Wheatley lived more than one hundred years before the Negro as such was to receive serious literary treatment, and for the time being, she could only follow such models as she knew.

Today, America as a whole, reveres the name of Phillis Wheatley; 'the Negro slave poet of Boston'. Her ambition knew no bounds, she triumphed over adverse circumstances; by her charm and culture she satisfied the gentry of Boston; she overcame all feeling of inferiority and advanced to be a shining example of a sterling Christian soul and in the dark day became the first Negro woman in American literature in spite of the fact that her poetry does not come up to the Negro poets of today.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Educator's Life to Be Topic Of Broadcast

FEB 8 1941

Highlights from the life of Frederick Douglass, Negro educator, will be dramatized today on the Washington Post-WJSV "Heroes of Democracy" program from 2:30 to 3 p. m.

The script, prepared by Evelyn Debney, senior at Dunbar High School, will be presented by a large cast of Dunbar students. Douglass' life will be traced from his early enslavement in Baltimore to his appointment as recorder of deeds for the District.'

The broadcast, from the U. S. Recording Corporation, 1121 Vermont Avenue Northwest, will be heard over WJSV.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
March 19, 1941

NEGROES PLAN MUSEUM

Rev. T. O. Fuller Is Forming An Organization

Organization of those interested in establishing in Memphis a "Museum of Negro History" has been undertaken by Rev. T. O. Fuller, 682 South Lauderdale.

The plan calls for exhibition of inventions, sculptures, models, charts, books, magazines, newspapers, paintings, drawings, works of art and music beginning with the appearance of the negro in America in 1619. Rural and urban life in the home, school, church and business will be presented.

Gadsden Ala Call Post
2-22-41

There Is Hope For Us

A HAMPTON INSTITUTE SUMMARY

1. According to the Negro Year Book, 1931-32, page 134, the amount spent by Negroes in the United States for food and clothing was $4,150,000,000.

2. The number of retail business enterprises conducted by Negroes for 1930 was 25,701.

3. The total amount derived form retail trade of Negro business enterprises during 1930 was $101,146,043.

4. The assets of 21 life insurance companies in 1930 was $18,445.798.

5. Resources of 51 banks operated by Negroes in the United States was $20,000,000.

6. Negroes in professional services in 1930 were 100,000. 54,683 teachers; 10,583 musicians and music teachers; 3,085 physicians and surgeons; 1,267 lawyers and 63 architects. The remainder were scattered over the entire range of other professions.

7. Homes owned by Negroes in the United States in 1930 were 750,000.

8. Accumulated wealth of the Negro in the United States in 1936—$2,500,000,000.

9. Value of church property owned by Negro congregations in the United States in 1930—$200,000,000.

10. Farms operated by Negro farmers in the United States in 1930—1,000,000.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Quotes From Lincoln

MAY 7 1941

In a letter recently published in The Post a correspondent used an excerpt from Lincoln's first inaugural address, with the purpose of exhorting us to "stop, look and listen" before taking a more active part in the present world war.

May I, too, quote from one of Mr. Lincoln's speeches? In speaking of ambition, he says: "It thirsts and burns for distinction and, if possible, it will have it whether at the expense of emancipating slaves or enslaving free men. Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some man possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the Government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his designs." About 26 years after making those statements Mr. Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. And about two years after that Booth shot him, crying as he did so: Sic Semper Tyrannis.

Mr. Lincoln was never troubled by the fear of inconsistency, which Emerson called the hobgoblin of little minds. He did what he believed to be right and necessary, regardless of previous utterances. Mr. Booth still passionately believed that a man who had achieved greatness at the expense of liberating slaves was a tyrant. Many Americans still hold the beliefs voiced by Mr. Lincoln in the same speech: "All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined, with all the treasure of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for a commander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years." This country is a great deal larger, this world a great deal smaller, than they were in 1837 when young Abraham Lincoln spoke before the Young Men's Lyceum at Springfield, Ill., on the subject, "The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions."

MAY 7 1941

"The devil can quote Scripture" and quite honest and sincere people can today find in the speeches of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln, statements to back their varying beliefs as to our right course of action in this present crisis. What many fail to realize is that each of these great men spoke for himself in his time, what he himself at that time believed to be right. These men were not concerned with tradition, precedent or consistency; they were concerned only with their vision of right and their duty to act upon it.

Such a man as Lincoln referred to has indeed sprung up among us. He has enslaved the free people of many nations. He has himself proclaimed his ultimate aim: A German-dominated world. It is time for "the people to be united with each other . . . to successfully frustrate his designs."

MAY 7 1941 ALLISON.

Washington, April 28.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

A MASTER OF LANGUAGES

Born in Guinea ,I was brought to Europe when very young, and placed in the care of the Princess of Brunswick, who took charge of my education.

I received distinguished honors from the rector and council of the Universities of Halle, in Saxony, and at Wittenberg. I became well versed and even skilled in the knowledge of Latin and Greek languages.

OCT 2 1941

Afterward I turned my attention to the study of Hebrew, French, Dutch and German. I became versed in the system of the ancient astronomers and modern astronomy.

I published dessertations on a number of subjects that brought me the award of the degree of Doctor from the University of Wittenberg.

The title of "Council of State" was conferred upon me by the Court of Berlin . However, after the death of my benefactress, the princess of Brunswick, I left Europe and returned to the place of my birth, there, where my father and sister had remained since my absence of more than thirty years.

OCT 2 1941

I received a visit from the distinguished and intelligent traveler, David Henry Gallandat, in 1753, and who remembered me in his Memoirs of the Academy of Flessinque, of which I was once a member.

I am very grateful to Armistead, who remembered me in his work entitled "A Tribute for the Negro," published in 1848.

Who Am I?

Answer: Dr. Anthony William Amo.

24-1941

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro History . .

The Call resumes the weekly publication of the feature, Know Your History, prepared by students in the history department of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, under the direction of Dr. W. Sherman Savage.

WHO AM I?

OCT 16 1941

Henry N. Wilcots

TO HALLS OF CONGRESS

South Carolina sent more congressman to Washington than any other Southern State in the Union-Cain, Delarge, Rainey, Ransier, and small but, just how or why I happened to select South Carolina as my home state that eventually sent me to the halls of Congress is rather difficult to say.

I came from West Indian stock, born in Boston, August 11, 1842. I was sent to the Island of Jamaica, where I had superior advantages in the grammer schools. In 1853 I entered High Holbon Academy, London.. Three years later I was admitted to the celebrated Eton, one of the outstanding colleges of the University of London, from which I graduated with high rank in 1859.

On returning to the States I began as a printer on the Charleston Leader, and, then as editor, which position brought me face to face to an agressive and an awaiting public.

In the events that led to the achievement of American independence, the Negro was not an inactive or unconcerned spectator. He bore his part bravely upon the battlefields, although uncheered by that certain hope of political elevation which victory would secure to the white man. That tall granite shaft, a gratified State has reared above its sons who fell in defending Fort Griswold against the attack of Benedict Arnold, bears the name of John Freeman and other of African race, who then cemented with their blood the corner-stone of THIS REPUBLIC.

After the adoption of the Constitution I went to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and then to the position of assistant adjutant general. In 1869 the State of South Carolina sent me as a Republican Representative to the Forty-second Congress of the United States.

I think a number of important debates and battles in which I participated, like: the "Civil Rights Bill", or the "Bill to Enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution," better known as the "Ku Klux Bill" in opposition to men like: Mr. Stephen of Georgia, Mr. Beck of Kentucky and Mr. Harris of Virginia, are to be found among the old Congressional records.

The Negro, true to that patriotism that has ever characterized and marked his history, came to the aid of the government in its effort to maintain the Constitution. To that government he now appeals, that Constitution he now invokes for protection against unjust prejudice founded upon CASTE.

Who Am I? . .Answer . .Congressman Robert Brown Elliott.

CHARLES YOUNG

The part that the Negro has played as a soldier has been one of extensive courage and outstanding valor. He inherited the quality of endurance and forebearance from his primitive ancestors who out of necessities devoted their lives to braving the dangers of the Wilds of Africa. His was a country where only the fittest survived, where he fought for his food, clothing, and shelter and where nature forced him to suffer dangers and endure hardships.

In the war for independence, many Negroes, a number of whom were slaves, distinguished themselves by outstanding service. In the war of 1812, although history records but few of the activities of the Negroes, many of them emerged as great soldiers. The part that the Negro played in the Civil war has been praised by many. in the annals of history and by the fireside, retold more vividly by the actual persons who accomplished the deed.

When the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898, there were four regiments of Negro regulars in the army of the United States, the Twenty-fourth infantry, the Twenty-fifth infantry, the Ninth cavalry, and the Tenth cavalry. Negroes enlisted in the volunteer service in several states.

GLORIOUS SPANISH WAR RECORD

The Eighth Illinois regiment was officered throughout by Negroes, with J. R. Marshall in chief command, and Major Charles Young, later Colonel Young, a West Point graduate, was in charge of the Ohio battalion. The record of the Negro regiments in the Spanish-American war, was one excellence, unfailing good tempor and excellence, bravery and enthusiasm. Personal bravery, very superior physical endurance, unfailing good temper and excellent discipline singles out many of these colored soldiers, one of whom was Charles Young, who for years earned the highest rank ever achieved by a Negro in the army of the United States.

Charles Young was born in Mayslick, Ky., March 12, 1864. When nine years of age, he was taken by his parents to Ripley, Ohio, where he attended high school. After some service as a public school teacher, he was recommended to the United States Military academy and duly admitted June 15, 1884. His life at West Point was one of ostracism to which he was subjected and the petty indignities which he endured.

SERVED YEAR WITH TENTH

He determined, however, not to be overcome, he performed every duty punctitiously; and thus it was that he was graduated August 31, 1889, and commissioned as second lieutenant in the Tenth cavalry. After a year with this organization he was transferred to the Thirty-fifth infantry, then to the Ninth cavalry, and from 1894 to 1898, was professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce.

When the Spanish-American war began, Young took charge of the Ninth Ohio regiment, this being composed of Negro volunteers, and he served with the organization from May 14, 1898, until January 28, 1899, when it was mustered out, his rank for the period of the war being that of major. In the regular service, he became captain, February 2, 1901; major, August 28, 1912, and lieutenant colonel, June 1, 1916.

In the meantime, he was on duty not only at different places in the United States, but also in the Phillipines, Mexico, and Haiti. Meanwhile also he was steadily rising in the affection of his people throughout the country. After the death of Dunbar, there was no man whose career they followed with more intense interest. The high courage he exhibited, the slights he suffered, and his hopes that were baffled or unfulfilled, were all a part of their own daily striving.

When in 1917, the United States entered the World war, the Negro people expected that Colonel Young would be given some post commensurate with his experience and rank, but instead, he was suddenly retired June 22, 1917, for what was said to be a physical disability. This action caused the Negroes throughout the country to criticize the action on the basis that this retirement had been unjustly forced to keep a Negro from rendering the services and having the honor that he was due.

MILITARY ATTACHE IN LIBERIA

The move they felt, was a deliberate and malicious act and the outcry was so great that Colonel Young was at length recalled from his retirement, not however, until the war was almost over. He served at Camp Grant from November 6. 1918, until March 5, 1919, and then eight months later was appointed military attache to the American embassy in Liberia, in which capacity he assisted with the training of the forces of the republic.

The opening of the year 1922 found him on an expedition to Nigeria. After a life filled with service and loyalty to his country, he died at Lagos, far from home, on January 8, 1922. His wife, the companion of many of his travels, and two children, a son and a daughter, survived him.

He was interred with military honors by British troops. As by English law a body was not allowed to be exhumed witnin a year, it was not until February 1923, that he was disinterred and the journey homeward begun. Again this great man even on his last journey, did not receive the honor due him, for he was brought from Liberia to the United States not on a war vessel, but on a tramp steamer. Thus another slight to the Negroes who had watched the career and activities

of this soldier and benefactor of the race.

On May 27, shortly after the arrival of the boy in New York, there was a service sponsored by the American Legions at the College of the city of New York. The chief speaker was Theodore Roosevelt, son of the former President and Assistant Secretary of the Navy. who lauded Colonel Young as one who "by sheer force of character overcame prejudices which would have discouraged many a lesser man." The final service and interment was at Arlington cemetery, and in the host assembled were representatives of the United States army, the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, the Army and Navy Union and the American Legion.

Charles Young's public life was that of a soldier and a hero, but those who knew him best think first of his congenial personality and his ready sympathy, his joy of living. He was well educated, he spoke several launguages and had varied interests, the greatest of which was his love of music and poetry. He knew the art of suffering and had infinite faith. In spite of the many rebuffs he suffered because of his color, he emerged a hero in the service of his country.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 24, 1941

Negro Composer Of 'Carry Me Back' To Be Honored

"Carry Me Back" Memorial Association, Inc., is launching this week a campaign to obtain funds for a memorial to James A. Bland, Negro composer of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," the State song.

The movement to honor the Negro, who lies buried in an unmarked grave in Philadelphia, was started by the Lions Clues of Virginia, which applied for and obtained the charter for the memorial association. Officers of the association, all active Lions, are serving without pay.

No specific goal has been set for the campaign, but all funds received will be spent for the single purpose. The association's appeal was directed to "every citizen of Virginia with $1 to spare." The memorial, it was said, would be erected somewhere in Virginia in honor of the man who "wrote this most beautiful of all State songs."

Amounts larger than one dollar will be welcome and the association hopes to obtain money enough to erect a suitable memorial and to mark Bland's grave.

Ellis Loveless of Norfolk is president of the association, headquarters of which are at 322 National Bank of Commerce Building, Norfolk.

The General Assembly of Virginia adopted the song in 1940. Delegate Samuel D. Rodgers of Petersburg was one of its leading champions in the House.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 19, 1941

MOODY

82 Years After John Brown

By MINNIE HITE MOODY

EXACTLY 82 years ago there was languishing in the jail at Charles Town, Va., a very new prisoner, who for some months had been identifying himself by the name of Smith. Actually he was John Brown, of Osawatomie, Kan. On this October day of more than eight decades ago he was suffering alike from frustrated ambitions and an uncomfortable scalp wound. The latter had been inflicted by a young army lieutenant who also had seen the excitement in Kansas. His name was J. E. B. Stuart.

Even within a few days of the fracas at Harper's Ferry, it began to be plain why John Brown's plans had failed. He was a zealous chap, in part educated for the Congregational ministry. His inclinations were toward good works, and slavery was a convenient institution on which to vent his ardor. Thinking men, North and South, were seeking a solution to the same problem. In the North it was easy to see its injustice without reservation in the shape of real facts. To John Brown it was simply an inhumane state of affairs which had to be abolished. In the South, there was the practical factor of the mutual dependence of slaveholders and slaves.

John Brown had a good idea when a year before the projected activity he established himself on a farm in Maryland Heights, across the Potomac from Harper's Ferry. There he could study the lay of the land and also send forth his emissaries—men who posed as peddlers and book agents—among the white households of the region and the slave cabins as well. He busied himself making 2,000 pikes with which to arm the uprising Negroes on the important day, but for the main part he depended on the Government arsenal and armory at Harper's Ferry for rifles and supplies.

In jail at Charles Town, he told his lawyers that he had fully expected 500 slaves to join him at Harper's Ferry. Within a few days this army would number 5,000. In a month, he was counting on 100,000, all armed with the firearms to be seized at Harper's Ferry. When 5,000,000 slaves had uprisen in revolt, the white population of the South would be at their mercy. It was an interesting plan. But John Brown had made too many errors in judgment.

At 10 o'clock on the night of October 16, 1859, John Brown, with a party of 14 white and four colored men, crossed the B. & O. Railroad Bridge over the Potomac and began their campaign. At the railroad station, Brown demanded that an innocent colored man, Heyward Shepherd, a porter there, join them. When Heyward refused he was shot dead in cold blood.

Here was the first tangible evidence of Brown's faulty reasoning. This was not the act of a deliverer, and the Negroes were shrewd enough to know it. But his basic mistake was in choosing for his scene of endeavor a section where white men and black long had lived in particular peace and harmony. Many slaves in the bordering counties had lived in the same cabins for so many years they regarded them as their own. They loved their masters and mistresses, who loved them in return. This affectionate relationship was an angle John Brown never had considered. He also failed to embrace the probability that highly trained units of Virginia militia could be at Harper's Ferry in less time than it would take him to organize the desperate, fleeing legions which, after all, never came.

The slaves knew too well their own helplessness in the face of such militia. They had seen their masters drill and they had watched them use firearms. They themselves remained, except in unusual cases, inexperienced with rifle and pistol. Virginia had admirable militia protection. By the next Sunday afternoon, as it proved, Governor Wise had arrived with 500 men, among them the Richmond Grays, drilled and disciplined to a glittering perfection. The Petersburg Grays and City Guard, as well as the Newton Cavalry, were others who reached Charles Town on Sunday.

Even before this, United States Government troops were on the job and had driven Brown and his little force into the fire engine house on the armory grounds. In command was Colonel Robert E. Lee, quietly impressive in his blue uniform. With him were Lieutenant Stuart and Lieutenant Green. Brown perhaps had reckoned from his experience in the great open spaces of Kansas. Here Washington was too near. After all, it was Government property Brown had violated.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

OCT 30 1941

NEVER A SLAVE

I was born on Christmas day 1835, I was never a slave to any man. I spent five years at Avery College, Allegheny City, Pa. After being offered expenses by Mr. Avery, founder of the college, I refused, preferring to pay my own way at the barber's chair. Afterward, I spent three years at Western Theological Seminary.

At the age of twenty-five I received my first appointment from Bishop D. A. Payne, but the distance being much too far I declined and, for the next eighteen months was "supply" for the Presbyterian church at Washington, D. C. While there and with the permission of Admiral Dalghren, I reorganized the Sabbath school for Freedmen in the Navy yard in 1862.

After uniting the Baltimore conference, I was appointed to the Alexander Mission, Washington; and in 1863 I began pastorate at Georgetown and then in 66, at "Big Baltimore." When the general conference met in the Capital of the Nation, in 1868, I was elected chief secretary and editor of the church organ, the Christian Recorder, which position I held for a period of sixteen years.

I received my A. M. from Avery, and my D. D. from Wilberforce. I attended the Ecumenical conference in continental Europe, became a member of the New England Historical Society of the M E Church and, during my spare time edited a number of books for my denomination. "Apology for African Methodism;" "The Negro's Origin; and is "He Cursed of God." OCT 30 1941

In the general conference of 1884 I was voted a promotion to the editorship of the AME Review. This magazine constituted one of the most scholarly productions at the time. It is the crystallization and an epitone of the Negro brains in general.

The peacemakers are the saviours of the world, and, the composers, sculptors, painters, poets, prophets and sages are the makers of the after-world and the architects of the heaven.

Who Am I?

Answer: Rev. Benjamin Tucker anner.

24-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla



By Freddye Harper-Williams

FEB 22 1941

SIGNIFICANCE OF NEGRO HISTORY STUDY

In February, when attention is drawn to Washington, the father of our country and Lincoln, the great emancipator and saviour of the Union, it is significant that we pause annaully and place stress upon the study of Negro life and history.

Why is it important that the young and even the grownups be emphatically impressed with the facts of Negro achievement?

These truths brought out during the study of Negro history, have been for more reasons than we would care to name, excluded from history textbooks in the prescribed courses of study in most schools. Histories telling of the exploits of the white fathers of our nation, enshrining these heroes in a glamorous cloud of patriotic memory, are taught. Ever-questioning youth, seeing all white faces wonder where were "our folks" when all those glorious things were taking place in the early years of the founding of the republic.

Pages and pages over, when the history tells of the Civil War period, there is perhaps a terse statement about the liberation of millions of Negro slaves, illiterate and entirely unable to take care of themselves, being dumped as free men on a war torn southland. The reader has previous information about the slaves being brought here in 1619 and thus he pieces together these two little bits of the Negro in American history and that is all he has to show for the work of his people.

What does this do for the average Negro child?

It creates an inferiority complex which is detrimental.

Negro history observances bring home to us the plain facts that if our story is to be kept before the public, we are the ones who must keep it there. Ever before the eyes of youth must be held the panorama of Negro achievement. Let them know of the unsung heroes who had their part in the building of the republic. Tell them how Negro blood reddened the soil of these United States when America was young, to make this we have today. Tell of the Negroes, who with white abolitionists, stirred up the anti-slavery fever over the country. While we celebrate the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington, of Longfellow and Edison, recall the lives and works of Douglass and Booker Washington.

FEB 22 1941

Tell them that in Tuskegee today an old, Black man holds the key to many secrets of the yeilds of the most common agricultural plants.

Let us not stop at the recent past. Every child should know the history of the Negro did not begin in 1619 when first slaves were brought to American shores. Countless years on African soil were not a black, unknown past. What of the Midianites, of the pyramids and the sphinx; of Sheba? Who led the world in the handling of iron ore? Who made the first alphabet? Who taught the world how to sing?

"Be proud, my race in mind and soul,
Thy name is writ on Glory's scroll
In characters of fire!
High mid the clouds of fame's bright sky
Thy banner's blazoned folds now fly—
And truth shall lift them higher".

Dunbar knew when he wrote those lines that Negro accomplishments would go on and on even after he was dead and his poet's soul gave that truth and inspiration for coming generations.

So much of the teaching and reading history lies in what has gone on before, that sometimes we are prone to say "look what we've accomplished in the past 75 years"; and with a sense of well being and satisfaction, sit us down and think not about achievements still to be made to further the advancement of the Negro race and the world as a whole.

FEB 22 1941

When you teach your child or anyone's child of Negro history, let him know that it is his to lift that banner of which Dunbar wrote, just a little higher than it was before. Progress must not stop with our illustrious dead, or when these who hold the fronts now have passed away. Inncreasing liberalism points out that when a job is to be done, it will not be a man's color that will determine who is to do it, but how well one can produce, regardless of color, will be the deciding factor. We have come a long way down through the centuries, but greater things are to be wrought. Let every child and adult be taught of the glorious past of the Negro, that in their breasts may swell the pride rightly belonging there, and sell to them all the idea of ever pressing forward so there will be abler, stronger hands to "hold the torch" when the present bearers have passed from the scene.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Know Your Race

By MARTIN D. RICHARDSON

MAR 1 1941

Author's Note: This is the third of a series of approximately twelve articles on the history of the colored residents of Massachusetts from the appearance of the race on these shores, sometime prior to 1633, to the present. It cannot attempt to cover the subject fully, but will endeavor to present some of the lesser-known facts that are now about to be brought interestingly to light in the fourth coming survey of historical sources and manuscripts being prepared by the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration in Massachusetts.

Without a doubt the feeling toward slavery in Massachusetts in the eighteenth century was about as liberal and progressive as could be found in the country; even here, though, the few slaves that were held were not given up without a struggle. Often the fight for liberty was made by the slaves themselves; the presence of a number of free persons, usually white, who were ready to do battle in behalf of their more unfortunate bretheren, however, went far toward the eventual elimination of human bondage in this Commonwealth.

The Constitutional elimination of slavery for all time in Massachusetts was the result of a famous case in Barre, western part of the state in 1783. Here a colored man, Walker, or "Quork", was the slave of a substantial farmer named Jennison. Slavery was generally frowned upon at the time, but not legally banned. A neighboring farmer told the slave that since the adoption of the Constitution of 1780 he was free; this farmer gave Walker employment. Jennison took the matter to the Supreme Judicial Court, where the momentous decision was made that no human might be enslaved in Massachusetts. The number of other slaves that this decision might have liberated is not known.

The fight for freedom waged by friends of the early slaves did not begin at this late date (1783); nearly a century and a half earlier, a savage foray had been staged in the West Indies and a number of slaves captured. Some of these slaves eventually reached Boston. Some local citizens, outraged at the idea, sought and received attention in the General Court in the matter. The court listened with great attention to Magistrate Richard Saltonstall, who not only objected strenuously to the idea of importing slaves to Boston, but was equally appalled by the idea that the slave-raid had been made on Sunday. The General Court ordered them liberated and returned to their native lands.

MAR 1 1941

Such fights as these two went on until, and through, the first half of the Nineteenth century. From 1800 to 1850 the annals of the state show a multitude of legal and oratorical battles for the freedom of persons unjustly enslaved, even when these persons were in states hundreds of miles removed from Massachusetts. The great liberation movement, once begun, progressed here with leaps and bounds. Governors of the Commonwealth, as in the Mary Smith case (a colored woman, travelling from New Orleans to Boston, had been captured in North Carolina and placed in slavery, although she was a free resident of Massachusetts) frequently came into the fray on behalf of the oppressed colored people.

One of the grand climaxes of this movement toward freedom, however, came from an unexpected source outside of Massachusetts. Thomas Jefferson, in his original draft of the Constitution, included a paragraph roundly reproaching the King of England for his encouragement of the slave trade and his failure to prevent it, and cited this as one of the bases upon which the American colonies needed independence. Like many other things of value to the race, it didn't get in the final draft of the document. . . .

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

To Honor Negro Author of Work On Douglass

MAR 21 1941

Steven Kingston, author of the newly published pamphlet "Frederick Douglass—Abolitionist, Liberator and Statesman," will be honored by his friends and co-workers Sunday afternoon—from 4 to 7 o'clock—at the Elks Auditorium, 1068 Fulton St., near Franklin Ave., Brooklyn. MAR 21 1941

Some of the noted persons scheduled for parts on the program, in adidtion to Kingston himself, are Earl Robinson, composer of "Ballad for Americans," who will sing a song written about Kingston when the two worked together at Camp Unity a few years ago, the artists Al Moss and Laura Duncan, and Captain Hugh Mulzac member of the National Maritime Union and sometimes referred to as the only living Negro sea captain

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Know Your Race

By MARTIN D. RICHARDSON

MAR 8 1941

Very conveniently for historical purposes, the story of the colored-American can be almost definitely broken down into periods; still more conveniently these periods can quite practically be punctuated by the outstanding historic dates of the country itself.

The years from the early 17th century to the American Revolution, for instance, can be termed the "advent" period; these years established the indispensability of the colored man to any possible success with the colonies, converted the bulk of the colonial settlers to a human bondage they themselves had fled, and so popularized slave-trading that it became a chief American maritime and domestic traffic.

The period that began with the Revolution and ended with the Civil War was the period of struggle for the race. This was the era of the escapes, the riots, the uprisings and finally, armed conflict for freedom. It was the era that produced a greater group of colored leaders than were seen in this country ever before or after; the Harriet Tubmans, Nat Turners, Denmark Veseys, Sojourner Truths, and countless hundreds of other valiant souls who risked and often gave their lives for their freedom and the freedom of all other slaves.

MAR 8 1941

A glorious lot were the men and women in the Era of Struggle, and they were joined by another illustrious group in the period of adjustment, the years between the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. A brief period was this turbulent three decades, but equal to its demands were the men and women who led in the rebuilding of the South despite the objections and obstacles thrown in their paths by others. Do not be misled into minimizing the contributions made by the former slaves during these fleeting years. They gave the South the beginning of most of its public school system. (A public school system was first begun in Florida, for instance, at the insistence of the colored Secretary of State.) Colored people are forced to ride today in jim-crow coaches in Georgia, over railroads established only because a predominantly colored legislature in the 1860's and 1870's made these railroads possible. Decent and functioning municipal, county and city governments grew up because of the unusual abilities of assemblies in which there were sometimes colored majorities, but more often in which there were inflexible and honest colored minorities. Industry, agriculture, education, public health and democratic progress came to the South during the brief period of the ex-slave's adjustment; sections like Mississippi and the Carolinas are paying a tremendous annual toll for their stubborn refusal to recognize this.

From the Spanish-American War to the present time may be termed the Afro-American's period of improvement. This is the era of the expanding businesses, the growing race-consciousness, the fight for full political, social and economic equality. It, too, is producing its leaders; leaders who perhaps make up in numbers what their predecessors contributed in do-or-die loyal determination. Perhaps this is so; events are happening too rapidly at present to fully chronicle the current history of the race. Another year or two may tell us more than all the historians of three centuries!

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Praising The Negro

FEB 28 1941

IT'S FEBRUARY again, and with it has come special celebrations — Lincoln's birthday, Boy Scout Week, Frederick Douglas' birthday, George Washington's birthday, Valentine Day and — Negro History Week, and the last mentioned is what all Negro America is enthused about during the days between February 9 and 16.

FEB 28 1941

And so we delve into the accomplishments of the Negro people, who have made worthwhile contributions to civilization; who have made the world realize that the over supply of pigment in one's skin does not designate his inability to achieve great Heights; to receive credit for being first in attainments, instead of followers; but, on the contrary, to say to these millions of inhabitants that despite the plane from which the Negro has come, he has conquered many things.

In 1940 we turn the pages of our history a few pages back, and we behold Attorney Lee Hansburg, who successfully waged the fight against restricted areas in Chicago. Who can forget Dorothy Maynor, whose voice is thrilling all America? Then there's Kenny Washington, the All American Athlete who is now football coach in the back field at the University of California, Los Angeles, California, being the FIRST man of color to hold such a position at this institution. Proudly we still proclaim Henry Armstrong, the lad with the locomotive, hammering fists and first person to ever hold three titles simultaneously (lightweight, featherweight and welterweight.) What would you do with $150,000? My guess is that a shiney automobile, many clothes, numerous parties, etc. would have topped your list as means of expending this vast sum. But the Mason family will remain perpetually imprinted in the minds of us who congratulate them for the construction of a low rent housing block from this amount won in a sweepstake.

"And a little child shall lead them", says the scripture. More and more we are want to believe this statement, particularly when such talent is brought to our attention as that exhibited by the world famous child prodigy, Phillipi Schuyler, a pianist and composer of the first rank.

In military attainments bronze Americans salute and stand at attention at news of attainment of Benjamin O. Davis to the rank of Brigadier General, the highest post in which a Negro has ever served in armed forces.

We need but to turn our radio dials and hear "Rochester" (Eddie Anderson) in his dramatic performances with Jack Benny; no Sunday program is complete without the songs of "Wings over Jordan" which Rev. Glenn T. Settles has made popular, and the Southenaires, presenting music, melodious, impressive and enjoyable in an unusual style, all their own.

Soon St. Louis will hear Paul Robeson, acclaimed as the world's greatest baritone, who has scored both in the movies and in personal concert tours, and who was heard by thousands at the Negro Exposition at Chicago, Illinois last year.

FEB 28 1941

Literary critics still laud the pages created from the pen of Richard Wright in the book of the month novel, "Native Son". In recognition of this achievement, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in July of this year, will decorate him with the Spingarn Medal award when the organization meets in Houston, Tex.

The Negro Business League in St. Louis is doing much in stimulating cooperation among the group in trading with the various enterprises owned and operated by members of our race.

And, of course, we still remember Louise Beavers, George Carver, Bill Bojangles Robinson, Joe Louis (the idol of them all), and the hundreds of others, too numerous to mention here. For Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and others who have "gone the way of all flesh", but have left their footprints on the sands of time, we have fond memories and say "peace be to their ashes."

During the celebration of Negro History Week, we urge that all of us determine to learn more about our people and to appreciate the things that they have done, as well as to make our individual contribution—little or much—to Negro progress so that when another year has passed we can say that we too have accomplished something. Let us let every week be Negro History Week.

By LORETTA OWENS
(Sister Susan)

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 22, 1941

NEGRO DAYS

Kindly tell me if the 9th day of April is known as Negro Day. I have known the Negroes in my home town to celebrate that day, but no one in Richmond seems to have heard of it.—Wondering, Richmond.

It is true that in some rural sections and in some other towns and cities of the South, April 9 is observed by the Negroes as Negro Day, because it is the anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, which, they believe, insured permanence of their liberation. Negroes in other places celebrate either Sept. 22, as the anniversary of Lincoln's preliminary emancipation proclamation, in 1862; Jan. 1, as the anniversary of Lincoln's proclamation Jan. 1, 1863; April 3, as the anniversary of the evacuation of Richmond.

24-1941
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CIVIL WAR MONUMENT

Surrender House at Appomattox, Rebuilt, To Be the Heart of a Great Preserve

By S. R. WINTERS

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, Va.—Congress has appropriated $100,000 to be used in restoring "The Surrender House"—that famous brick-and-wood structure in which General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant. In the parlor of the building in Appomattox Court House the opposing commanding generals met on Palm Sunday, April 9, 1865, to end the War Between the States. Now, after three-quarters of a century, "The Surrender House," as it is colloquially known, is to be restored by the National Park Service. It will be completely faithful in detail.

The 50,000 tourists who visited the site in 1940 recalled that more than three-quarters of a century ago General Lee, with his army facing capture or annihilation, made his last decision on the field of battle for the Army of Northern Virginia. While an informal truce was maintained at the front Lee requested an interview to arrange for the surrender of his army. After some delay General Grant was found on the road and directed to the village. Meanwhile General Lee's aide, Colonel Charles Marshall, had found the McLean House, which he decided was suitable for the meeting. With his commander and General Grant's representative, Colonel Babcock, they awaited there the Federal general.

At 1:30 in the afternoon on that Spring day a bearded man in mud-spattered uniform inquired of Federal officers on the outskirts of Appomattox Court House the whereabouts of General Lee. The inquirer was General Grant.

"In that brick house," he was told, his informant pointing to a building set among locust trees. The Union general, his field uniform of a private soldier bearing the identifying shoulder straps of a lieutenant general, climbed the wide steps.

In the parlor General Lee rose to meet the man whose armies he had fended off since the 5th of May the year before in the Wilderness of Northern Virginia. The two commanders sat talking of the Mexican War and old Army days. It was Lee who turned the conversation to business. Terms were in every way generous. Officers could keep their grated on the Appomattox Court House site.

The reconstructed McLean House will be the heart of the 970-acre Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument. Established on April 10, 1940, to commemorate the termination of the war between the States, it will be the objective of many thousands of tourists each year.

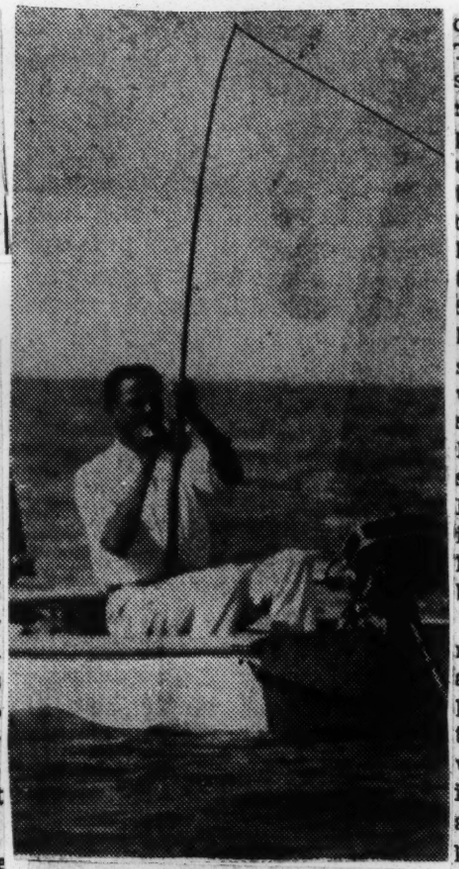
"The Surrender House" is situated on Virginia Highway 24, seventy-five miles southwest of Washington and ninety miles west of Richmond. The monument may be reached from the latter city over United States Highway 60 and Virginia Highway 24, or from Petersburg by way of U. S. Highway 460, connecting with Route 24 at the village of Appomattox.

NOV 15 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Confederate Version of The Civil War

NOV 22 1941



BELLE STARR, produced by 20th Century-Fox.

"Belle Starr" is another one of those Confederate versions of the Civil War and Reconstruction. It is a very bad film—technically as well as politically.

The film glorifies a common horse-thief, the leader of a gang of pro-southern cut-throats who made up a large section of the Ku Klux Klan. Belle Starr is not portrayed as a bandit, however, but as the Janosik and Joan of Arc of the "poor, oppressed" Southern slave-holding class. When the performances of the year are summed up, I think Gene Tierney's laughable interpretation of a daughter of the Confederacy will stand out like a sore thumb for its ineptness.

The film takes place in Missouri right after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. When the South seceded from the union and fired on Fort Sumter the slaveowners started a conflagration that lasted four years but there is not a word of that in "Belle Starr." Instead the film accuses the Northern side of incendiarism and devastation. Northerners not Southerners are shown burning and killing.

NOV 24 1941

Mint-Julep Version of History

It's a queer film—every scene made to order for the mint-julep class of slave-minded whip wielders. The Ozark mountaineers are also subjected to some astonishing treatment. Like the Negro slaves, the poor whites of Missouri were ground under the iron heel of the plantation system. They had nothing in common with the aristocratic overlords of their land and fought bitterly against slavery, but in "Belle Starr" they are all shown fighting heroically side by side with the southern renegades. Fighting for what? The "glorious" cause of slavery, of course. Did I say all? Not all. One of them is shown sympathetic to the Northern side. But what a despicable character he is. A horse thief, incendiarist, killer, hated and shunned by almost everybody in the film.

Not satisfied with insulting the mountaineers, the film proceeds to attack the Negroes. "Belle Starr," like "GWTW" and "Birth of a Nation" gives the official Ku Klux version of Reconstruction. There is not an honest characterization of a Negro in the entire film. They are portrayed as "handkerchief" heads, Uncle Toms who refused to be freed and are as faithful as ever to their masters. These are the "good" Negroes. The "bad" Negroes are the ones who are enjoying their newly-won freedom. They are shown cluttering up the white folks' streets and Belle Starr's night riders are vindicated for riding them out of town. In another scene Negro girls are shown disporting themselves in fine clothes which it is stressed were stolen from the mansions of the Southern debutantes.

The direction and acting of the film are on a par with its content. 'Belle Starr" is a disgusting treatment of the Civil War and Reconstruction. It will be welcomed only by those who feel a keen nostalgia for the auction block and whipping post.

D. P.

NOV 2 1941

Sandburg Denies Garibaldi Story

DEC 1 - 1941

Refutes Claim Lincoln Offered Command

World-Telegram
By the United Press.

NEW TROY, Mich., Dec. 1.—Carl Sandburg, biographer of Abraham Lincoln, today repudiated Italian claims that Lincoln asked Guiseppi Garibaldi to command Union troops during the civil war and branded it "one more of those goofy affairs that come out of Italy."

[The point was raised yesterday by Rome Radio which has been broadcasting a series on Italian Contribution to the Development of the United States. The broadcaster said Garibaldi refused Mr. Lincoln's offer of a generalship because it did not give him complete command over the Union forces.]

DEC 1 - 1941

Knows of No Document.

Mr. Sandburg, author of a six-volume biography of Lincoln, said there was no document that he knew of showing Lincoln ever made such a decision.

"It is just one more of those goofy affairs that come out of Italy about their connections with Lincoln," Mr. Sandburg said. "But for the life of me, I can't see why they are projecting the life and ideas of Garibaldi who stood for everything Mussolini now hates."

Mr. Sandburg said that during the civil war "there was talk in some quarters about Garibaldi coming over here. Some consul or other made inquiries on the matter. But such a proposal would have been considered fantastic.

Garibaldi Too Sensible.

"Garibaldi himself had too much common sense to believe he could effectively replace such Union generals as Grant and Sherman," Mr. Sandburg added.

"What possible advantage can it be to Italy to dig this up?" he demanded. "The more talk there is about Garibaldi and his sidekick, Mazzini, the better it's going to be for those who want a free Europe. I hope there is a lot of live talk in Italy now about Garibaldi."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Seek Abolition Holiday

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23 (AP)—A nation-wide movement seeking proclamation of Feb. 1 as a national holiday for the country's 12,000,000 Negroes in commemoration of the signing of the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery has been started here. Major Richard R. Wright, Negro leader and president of the Philadelphia Citizens and Southern Bank, said that a committee of fifty persons from all parts of the United States had drawn up such a proposal and would present it to Congress soon.

NOV 24 1941

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Lincoln's 'Plea' For Garibaldi Aid Is Declared Fable

DEC 2 - 1941

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—(AP)—Rome radio said Sunday in a talk on "Italian contributions to the development of the United States" that Abraham Lincoln had asked Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi to take command of faltering Union forces in the War Between the States, but a Columbia University historian promptly labeled the statement an "absurd fable."

The program, heard here by CBS, said "at a particularly difficult juncture in the war of secession when the Northern armies had been practically beaten and their cause as good as lost, American eyes turned to the Italian Gen. Garibaldi with such insistence that Lincoln was induced to ask King Victor Emanuel II whether he would have any objection to Garibaldi taking command of Northern forces."

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The radio reported that the king gave his permission and Garibaldi himself assented, but only on condition that he be put in command of the entire army. Rome added that "unfortunately for the negotions, Lincoln was obliged to reply that he could not comply, because the American law demanded that the president of the United States be also the head of their army."

Allan Nevins, Columbia professor who twice won the Pulitzer prize for books on the 1850-1900 period of U. S. history, declared it was an "absurd fable—a cock-and-bull story."

"Garibaldi had nothing at all to do with the War Between the States," he added, "and Lincoln never had anything to do with Garibaldi. It is simply an invented story."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Lincoln Portrait In Book Form

DEC 7 - 1941

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Four hundred photographs, representing every Abraham Lincoln portrait and news picture in existence, will appear in book form for the first time in publishing history, it was announced here this week by Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc., New York publishers. The book will be published on December 16th under the title "Lincoln—His Life in Photographs."

DEC 7 - 1941

Included in the new picture biography of Lincoln will be 110 portraits of the Great Emancipator, comprising the entire Meserve collection recently dedicated at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn. A dozen of the photographs of Lincoln were previously unknown even to leading collectors of Lincolniana. Three hundred photographs of Lincoln's children, homes, and cabinets, and a complete picture story of the assassination are also included in the new Lincoln biography. Historic documents and personal letters, in Lincoln's own handwriting, complete the book.

Unlike most biographies of the great race champion, "Lincoln—His Life in Photographs" is priced at $3.00 in order to reach the great mass of Lincoln friends.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

112-Year-Old Former Slave Dies in S. C.

NOV 29 1941

CAMDEN, S. C.—Mrs. Cora Ellerbe, 112-year-old former slave, died recently at the C. S. James farm, near Rembert, S. C.

According to records of the county dating from 1839, Mrs. Ellerbe was born in slavery and when she reached trading age was sold to the Rembert family, of the Rembert community. She was listed as a cotton picker on the Desaussure farm, now the State farm at Boykins, S. C., being paid wages for picking 100 pounds of cotton a day. According to experts, this indicated she was at least 10 years of age at that time, as the records on file at the State farm date back 101 years. She had resided at the C. S. James farm for a goodly number of years.

NOV 29 1941

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By Henry N. Wilcots

NOV 27 1941

HUNGER FOR KNOWLEDGE

Born in the city of Norfolk, Va., June 11, 1870, I attended the public school at Boston, Mass. I graduated from Spencerian College of Commerce at Philadelphia, Penn.

I married William A. Hunton, of Chatham, Ontario, Canada, in 1893. For a short while I taught public school at Portmouth, Va. Afterward I was appointed principal of the State Normal and Agricultural College in Alabama. In 1905 I took the post of secretary-ship at Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

It was at Clark university that I first recognized the real thrist and hunger for knowledge that had remained dominant in the heart of my people for so many many years. Seeing young women struggling and striving against all sorts of odds to attain I became particularly interested in their welfare.

1907-15 I took a position as advisory secretary for work among colored people on the National Board of YWCA. During which time I traveled extensively, covering both the U. S. and Europe adequately. While in Europe I completed three semesters in languages, including both French and German, at the Kaiser Wilhelm University, Strassburg, Germany.

NOV 27 1941

I was among the first to become a member of the NAACP, along with Dr. DuBois and others. For four years I was national organizer for the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. I was a member of both the Brooklyn Woman's Club and the Brooklyn Equal Suffrage League.

I am somewhat in agreement with D. W. Church, of Iowa, in his "Enigma of Life" when he says: "It cannot be denied that goodness of heart has increased in the world with the increase of knowledge." After the fertilizer has been assimilated by the earth that it blooms as a flower in our gardens, so it is only after knowledge has been assimilated by the minds that it blooms as a flower in the hearts of mankind."

Who Am I? NOV 27 1941

Answer: Addie D. (Waites) Hunton.

WHO AM I?

Iowa Bystander
By Henry N. Wilcots

DEC 1 1 1941

DREW UP CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

My chance of acquiring an education in Ohio was very slim back in 1829, the year that I was born. But it so happened, one bright day in 1848, that the Rev. Hirim S. Gilmore (white) opened a high school and permitted colored boys to enter, otherwise, this story would never have been told.

Des Moines,

On leaving that school I took up apprentice-ship at stereotyping—an unusual trade for a colored boy to have taken under a white man in those days, but, the reason for such noble and open-mindedness on the part of that prominent citizen was, that I had advanced $200.00 in his business and that his wife, Mrs. Varney, was a correspondent of the New York Tribune, a paper edited by the able and independent Horace Greeley. However, by the time I had learned the work of a stereotyper, my employer sold out and went to California, and of course, his successor in the business had little or no use for a colored boy.

DEC 1 1 1941

When the state legislature passed a law allowing colored people to organize schools, I was among the first to be engaged as a teacher. But I soon found myself out of a position on account of my religious views that I had acquired under my old teacher (Rev. Gilmore). I then entered the field of clerking, editing and publishing. In 1857 I left the staff of Fred Douglass' paper and took my old profession of teaching again.

After holding principalship of a high school for a period of thirty years and faithfully supporting the Republican party for the same length of time, I denounced the party for its unfair practice and treatment toward my people and, went to the aid of the Democrats in both the county and state elections in 1882. Naturally, I suffered by the hands of my colored brethren on account of my political views. However,, in the following state legislature, I was instrumental in the drawing and submitting a "Civil Rights Bill" that was passed and signed by the governor.

During my life as a student, a teacher and editor, I had seen almost one and one-half generations of Republic rule, beginning with John Brough and ending with Charles Forster, no Governor of that party every suggested the propriety of repealing those drastic and inhuman laws directed against my people. Ohio was too busy in its alleged fight against wrongs done to the Negro in the South, to give attention to the "Political and Civic" inequality to some of her own citizens.

Very few Ohioians will ever forget that proclamation of 1883: "The existing legal discriminations on account of color are not based on character of conduct and have no relation to mental or moral fitness for civil usefulness, but are rather relics of prejudice which had its origin in slavery. I recommend their repeal." That was Governor George Hoadly.

DEC 4 1941

Who am I?

Answer: Prof. Peter Humphries Clark.

WHO AM I?

Iowa Bystander
By Henry N. Wilcots

Des Moines,

DEC 4 1941

UNITED STATES SENATOR

I was born in old Virginia, 1841, during that period when the independent carpenters, shoemakers and others who had been their own masters were obliged to hire themselves out were obliged to hire themselves out to the owners of the big mechanical engine and machine shops that were then spreading through out the country.

In England, William Wilberforce and Zachary Macauley, (the father of the great historian) were well on their way of organizing a society for the suppression of slavery.

After finishing my elementary education, and feeling the urge of higher things, I entered Oberlin College and there pursued a general elective course.

DEC 4 1941

In 1868, I went to the State of Mississippi as a planter. And my first public position was that of sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate and then as Assessor of taxes, sheriff and member of the board of Levee Commissioners for the Mississippi river. In February, 1874, I was elected to represent, in the United States Senate, the highest good of my adopted State.

DEC 4 1941

When I came up to the Senate I knew no one except Senator Alcorn, who was my colleague. On calling for the new Senators to take their oath. All the others were escorted by their colleagues. Mr. Alcorn made no motion to escort me, but was buried behind a newspaper, and I concluded that I would go it alone. I was half way up the aisle when a tall gentleman stepped up to me and said: 'Excuse me, Mr. Bruce, I did not until this moment see that you were without an escort. Permit me. My name is Conkling. From that day on, I always felt very kindly toward Mr. Conkling.

DEC 4 1941

With the guiding hands of Senator Conkling and as a representative of Mississippi in the "highest council of the nation" I was not only very often called upon to preside over the Senate, but, was also, appointed chairman of many important committees.

Who am I? Answer: Senater Blanche K. Bruce.

24-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Know Your History

This column devoted to famous Negro personages is published through the courtesy of the history department at Lincoln university.

JAN 31 1941

JAN 31 1941

Paul Cuffe: Seaman and Philanthropist

PAUL CUFFE was born January 17, 1759, on Cuttyhunk, the southernmost part of the Elizabeth islands not far from New Bedford, Mass. His parents were Cuffe Slocum, an African who had purchased his freedom, and Ruth (Moses) Slocum, who was of Indian descent.

Paul was the seventh of the ten children and the youngest of the sons in the family. Of his early years we are told by one who knew him: "His father died when he was about fourteen years of age, at which time he had learned but little more than his alphabet; and having from thence, with his brothers, the care of his mother and sisters dependent upon him, he had but little opportunity for the acquisitions of literature.

Indeed, he never had any schooling, but obtained what learning he had by his own indefatigable exertions, and the scanty aids which he occasionally received from persons who were friendly towards him. By these means, however, he advanced to a considerable proficiency in arithmetic, and skill in navigation." When he was still a youth he persuaded his brothers to drop their father's slave name and to use his Christian name as their surname.

At the age of 16 Cuffe became a sailor on a whaling vessel. On one of his early trips to sea, after the Revolutionary war had begun, he was captured by the British and held in New York for three months. Released, he went to Westport, a town on the coast of Massachusetts a few miles west of New Bedford, where he engaged in agriculture and the study of navigation.

When 20 years of age, he commenced business for himself, using a small open boat. He had unhappy experience at first, these including the capture of his goods by pirates, but at length, by dint of perseverance and industry succeeded in his efforts and was able to purchase a good-sized schooner.

In 1795 he launched a sixty-nine-ton ship, two brigs, and several smaller vessels, besides he was the owner of considerable property in houses and lands. More and more he enlarged his sphere of action, going with his Negro crew to points in the South and West Indies, then crossing the Atlantic to England.

As early as in 1780 Paul Cuffe and his brother John had raised the question about paying taxes in Massachusetts, inasmuch as Negroes were denied the right of suffrage, and taxation without representation was one of the causes of the war. They were at first unsuccessful in their protest, but presented a petition to the legislature, and in 1783, Massachusetts extended to the Negro people the rights and privileges of citizens.

On February 25, 1783, Paul Suffe was married to a young Indian woman, Alice Pequit. In 1797 he bought for $3,500 a farm on the Westport river. Realizing that there was no place in the vicinity for the instruction of youth, and desiring that his children should have the advantages of education, he proposed to his neighbors that they unite with him in building a schoolhouse. The suggestion led to so much contention (largely, it thought, on account of his color) that he abandoned the effort at co-operation and built the schoolhouse on his own land.

Then having secured a teacher, he gave the use of the facilities to all in the neighborhood. In 1808 he was received into the Society of Friends and he assisted these people in the building of a new meeting house.

It is, however, by reason of his efforts for the Negro in Africa that Cuffe is best remembered. As early as 1788 he had thought of colonization, and he read with eagerness anything he could find about Sierra Leone, the English colony founded in 1787. On January 1, 1811, with his crew of nine Negro seamen, he sailed in his brig, the Traveller, from Westport for Sierra Leone.

Arriving without mishap, he made himself acquainted with the condition of the colony and held a number of conferences with the governor and other prominent men. Among other things he suggested the organization of a society looking toward general improvement. The idea was readily approved, and thus came into existence "The Friendly Society of Sierra Leone." Cuffe then sailed for England, where he was cordially received by such men as William Wilberforce and Zachary Maculay.

Given opportunity to present his views to the Board of Managers of the African Institution, he interested these men in his plans and secured from them authority to take over from the United States a few Negroes of good character to instruct the colonists in agriculture and mechanical arts. He then went back to Sierra Leone with a consignment of goods for the Friendly society, and after his second visit returned to America. Thus closed his first mission to Africa, an effort prompted by the purest spirit of benevolence, undertaken at his own risk, and happily brought to a successful termination.

Burdened by the needs of his people on both sides of the Atlantic, Cuffe now conceived the idea of an annual trip to Sierra Leone. Of his effort at this time Peter Williams, an Episcopal minister of New York said: "In the hope of finding persons of the description given by the African Institution, he visited most of the large cities in the Union, held frequent conferences with the most reputable men of color, and also with those guished themselves as the friends among the whites who had distinof Africans; and recommended to the colored people to form associations for the furtherance of the benevolent work in which he was engaged.

The results of this were the formation of two societies, one in Philadelphia and the other in New York, and the discovery of a number of proper persons who were willing to with him and settle in Africa. But unfortunately, before he found himself in readiness for the voyage the War of 1812 was announced and began between joined his companion, then the two but nobody the policeman. They the police commissioner where they is wrong.
this country and Great Britain.

This put a bar in the way of his operations, which he was so anxious to remove that he traveled from his home at Westport to the city of Washington to solicit the government to favor his views, and to let him depart and carry effects who he had engaged to go with him those persons and their settle in Sierra Leone. He was, however, unsuccessful in the attempt. His general plan was highly and universally approbated, but the policy of the government would not admit of such an intercourse with an enemy's colony."

Cuffe had no alternative but to remain at home and await the close of the war; but there was no dampening of his enthusiasm. He matured his plans and extended his correspondence with persons in both England and Americe hastened preparations for his departure. In December 10, 1815, he sailed with a total of nine families and 38 persons, and after a voyage of fifty-five days landed them safely in Sierra Leone. In taking over so large a company he had exceeded his instructions. The African Institution had approved his taking six or eight men, and he had no claim on the board for expenses incurred by more than this number.

However, rather than disappoint any who expected to go, he assumed responsibility for their passage, and when all were landed in Sierra Leone, made such provision for the destitute as would supply their needs until they were able to provide for themselves. The total expense to him was nearly four thousand dollars, a sum much greater in those days than it is with us today.

Cuffe had no sooner returned to America than he began to think of still another voyage. By this time, however, his health had begun to fail; meanwhile something else happened. In December, 1816, there was organized in Washington the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States, commonly known as the American Colonization society. The president was a southern man, twelve of seventeen vice-presidents were Southerners and all of the twelve managers were slave-holders. Consternation spread among the Negro people of the country, north as well as South. They were convinced that the real purpose of the organization was to get rid of all the free people of color in order that the slaves might be more severely bound. There were meetings of protest, where the presiding officer was James Forten, a prominent man of business, and one of the leading spirits was Richard Allen, now bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church. In view of this new development any personal effort for colonization was naturally overwhelmed.

Paul Cuffe was tall, well-formed, and athletic. He had tact and discretion, and soon impressed people by his dignity of manner and piety. When he died September 9, 1817, he left an estate of twenty thousand dollars. It was largely due to his character that there was founded in New Bedford early in the century a tradition of justice for all.

JAN 31 1941

The life of this man as revealed in the preceding paragraphs shows of what calibre he was constituted. Here was a man unselfish to the extent that he willingly shared his fortune and gave his life for the ideals that he upheld. The conditions that were prevalent at this time made his efforts even more difficult and the achievement of his desires and ardous task, but his determination and energy steered him to his goal. Of this man, Paul Cuffe, it may truthfully be said that he did a great work for the betterment of his people and the fact that he attempted to est number of people sets a fine do he greatest good for the great- example. He was an educator, and when he pleaded for help in the building of a schoolhouse, his failure to receive the proper co-operation did not thwart his aim, the institution of learning was built by his own strength and from his own funds.

When he was doing the work of carrying those free Negroes to the colony, when he could not get all py to sacrifice his own funds. The o fthe expense money he was napon'y thing that stopped him from accomplishing even greater deeds was the failure of his health. The ordinary deeds of man, be he black or white, do not concern the eyes of the world. Distinguished achievements and spectacular performances monopolize the entire field of recorded human action. The life of Paul Cuffe is treated by many outstanding historians and the world acclaims his greatness.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 19, 1941

NEGRO GOVERNOR?

Has any Southern State ever had a Negro Governor?—Cordial, Richmond.

No.

ROMAN CATHOLIC NOMINEES

Was Alfred E. Smith the first Roman Catholic to be nominated for President of the United States?—M. M., Richmond.

No, the first was Charles O'Conor, a New York lawyer who took part in the prosecution of Boss Tweed and who, with Horace Greeley, went bail for Jefferson Davis. He was nominated for the Presidency in 1872 by the wing of the Democratic party that was opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley. Though O'Conor refused the nomination, he polled nearly 30,000 votes.

GROWTH OF VINES

Does a vine in North America grow in the same direction around a pole as it does in South America? Do they grow clockwise or counterclockwise?—Interested, Henrico.

Vines which grow clockwise around the pole in North America will grow clockwise in South America; those growing counterclockwise in North America will grow counterclockwise in South America, with reference to the pole.

PIEDMONT PENNANT WINNERS

Who won the Piedmont pennant in 1936 and 1937?—A Disputer, Richmond.

Norfolk, in 1936; Asheville, in 1937.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Can a girl of 19 get a marriage license with only her mother's consent, if her father and mother are separated, but not divorced?—A Reader, Richmond.

Each such case must be decided individually, according to the circumstances. The girl and her mother should go to the Marriage License Bureau of the Hustings Court, in the City Hall, to give the clerk full information.

PASTOR OF SKINQUARTER CHURCH

Who was the pastor of Skinquarter Baptist Church, in Chesterfield County, in 1848?—Interested, Richmond.

The Rev. John Johns was pastor of that church from 1848 to 1855. He was born in Wales in 1811, came to the United States in 1835, and was graduated at the Hamilton Theological Seminary in 1838. Three years later he came to Amelia, Va., where he was living at the time he served Skinquarter Church. During the same period he was pastor of the Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, in Amelia County. He died in 1878.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Know Your History

This column, devoted to famous Negro personag man Savage and the History department at Lincol es, is published through the courtesy of Dr. W. Sher n university, Jefferson City, Missouri.

JOHN B. RUSSWURM

MAR 1 4 1941

JOHN B. RUSSWURM appeared in a period which was disturbed by conflicting reactions in America concerning slavery. Western expansion after 1820 and the development of humanitarian movements forced the people of all sections to consider the presence of the Negro in American life, this period also developed the cognizance of the citizens to the problems economic and social.

In the North, slavery had become unprofitable and emancipation had gradually disposed of the problem. Slavery as a result of cotton culture then, became concentrated in the South. Those in the upper south after the American Revolution had argued against the institution on economic and social grounds ceased to condemn it. In this crisis the role of the Negro became extremely precarious.

The slave in the South was looked upon as an indispensable industrial asset in the community. On the other hand, here were many who were creating a wave of sentiment in behalf of the oppressed, arising in the North and East. Abolitionist and colonizationists were seriously pondering ways and means of solving the most perplexing problem which faced America during the crisis from 1800 to 1860.

In such an era of turmoil, conflicts, and problems, many leaders were called forth. Some were created by the stirring conditions and others trained through the peculiar experiences of the times. In such a trying situation John B. Russwurm made his appearance as the first Negro to receive a degree from an American college. His early life is of little significance in that his greatest contribution to his race came after he had reached manhood.

MAR 14 1941

His youth, however, was somewhat different from that of other Negro boys in that he was not a slave and was at liberty to pursue an education, which he readily did, showing unusual aptness and strength and character. At Bowdoin college, he was a classmate of John P. Hale, whose voice was first heard against slavery in the United States senate. In college, Russwurm received thorough preparation for the career which he was destined to lead in the stormy crisis from 1830 to 1850, when so many current of thought were disturbing American life. That this man should answer the call to service among his people was natural and inevitable. He had always loved his people, and had a thoroughly prepared himself to serve them.

The first work to which Russwurm gave his talents was the press. During his life time, this agency never had a greater responsibility than that of shocking the consciousness of the American people to make them realize the abject condition of the people of color. To do this particular task, Russwurm was well qualified.

Through "Freedom's Journal," which Russwurm launched in 1827, he endeavored to show the program of the free people of color in the North on behalf of their oppressed brethren in the South.

The immediate occasion for starting the publication developed in New York City, when from 1827 to 1828, a Jew made wild attacks on Negroes through a publication encouraging slavery and deplored the thought of freedom. Against this hostile effort Russwurm's pen was directed with telling effect. This newspaper, therefore, took high rank.

"Freedom's Journal" carried 16 pages of material concerning the affairs and grievances of the people of color. Conditions in the North, as well as those in the South, offered an opportunity for protest and constructive suggestion. The intelligent Negroes throughout the country expected significant results from this effort. Russwurm was welcomed as a leader of men.

He gave his attention primarily to issues which faced the Negroes in America. The abolitionist movement was taking on new life in the late twenties as a result of sectionalism and the expanding political power of tre "cotton kingdom." Meanwhile, people in all parts of the country were considering the feasibility of deporting the Negroes from America. Free Negroes of the North, including Russwurm, were fearlessly denouncing these advocates of deportation and asserting their firm resolve to remain in this country.

The colonizationists began to seek Russwurm. They saw that an advantage to the cause it would be to have as a co-worker the best trained Negro in the United States. At first, Russwurm refused to connect himself with the colonizationists; but, finding their later proposals more flattering, he joined their ranks. He went to Liberia, where he served as an editor and public functionary.

This shift of position was not unlike that of many leaders during the crisis from 1830 to 1860. Russwurm's change of policy regarding colonization, however, was honest and dispassionate in spite of the criticisms of his friends. On February 14, 1829, he announced his conversion to the doctrine of colonization which he had opposed. In this there are revealed charcter and judgment which are usually the traits of great leaders.

MAR 14 1941

In the final analysis judgment of a career should rest upon its positive accomplishments rather than upon an evaluation of shortcomings. That John B. Russwurm was honest, and sincere was thoroughly demonstrated by his acceptance of all that the recommended to his fellow citizens of color. Whenever sacrifices were involved in colonization he wholeheartedly took upon himself by going to Liberia.

He was selected for the office of Superintendent of the Maryland State Colonization society under the auspices of the school system of Liberia. What he did for the enlightenment of Liberia is a long chapter in the history of the education of that country. He encouraged missions, stimulated private education, and established public schools. During these two years, too, he edited the Liberia Herald which he had founded.

He was not to continue, however, in this splendid service of education and journalism. Soon after the settlement of the new colony of Cape Palmas his life of service will remain a below figure through the years to come.

beloved and revered

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Negroes In Our History

DEC 21 1941

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

The establishment of her school and an effort to "make ends meet" was the time of struggle in the life of Mrs. Bethune. There were times when her larder was bare, and she refused credit at a store where she had done a volume of cash business. But, when she confronted a man who had visited her school; he listened to her story, remarked "Mrs. Bethune, you are doing a great work for the Negroes. I wish you much success." Immediately the door closed behind her and Mrs. Bethune was looking in the palm of her hand. There was a $20.00 bill. This gave her confidence in herself and in the work she was doing, thus inspiring her to carry on.

DEC 21 1941

Today, Bethune-Cookman College is one of the most renowned institutions of its kind. This woman of a pioneering spirit has not yet ceased to "make ways" for the youth of our race.

In 1928 Wilberforce U. conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon Mrs. Bethune. In 1931 her name appeared in the list of America's fifty most illustrious women. Today she is the winner of the day as selected by Ida Tarbell. she heads the Negro Division of the Nat'l. Youth Administration, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. She is a winner of the Spingarn medal and is an honorary member of the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

The activity, versatility and breadth of vision demonstrated by this college president are worthy of imitation. May the youths that she touches be so inspired by her noble service that they will strive to emulate her example by living, not for what they can enjoy, but for what they can achieve; not for self, but for others.

MAR 14 1941

The qualities of this leader were so unusual that a contemporary said: "He combined with great good sense a quiet and unostentatious manner, a gentle, modest and amiable temper, well adapted to allay excitement, to conciliate confidence and regard. The life of this man whose energy and good will were consumed in the unselfish interest of his people is truly remarkable. Here was a courageous man of boundless spirit. Possessing a heart big enough to carry the love of his enslaved people and a will strong enough to share the burdens of those less fortunate than himself, John B. Russwurm through

24-1941
Time
Chicago, Illinois

HEROES

Nancy Hanks's Son

Last week a judge of North Carolina's Superior Court handed down his considered opinion that Abraham Lincoln was the illegitimate son of South Carolina's fire-breathing State's-righter John C. Calhoun.

Since the day Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency, amateur historians of North Carolina's Great Smoky Mountains have tried to prove that he was illegitimate. The Calhoun theory is not new. When it was first advanced, in 1911, it was soon shown that the Nancy Hanks in the case eventually became a respectable Mrs. South. But there still remained: 1) at least 20 other Nancy Hankses, each of whom is claimed to have borne Abe Lincoln; 2) nine alleged fathers. In the course of a rambling book (*Random Thoughts and the Musings of a Mountaineer*—Rowan Printing Co., Salisbury, N.C.; $2.50), Judge Felix E. Alley announced that he has found the right Nancy Hanks.

His story: the real Nancy Hanks, the natural daughter of a well-born Virginia planter, was a pretty barmaid at her Aunt Ann's tavern at Craytonville, S.C. Calhoun, who was just beginning law practice, stopped there often on his way home from court. When Nancy was discovered pregnant, Calhoun quickly admitted his guilt and gave her $300 to leave the State. For a second $500 he arranged to have a trader's hired hand take her home with him. The hired hand was husky, hard-drinking Tom Lincoln. When the trader's wife objected to having an unmarried expectant mother under her roof, the trader gave Tom $15, a mare and a mule, to take Nancy away and marry her. After a brawl over the fee, the marriage was performed on June 12, 1806. Judge Alley is not positive of Abe's birthplace or the date. He strongly suspects the child saw the marriage ceremony.

Though professional historians pay no heed to such tales, Alley and his cohorts can point to some circumstantial facts: Lincoln was moody and silent when questioned about his birth; his own word is the sole authority for his accepted birth date, Feb. 12, 1809; because it acknowledged but did not deny rumors of bastardy, the first edition of Herndon's biography was suppressed.

Final proof of the falseness (or truth) of such North Carolina musings may not be far off. In the Library of Congress are Abraham Lincoln's private papers. By will of his son, Robert Todd Lincoln, their seal may be broken in 1947.

Pathfinder
Washington, D. C.

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots
A PATRIOT

Born a slave in 1723. At the age of 27 I ran away from my master William Brown of Farmingham, Mass who offered a reward of 10 pounds plus any expense for my head.

More than 20 years had passed before by name again appeared in the journals of Boston. And on that occasion there were no rewards posted for my apprehension.

On March 5, 1770, the Boston Massacre occurred. And, may I say, from my lips came these words to my comrades: "Why do you hesitate? Why do you not kill them? Why not crush them at once! This was a declaration of war." And with uplifted arms against Captain Preston, I was first to fall in that horrible mass of humanity.

The cry of "Blood! Blood!"—then the bells ring out—and the whole populace gave vent to the oncoming battle. It was the dawning of freedom, liberty and an independence for a new world and a modern civilization.

No, there's no monument erected to the memory of my name, the honors if any, have gone to others. But on that sunlit afternoon amidst the battle-cries of the victors, and the howls and whimping of the victims, the press paused but, for only a moment, to write my name among the Patriots, the Soldiers and the Martyrs in fadeless letters of gold, as the savor of our country.

WHO AM I?

Answer: CRISPUS ATTUCKS

Key West, Fla., Citizen
December 12, 1941

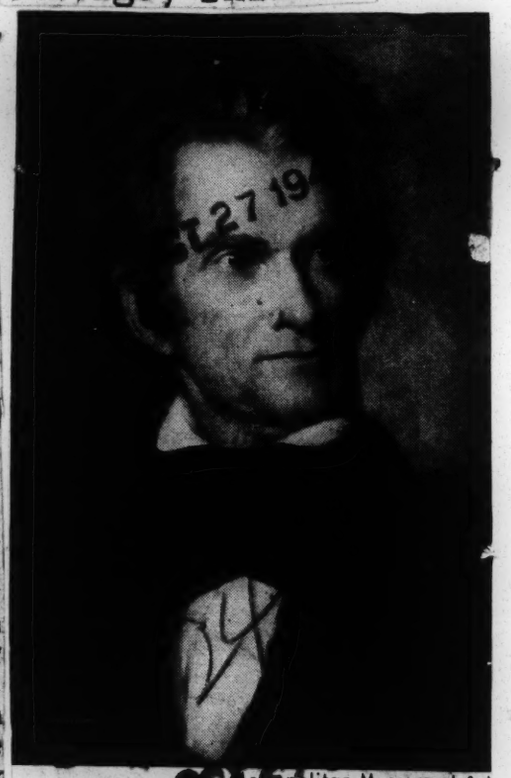
Today In History

1787—Pennsylvania the second State to ratify the Constitution.

1800—Washington becomes the permanent seat of government.

1870—Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina takes oath as first Negro congressman.

Time
Chicago, Illinois



Metropolitan Museum of Art

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CALHOUN
Any relation to Abraham Lincoln?

24-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

First Separate School Opened in R.I. 1763

MAY 10 1941

By LYDIA T. BROWN

NEWPORT, R.I.—While it was never against the laws of Rhode Island to teach colored children to read and write, no attempt was made to educate them on a large scale until 1763.

In October of that year, the Rev. Marmaduke Brown, white rector of Trinity Church, opened the first school in America for colored youth on the southwest corner of Division and Mary Streets. It accommodated about thirty pupils and was financed by a group of English clergymen.

Vocations Stressed

Under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Brown, who was born and educated in Ireland, the school grew rapidly. The girls were given the rudiments of education, but the greatest emphasis was placed on the domestic arts, china painting and singing.

In addition to being taught the academic subjects, the boys were trained to be carpenters, blacksmiths, ship caulkers and coopers. Courses were also offered in all types of metal work.

School Closed by War

When the Rev. Mr. Brown died, the work was carried on by Mrs. Mary G. Bett, a noted surgeon and ardent abolitionist, until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The school was reopened following the war, but the work was curtailed due to lack of funds.

In 1799 when Mrs. Bett died, the school was closed again and wasn't opened until 1808 when it was taken over by the African Benevolent Society, and Newport Gardner became the first colored teacher in charge.

This society was organized on December 21, 1807, by a group of progressive citizens, interested in improving the educational facilities for their race, who merged with the African Union Society, founded in 1780 to "look after the moral and material welfare of the colored people of Newport."

The members renovated the schoolhouse and when it was reopened on October 10, 1808, a yearly fee of fifty cents was charged each child.

MAY 10 1941

This school remained open until 1866 when, after a twenty-year fight led by George Downing, well-known caterer here and in New York, the city schools were opened to colored children.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

DISTORTING NEGRO HISTORY

OUT OF CALIFORNIA, which produced the Townsend plan "Thirty Dollars Every Thursday," and numerous utopian schemes, comes another plan for the salvation of the country. Stay Alive is the name of a company in Pasadena, Calif., that is marketing a new herb medicine and publishing a book on foods by that name. In order to attract attention to their product, this company is also circularizing prospective purchasers with a pamphlet which attacks both the Negro and Jew in this country.

Quoting the Bible and the Negro Year Book of 1932, the author of this pamphlet so distorts the written record as to make it appear that Negroes and Jews are responsible for the present world war. The authors quote the Negro Year Book as saying. "Most of the Blacks came to America as free men . . . Some as indentured slaves the same as many whites . . . Only 20 Negroes are mentioned as "sold." Perhaps the same 20 our history records as brought in a Dutch trading vessel.

AUG 2 1941

"Negroes came to America 100 years before the white man.

"Indian corn is not a native American plant. It was brought here from Africa by Negroes.

"Tobacco was introduced by Negroes not by the Indians.

"Indentured slaves were made overseers of blacks. At the end of the seven-year period the blacks were often given to their masters as a bonus. Jews were the chief slave dealers (Je. En. also Zangwill) but there was always a confidential servant present."

Quoting further from the circular:

"The Lion." England should have remembered that 'lion' in the bible is a tribute to Jewish strength. International Standard Encyclopedia says 'Lion of the Tribe of Judah' is inscribed on the Abyssinian Coat of Arms with the boast that these are the conquerors. Lion is an African beast.

The Negro Year Book says "The Negroes traveled freely back and forth across the continent. . . . "A Negro discovered Arizona."

AUG 2 1941

There are four pages of such quotations, given without explanation to put the Negro in a bad light, as well as many quotations on the Jew written in the same biased manner, bringing the historic data down to the present conflict. Concluding the pamphlet states:

"It is natural for those of kindred blood to want to live with their own kind. It is not natural for Negroes to want to be among us . . . Because of their war traditions it is unspeakable that any people have suffered by their program should continued to live among them . . . If some are innocent, let them clean house from within and make a race worthy to be forgiven.

"When enough white people understand that we did not enslave the Negro; that we owe the Negro nothing and have a right to the homes we have built, we will individually take over the problem. Then there will be mind back of what we do instead of orders from Jah."

Like statistics, history can be used to prove anything because it is one man's impression and interpretation of passing events. The biased interpretation being put on the Negro's contribution to this country, along with that of the Jew, we feel is purposely done to rearouse the prejudices of the whites and further block the Negro in his efforts to secure his rights as a citizen from the federal government and a square deal from private industry.

AUG 2 1941

If the book, 'Stay Alive" is anything like the pamphlet, the Post Office Department should ban its distribution through the mails as an instrument of propaganda that seek to stir up racial hatred and further divide the people at a time when the national unity is essential to national defense.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

OCT 9 1941

By Henry N. Wilcots

FIRST NEGRO U. S. SENATOR

I was born in Fayetteville, Cumberland country, North Carolina, September 1, 1822. Having been denied an opportunity of an education in my native state, I entered the Quaker Seminary, Union county, Indiana. Afterwards I went to Illinois, where I graduated from Knox College at Galesburg.

At the age of twenty-five I was called to take charge of a church in Indiana, my home state. The cause of church work soon took me to several states throughout the South.

I was in Maryland when the Civil War broke out, and there became instrumental in forming the States' first colored regiment. I followed the army from place to place, organizing churches, lecturing, teaching and trying to organize schools.

At the close of the war I was appointed by General Ames, then military governor, to the position of Alderman. And in 1869 I was elected to the State Senate of Mississippi.

OCT 8 1941

January, 1870, while a gasping nation stopped dead in its tracks and the rushing world stood still in silent amazement, I entered the dignified position left vacant by Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, as United States Senator.

As a newly emancipated unfranchised citizen and the first of my race, I took my place along beside of the lawmakers of the nation in behalf of my God, my Race and my Country.

Who Am I? . . . . . .
Answer: Hon. Hiram R. Revels, D. D.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Know Your History

This column, devoted to famous Negro personages, is published through the courtesy of Dr. W. Sherman Savage and the History department at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Howard Barnes

THE life of Howard Barnes is of interest because his entire life reveals the struggle that, he along with many other Negroes, encountered during the pre-Civil war days and how through determination and courage he was able to overcome all obstacles and contribute to the well-being of his race. Barnes successfully was a slave, a menial worker, a financier, and a great figure in history.

His entire life was given for a worthy cause, to help himself in order that he might be able to help other unfortunates. Being of unusual character and foresight gave him the courage upon which to build his future. The story of his life reads as a fairy tale but it is perhaps the experiences that he underwent that added to his achievement and the worthiness of his cause.

He played a prominent role in the history of the Negro colleges by his active participation in the founding of Lincoln Institute, now Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri. This school, was founded by a small group of independent Negro soldiers of the Civil War, on meagre funds such as they could raise. Barnes used his influence as well as risked his fortune that this institution might survive and emerge to its present status.

Many Missourians have watched with pride the growth of Lincoln University and today on its campus a building stands in commemoration of Howard Barnes, who contributed so greatly to the Negro race in education.

Howard Barnes, a native of Missouri was born in Howard County, Franklin, Missouri, a few years before the dawn of the Civil War. His father and mother, both slaves, belonged to influential slave owners; Sylvia, his mother, to the Boggs family and Henry his father, to Willis Barnes. As was the custom in those days slaves bore the names of their masters, but Howard was allowed to assume the name of his father, which was Barnes. Howard and his brother, William, however remained the property of the Boggs family.

At an early age, the likeable disposition of Howard, made him a favorite of the family and he was afforded the opportunity to read and write being taught by members of the Boggs family. The chief interest of the Boggs family was steamboating, on the lower Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

Hence at an early age, before he finally reached St. Louis. It was on this trip that he narrowly escaped being captured as a run-away slave and was forced to hide when a patrolman came aboard looking for "stray niggers."

After this experience, Howard had no desire to work on the boat, he did not wish to suffer the agony of being caught and unable to explain how he happened to be working on the boat. With the permission of Boggs, he was permitted to work kin Boonville as an employee of the Kemper Military School and the Nelson Bank in Boonville. During this time he married Harriet, the girl that he had been saving money to purchase. The purchase was not completed, however, until four children had been born to them.

Greenlease had been known to have taken an oath that the sun that shown on a free Negro would never shine on him, but as his fortune dwindled, he was forced to sell some of his slaves. Boggs arranged for the sale and the entire family was considered free in spite of the fact that the whole sum had not been paid down. Boggs signed as security for the balance.

In 1849, Howard went to California with Boggs' invalid brother to care for him. While the brother was there, he speculated claims, did some prospecting, and amassed much money in a short time. In the meantime, Howard worked in the mines, cooked often for miners, and built up a profitable business in trade. The profit he received while in California, he sent to Boggs to be paid to Greenlease on his debt for his wife and family. The Boggs which was in California died and Howard accompanied his body back to Missouri along with his gold and personal belongings.

He then returned to California and did well with a lunch wagon. With a small fortune amassed, he returned to Missouri, paid Greenlease a large sum and moved his family to Jefferson City, Missouri. In Jefferson City, he established a restaurant and rooming house for white men only. This was the only place of its kind in the city and he did a very successful business. He served many influential men in his establishment and made many valuable contacts which proved helpful in his future endeavors.

He also catered to banquets and private receptions. His first banquet was served to Governor Fletcher's guest in the Governor's mansion. At odd times, he waited on tables and came in contact with the Lobbyists, Representatives, and Senators and built up lasting friendships.

It was this [illegible] that Howard did so much in influencing [illegible] members [illegible] favorable legislation for Lincoln Institute. He also gave his time in soliciting funds for the same institution and when the school was in a precarious financial position, Howard risked his fortune to save it from ruin. Howard used his contacts in getting influential men of the government to lobby for state support of the school.

The school was taken under state supervision and Howard Barnes served as one of the first members of the Board of Trustees.

His entire later life is characterized by the important position he maintained in the city of Jefferson City, both among the whites and Negro population. He ventured into real estate along with his other business and was a great figure in this line of endeavor. He gave unceasingly of his wealth and service to his people.

After the death of Harriet, his first wife, he married a second time and after a busy and worthy life, he passed away during the World's Fair in St. Louis.

The life of Howard Barnes reveals the ambitious, noble and industrious character that he was and today should be an inspiration to Negro youth and older folk.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grinstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

What punishment was meted out to the British soldiers who slew Crispus Attucks at the opening of the Revolutionary War?

Ans.—Of the eight British soldiers held to trial for the murder of Crispus Attucks and others during the Boston Massacre, 1770, the jury returned the verdict that six were not guilty and two, Matthew Killroy and Hugh Montgomery, were guilty of manslaughter. Each of these two was burned in the hand in open court and discharged.

Send me the title of the song and name of the Negro who wrote the state song of Virginia.

Ans.—"Carry Me Back To Old Virginny" by James A. Bland.

Why was the CRISIS magazine so named?

Ans.—Mary Ovington, one of the chartered members of the N. A. A. C. P., had been inspired by Lowell's poem, "The Present Crisis" which is a challenge to all people to join in a great cause for truth and justice. She was telling the small group of organizers of the N. A. A. C. P. what that particular poem meant to her. From that one of the members of this group suggested that their publication should bear the name **The Crisis.**

Who wrote the poem "Good-bye, Christ" sometimes listed as "Listen, Christ?"

Ans.—Langston Hughes.

What is the real name of Father Divine?

Ans.—George Baker.

What percentage of Negro leaders whose names appear in the national directories were born in the South? In what two universities did most of them do their undergraduate work?

Ans.—About seventy-three per cent of the Negro leaders whose names appear in the national directories, were born in the South. Most of them did their undergraduate work at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and at Fisk University.

Define: "Black Belt." What states are included in this area?

Ans.—The area in the South in which the Negro population is concentrated has come to be designated in a general way as the Black Belt. The following twelve states are included in this area: Virginia, Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana and Maryland.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Minister's Death Recalls Baptism, Harriet Tubman

ALTON, Ill. — History was recalled in the recent death of the Rev. George W. Stevens, age 80, who for 34 years was pastor of Central Baptist church, St. Louis, Mo. He retired June 1937.

Born of a distinguished family in Philadelphia on May 24, 1861, he decided upon a ministerial career. He graduated from Lincoln university, Pa., and assumed pastoral duties at Syracuse, N. Y., later going to Boston, Mass., where one of the greatest events in his long duties as a pastor occurred. Here he had the honor of baptizing one of the nation's most distinguished women, Harriet Tubman of Underground Railroad fame.

Miss Tubman, whose career began in slavery, probably liberated more slaves than any individual during her lifetime. She was also used by the Union army as a spy on Confederate forces, going at the risk of her life into the South to secure data on the movements of the rebel troops. "I haven't had time to get baptized until now," said Miss Tubman on the eve of embracing the Baptist faith, which occurred many years after her slave-freeing episodes.

Reverend Stevens passed away on his farm in Alton following an illness of three weeks. Four years ago he and Mrs. Stevens celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. She survives him, along with a daughter and six grandchildren.

24-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

White Historical Society Will Study Negro History

JAN 3 - 1941

NEW YORK. (ANP)—At the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American historical association, one of the oldest and most carefully-organized scientific societies, a session will be devoted to the "History of the Negro in the United States." This marks the first time in more than half a century that the body has considered any aspect of Negro history.

On the three main papers to be read, two will be delivered by Negroes: Charles H. Wesley of Howard university will speak on "The Negro in the Organization of Abolition, 1831-37," and "Some Interpretations of the Negro Colonization Movement" is the topic selected by Rayford Logan, of Howard. The third paper, "The Race Issue in the Overthrow of Reconstruction in Mississippi," is to be delivered by a Southern white, Vernon L. Wharton, of Millsaps college.

W. E. B. DuBois of the Atlanta university graduate school will serve as chairman of the session. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State college, along with two southern white men, Alex M. Arnett of the Women's college of the University of North Carolina and A. Ray Newsome, University of North Carolina, will lead the discussions following the delivery of each paper.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

American History Ass'n To Study Negro History

JAN 5 1941

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Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NATIONAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION WILL STUDY NEGRO RACE

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First Time In Half Century Men Of Science Will Stress Our Part In U. S. Progress

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Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

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JAN 3 1941

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Devote Session To Race History For First Time

JAN 18 1941

Historical Group Hears Race Scholars

NEW YORK, N. Y. — For the first time the American Historical Association, a national organization of scholars, devoted an entire session to the Negro in the history of the United States at its fifty-fifth annual meeting here.

Two Howard University professors, Drs. Charles H. Wesley and Rayford W. Logan, read papers at the convention. Dr. Wesley presented his paper on "The Negro in the Organization of Abolition 1831-1837."

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, of Atlanta University, was chairman of the session.

PAPERS LAUDED

Prof. Alex M. Arnett, of the University of North Carolina, upon making complimentary remarks on Dr. Wesley's paper, suggested that it be published and the study be carried beyond 1837.

Dr. Logan's paper was based upon "Some New Interpretations of the Negro Colonization Movement." Prof. A. R. Newsome, of the University of North Carolina, in making a comment on Dr. Logan's paper, suggested that he continue to present new views on colonization in order to develop a more thorough understanding of that era in American history.

JAN 18 1941

RACE ACTIVE

According to Dr. Wesley: "The abolition movement was an organized activity in which representatives of both races participated. Negroes were allied with anti-slavery organizations as delegates and members, and by themselves initiated independent activities for the freedom of the slave population.

"The opinion which has prevailed that Negroes were not aggressive in the struggle for their own freedom is not corroborated by the facts and their logical interpretation. There were Negroes who organized societies for abolition purposes and joined with the group efforts for freedom in their local communities. Others manifested active interest in abolition in its naitonal phase and shared in the rise of its epoch of immediatism.

"Representative Negroes were active both on the local and national scenes where anti-slavery organization was being undertaken. They were organizers, supporters and participants in the abolition movement."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

IF LINCOLN WERE LIVING

As this nation, on February 12, pauses to observe the 132nd birthday of Abraham Lincoln, it will be possible to find inspiration and guidance in the tragic times through which we are passing in many of the sublime truths which the martyred President uttered.

Of these truths, none is more appropriate for reiteration, we think, than this one:

FEB 7 1941

"I do not believe this nation can permanently endure half slave and half free."

That warning comes to the leaders of the nation as forcefully now as it came to the leaders of the time in which Lincoln lived. If, therefore, the leaders of this day and generation are concerned about doing away with half slavery as a means of giving the nation permanence, then they will give more thought to that than in wasting the people's hard earned money in financing other nations in war.

We believe if Lincoln were living today his honesty and common sense would direct him to strengthen America in the face of a world crisis by strengthening the American people to meet that crisis. He would not foster a foreign policy which could not possibly unify the American people. He would, however, press for national defense along all lines that would appeal to the common sense and the patriotism of every true American.

Lincoln, even in this day of modern inventions and our closeness to Old World peoples, would nevertheless chart his nation on a course calculated to build it into a mighty fortress of democracy. Lincoln, we believe, would prefer to have his name linked with the building of a fortress of democracy than to gain fleeting fame for constructing "an arsenal of democracy." He would want the building of the democracy to precede the building of the "arsenal."

Lincoln believed in putting first things first.

FEB 7 1941

Senator K. D. McKellar, reportedly born in Richmond, Alabama on January 29, 1869, claims he is now 63 summers. There, neighbors, is a clue that he is from Memphis. That's the way they count Republican vote totals in that city.

"We have a very good, little governor."—E. H. Crump.

Boss, ain't you all using one too many adjectives in that eulogy?

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DUSTIN' —off the— NEWS

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

A BLACK MAN, NOT JOHN BROWN, STRUCK AGAINST SLAVERY FIRST

FEB 8 1941

OUT IN HOLLYWOOD the Warner brothers studio has just completed a feature picture entitled "Santa Fe Trail." This elaborate spectacle of the '50s depicts the life of John Brown of Harper's Ferry who is erroneously proclaimed to be the first man to strike the blow for Negro freedom, and by saying that we do not wish to minimize in the least the credit that is due this character of history for the part he played in drawing attention to the evils of human slavery. For the sake of history the record must be kept straight.

Twenty-eight years before John Brown led his slave insurrection on Harper's Ferry, Va., this same state had been disturbed and set in terror on August 21, 1831 when a noble black man, Nat Turner, put himself at the head of a band of sixty slaves and entered Southampton County, Virginia, killing and maiming over a hundred slaveholders. Like John Brown, he was captured by U. S. troops, fifty-three of Turner's band being tried, twenty-one were acquitted, twelve were convicted and sold out of the state, and twenty others, including Turner and one woman, were hanged. Turner's strike for liberty was known as the "Southampton Insurrection," and fair and impartial historians give him credit for inspiring John Brown, but, of course, you can't get these facts in our present day school and college histories.

We pay homage to Crispus Attucks who was the first to die in defense of American liberty in the Revolutionary war; we sing the praise of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who baffled the armies of Napoleon with a handful of Haitian slaves; we eulogize the memory of the eloquent Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington lives in the hearts of all of us, but what about Nat Turner?

* * *

FEW OF US know anything about this fallen hero, for history does not chronicle his deeds with burning words; he is just casually mentioned, yet he struck the first blow for Negro freedom twenty-eight years before John Brown came on the scene; he killed more slaveholders in his crusade and led more than Brown in his army for freedom. It is quite understandable to students of history why Nat Turner is passed over without flourish. History is to be interpreted in the light of the times and manner surrounding its writing. One authority says that history must be interpreted in the light of prevailing economcs. Now Nat Turner was a black man, a slave and lived during the dark days of human Legrees, the lash, and the terrible ordeals of thralldom. John Brown was a white man, free and privileged to engage in whatever occupation he deemed fitting.

In 1831, Nat Turner, a young, strong man of thirty-one, prayed to God to be liberated and then rose up in his righteous wrath and declared himself a free man. He defied the slaveholders of Virginia and went by night from plantation to plantation converting the slaves to the glories of liberty. His mother, it was said, taught him that like Moses, he was to be the deliverer of his race. He took his band of followers in the Dismal Swamps in the extreme southeastern section of Virginia and on a rainy night in August led them in the first brave strike for freedom. So it was a black man who "struck the first blow for freedom" and not a white man as present day historians paint it, and as the movie version portrays.

Turner was defeated and after being hanged his head and the heads of twenty of his followers were fixed on poles along the highways as a warning, but so great was the physical terror that he created and so pronounced was the moral effect upon the slave owners that the leading citizens of Virginia seriously considered the question of general emancipation after his "Southampton Insurrecton."

* * *

NAT TURNER must have realized that "he who would be free must strike the first blow" in his behalf; he must have penetrated the dim future and visualized John Brown coming after him. With his mind's eye he must have seen Lincoln ahead, who knows? John Keats, the poet, as he lay on his death bed, remarked to his friend and contemporary, Shelley, that his name would be written in water and not in enduring blood, but the name of Keats lives on. Turner, no doubt, thought that his name would endure and his memory would burn; he was not fatalistic in his philosophy as was Keats, but Keats was white and Nat Turner was black. His own, for whom he fought and died, know little of him.

But when we summon up the bronze heroes of the past; when we eulogize our martyrs; when we carve out of stone the likeness of those who have mounted high the ladder of fame let us not forget Nat Turner. He means as much in the teaching of human liberty and freedom as any of those bright stars in the constellation of great men; he teaches as beautiful a lesson in fortitude as Leonidas taught when he fought with a few hundred men. He is greater than John Brown, for he inspired Brown by "striking the first blow." He proclaimed himself free; Brown was already free.

Nat Turner was one of the bravest and noblest of black men and "liberty or death" was his code. Maybe his glories may be sung by the generations to come, but now he is "unhonored, unreckoned and unsung," while "John Brown's body lies moulding in the grave, but his soul goes marching on."

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

SEP 25 1941

By Henry N. Wilcots

A TRAGEDIAN

Born in the state of Georgia in 1855, and of French decent. At an early age I read a deal about the impersonator and remarkable actor, Ira Aldridge.

After my public and private schooling came to an end, I entered Beech Institute for four years and, when I had graduated I turned my attention northword to seek further education.

At New York I studied both German and Latin but soon left and entered Berlitz School of Languages at Providence, R. I., where I became master of French. Afterward I visited Paris and took courses in the Academic Royal Des Inscription et Belles Lettres et Morals et Politique.

SEP 25 1941

On my return home I began as a song and dance artist, at Tony Pastor's Metropolitan and the old Globe theater on Broadway.

1876 I made my first appearance in legitimate drama, as Tom Walcott, a Southern planter, called "Under the Yoke," or "Bound and Free." But not until 1884 did I begin seriously studying the stage. On June 17. of the same year I made my debut at the Brooklyn Atheneum, in Iago, in which (The New York Daily News payed me a tribute in it's columns)

Very soon after I formed the first Shakesperian troupe of colored tragedians that was known later as the Astor Place company. We appeared at a number of outstanding houses, including the Academy of Music.

1885 I won the Gold Medal award in my performence of Shakespeare's Tragedy of Richard 3rd, from which the New York leading dailies gave me the title of "Black Booth." At different times I was writer on the staff of the New York World, The New York Sun and The Literary Enterprise, of which I became sole proprietor of the last named journal.

I think I was among the first to advocate the total abolition of the word color, and the substitution thereof of the word Afro-American. I also advocated for an African Historical Society for the purpose of preserving the writings and deeds of colored authors and prominent persons in the race.

Who Am I?.... Answer—Jean A. Arneaux

24-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

What of the Negro In History?

The old proverb, "Half the truth is worse than a lie," was proved to me last week when I saw Paramount's feature, "Santa Fe Trail," unfold upon the screen at one of our local theatres. Pulsing with action and vibrant with occurrences and customs of the past, I watched the picturization of historic events in the life of John Brown, famous abolitionist, flashed upon the screen.

From the scenes of bloody Kansas to his daring raid on Harper's Ferry, I could sense something amiss in this review of history preceding the Negro's emancipation from slavery. During the strife in Kansas, Negroes were pictured as a group of jabbering, frightened idiots, who were more interested in saving their hides than they were in the heroic efforts of Brown to free them. On one occasion the makers of the picture dared to voice a criticism by the blacks of John Brown, followed by a declaration to the effect that the Negro was content with his enslaved condition.

Immediately the question arose in my mind as to the part Negroes played in helping to gain their freedom. Were there no Negroes fighting along with the whites in Kansas to free themselves? Were there no loyal Negroes aiding John Brown at Harper's Ferry? The picture was strangely non-informing on these issues.

But thanks to Carter G. Woodson, author of "Negro Makers of History," who has told not the half truth as told in the picture, but the the whole story of the valiant Negroes who fell along with the whites on that memorable occasion.

Woodson's version of the incident as told in "Negro Makers of History," pages 238-9, is as follows:

"Although the slaves had not the opportunity to join Brown, as he desired, five Negroes figured conspiciously in this raid. Among the ten persons killed were Lewis Sheridan Leary, a free Negro of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and Dangrfield Newby, a slave of Fauquir County, Virginia, both at that time citizens of Oberlin, Ohio. Two of the seven persons who were hanged were John Anthony Copeland, born in Raleigh, North Carolina, known as the protege of Frederick Douglass. One of the five persons who escaped was Osborn Perry Anderson, a painter, born at Fallowfield, Pennsylvania. He served with distinction in the Civil War and later wrote an account entitled "A Voice From Harper's Ferry."

Either these facts were not known to the historian who arranged the scenes in "Santa Fe" or they were intentionally overlooked. If one will read the book by Woodson, there are recorded numerous times when Negroes raised their hands against the cruel slave rule. One famous insurrection of slaves was led by Nat Turner, who is termed a fanatical Negro preacher by white historians. But few pause to paint his efforts to liberate his people in glowing terms, nor do they tell of his martyred death for the cause of freedom.

It seems to me while America is advocating a good neighbor policy between ourselves and the countries of South America, a good program to adopt at home would be for American whites to give full credit to American Negroes, whose loyalty and devotion to the cause of freedom and liberty have been the inspiration behind the publishing a complete Negro history. We feel that white America should take cognizance of the Negro's contribution to American civilization by giving it authentic recapitulation whenever necessary. I believe that the good neighbor policy should begin with the American white man's nearest neighbor, the Negro. The Negro should not be shown as a problem or an obstruction to the desires of whites, but as a dynamic factor in the building of a bigger and better American civilization, safe from the attacks of treacherous "isms" and equipped to serve as an everlasting pillar of democracy.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Biography of Haile Selassie

By J. A. Rogers

With Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia, about to re-ascend his throne from which he was forcibly ejected by the tyrants of Mussolini, world-wide interest is centered about the colorful ruler. The Call, through the cooperation of the Ethiopian World Federation, thinks it an appropriate time to publish biography of Selassie. The first installment appears below.

MAY 2 1941

Haile Selassie 1, King of Kings of Ethiopia, last of the independent sovereigns of Africa, and now center of the world's attention, was born on July 17, 1891, according to the Western calendar, or 1883, according to the Ethiopian one. His father was the Ras Makonmen, a nephew of Menelik, who distinguished himself in the victorious war against Italy in 1896.

MAY 2 1941

Haile Selassie was an extraordinarily bright youth, and showed great promise of statesmanship at an early age. At 14 he was the governor of Garamoulta, which post he relinquished on the death of his father to reside at the court of Menelik.

There he continued his studies under Ethiopian and European tutors. Then Menelik appointed him governor of Basso, which post he filled with such competence that he was made administrator of Harrar, the most important province of Ethiopia, while he was not yet 20.

At this time he nearly lost his life. While crossing Lake Arumuya with seven others the boat capsized. He swam ashore; the rest were drowned. As the result of political intrigue he was removed from Harrar and sent to the distant province of Caffa, but thanks to his skill and his integrity he was soon restored to Menelik's favor.

Son to Throne

On Menelik's death, Lidj Lassu, Menelik's grandson, came to the throne. Lidji Yassu's father, the Ras Michael, was a Mohammedan, and Lidj Yassue too, showed Islamic sympathies. He took several wives, wore the fez, and sided with the "Mad" Mpilah, a Mohammedan prophet, who had driven the British from all of Somaliland save the coast. Ethiopia's policy for 1,600 years has been a Christian one. As the King of England pledges himself to maintain Protestantism so the Emperor of Ethiopia must swear to uphold Christianity. Lidj Yassu by his observance of Mohammedan customs was thus violating Ehtiopian law.

During the war of 1914, Lidj Yassu also with Germany and tried to bring about a union of Christian and Mohammedan against England and her allies. Since Ethiopia is of strategic importance to Britain the maintenance of Christianity in Ethiopia and her friendliness to England are of vital political importance to Britain.

Lidj's Yassu's efforts while very laudable patriotically, were risky, as this step would certainly have increased British hostility and intrigue, and might even have brought an attack on Ethiopia by England and France. Therefore the Abuna, or head of the Ethiopian church and the Ethiopian leaders deposed Lidj Yussa.

Daughter to Throne

In his place they put Zuditu, or Judith, a daughter of Menlik. Haile Selassie (then the Ras Tafari) was named heir to the throne and regent. Lidj Yassu's father, the Ras Michael, gathered another army and marched against the Christians. In a great battle fought at Sagalle on October 27, 1916, the Ras Michael was totally defeated. Haile Selassie, who was one of the Christian commanders, distinguished himself by his generalship and his valor.

MAY 2 1941

When Lidj Yassu gathered another army in 1921, Haile Selassie marched against him, captured him, and held him prisoner, which he still is.

In 1923, Haile Selassie again showed his statesmanship by maneuvering himself into the League of Nations, despite the opposition of England, Australia, Holland, Norway and Lithuania, but with the support of France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and the Latin-American nations. Hereafter none of the European powers would be able to absorb Ethiopia without breaking the Covenant of the League. The great wisdom of this move is now being demonstrated.

In 1924, he toured Europe with an imposing retinue of 30 Rases and Chiefs with their respective trains. Some of these were his secret enemies, who were plotting to take his place, and he took them along to keep his eyes on them.

In England he was received by King George at Buckingham palace, and dined there. Cambridge university conferred on him a degree of LL. D. King Albert of Belgium, Victor Emmanuel of Italy, the President of France, and other rulers received him with the honors due the heir of a throne.

On his return to Ethiopia, he tried to modernise the ancient empire. He introduced the telephone, and the airship; built a wireless station and sent promising Ethiopian youths to be trained in France, Germany, England, and the United States, looking forward to the day when the great natural resources of Ethiopia would be developed by her own mechanics, engineers, scientists, and aviators. In these efforts he worked from 16 to 18 hours a day—a great feat in a hot climate. He knew that in order to win the sympathy and good will of the world he must nullify the charge that he was permitting rich territory fit for "white" habitation to remain in a backward state.

Modernize Government

In addition he took steps to moderninze the form of government from the old patriarchal one, and remodeled the police and the army.

All this was done under great opposition from the Empress

and her party. The latter held that the old customs were good enough, hoping by the preservation of them to curb European influence which has proved so disastrous to the freedom of the African peoples.

Haile Selassie, on the other hand, thught it was possible to adopt beneficial European customs and inventions, and at the same time keep European influence within bounds. Perhaps he would prefer even less of this as he has said, "We need European progress only because we are surrounded by it. That is at once a benefit and a misfortune."

Appointed King

In 1928, the leaders of Ethiopia in recognition of his services appointed him Negus, or King, and he was crowned in October of that year. Nominal power still remained in the hands of the Empress Zaiditu. That same year he concluded a treaty of perpetual peace with Italy.

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In 1930, the Ras Gukss, the husband of the Empress, revolted. Haile Selassie marched against him, and defeated him, the Ras Gukss being among the slain.

The news of her husband's death killed Zaiditu, and Haile Selassie succeeded to the throne, and was crowned amid great ceremonies and festivity at Addis-Ababa on November 2, 1940. Among those present at the coronation were the Duke of Gloucester, son of George V; the Duke of the Udine, nephew of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and the Marshal Farchet d'Esperey of France.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

General Maceo Led People To Independence

Rites Pictured As Expression Of Good Will

JUN 20 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(INS)—After unveiling a bust of General Antonio Maceo, celebrated colored Cuban patriot, at a ceremony held Wednesday afternoon at Howard University, the Cuban Ambassador Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, paid a fitting tribute to "the hero of the War of Independence" by comparing him with General George Washington.

The ambassador told an audience composed of many diplomatic service officials that Antonio Maceo was to the Cuban people what Washington is to Americans, and that he was another strong advocate of "liberty, democracy and human rights."

SCULPTURED BY BLANCO

The bust of Maceo was sculptured and presented to Howard University by Teodoro Ramos Blanco, colored Cuban sculptor, as an expression of Pan-American goodwill, especially between the Negro population of Cuba and that of the United States.

The president of Cuba, in a letter to Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard University, expressed his gratitude over the tribute paid the hero of the war of emancipation, and stated that such cultural cooperation between the United States and Cuba will prove to be instrumental in "sealing relations and friendship between the two nations."

Dr. Angel Suarez Rocabruna, secretary of the Club Atenas, a center of the intellectual and cultural life of the Negro population of Havana, expressed the sentiments of Cuba's leaders on Howard University's Pan-American gesture of goodwill, and stated that the best presented to the university would serve to perpetuate the memory of Cuba's great leader in the capital of the United States.

Other participants in the program were:

Dr. Eric Williams, of Howard University; Charles A.. Thomson, director of the Division of Cultural Relations, of the U. S. Department of State; Teodore Ramos Blanco, the sculptor; Dr. Ben F. Carruthers, of Howard University and Lawrence Whisonant, baritone. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, presided.

WON NUMEROUS AWARDS

Senor Blanco, who was present at the ceremony with his wife, Senora Blanco, is a native of Havana and was educated at the Academy San Alejandro, the national school of Fine Arts located in Havana. Upon graduating in 1928, he was subsequently appointed professor of modelling in that institution.

He first gained nation wide attention when a model submitted by him in a national contest for the execution of a monument to Mariana Grajales, the mother of the Maceo brothers, was selected from a large number of models submitted. Senor Blanco completed the work in Rome, where he continued his artistic studies. His monument occupies today a prominent place in the park of the Calle 23 del Vedado in Havana.

JUN 20 1941

European recognition of his ability includes a gold medal award for his statue "The Slave", exhibited in Seville, Spain, at the exposition of 1920-30, and third prize for a model submitted in Mantua, Italy, at a contest in 1931.

In 1936 his work "Inner Life" which is on exhibition permanently at the National Museum, received a prize of $500 at the salon of the Circle of Fine Arts of Havana. In 1937 the statue "The Eternal" was awarded a prize of $200. His "Maternity", an interpretation of motherhood symbolized by the black mother, adorns the central patio of the Municipal Maternity Hospital of Havana. Other works have been exhibited in Santiago, Mexico, and New York, including a group exhibition at the exposition of Latin American sculpture at the Riverside Museum in 1939 and the Art Gallery at Howard University.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

HAITI'S FIRST PRESIDENT

The story of "Espanola" or "Little Spain" told to little boys is still an interesting one. How the French although, possibly the first of the European nations to visit the West coast of Africa, were practically the last to establish a slave-trading business between the Old and the New World.

How the envolvment of the slave-runners between the big European nations brought a Spanish Naval force upon their heads in St. Christopher, in 1629, and drove out the French, English and Dutch.

How after the treaty between France and Spain in 1777, perhaps nowhere in America was existence made more delightful for the White man. And how his freely intermingling with tre slaves brought several thousand notable mulattoes, quadroons and octeroons into existence, and many of these light-colored offsprings were sent to France and given the advantage of a liberal education, and then in return became heiresses of vast estates.

How bitter jealousy and prejudice grew in intensity and was rendered acute when, a large number of well educated Negroes returned from France and wished to play a part in the affairs of their own country.

How the influence of modern spirit arose in France under the teaching of Rosseau, Condorcet, and Mirabean, that led to the Black man, demanding his full rights under the sun in Santo Domingo.

How the Black Rebellion and Insurrection broke out on August 22, 1791, lead by a colored man called Boucka-man, with the guiding spirit of none other that Toussant Louverture. How on January 1, 1804, General Dessaline declared the independence of Haiti and shortly thereafter proclaimed himself Emperor.

And how as a cruel and abominable Emperor, his life was taken by the hands of his own fellow-country-men. AND I WAS ELECTED THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF HAITI.

WHO AM I?

Answer: General Alevandre Petion

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

JUN 21 1941

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grinstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

What punishment was meted out to the British soldiers who slew Crispus Attucks at the opening of the Revolutionary War?

Ans.—Of the eight British soldiers held to trial for the murder of Crispus Attucks and others during the Boston Massacre, 1770, the jury returned the verdict that six were not guilty and two, Matthew Killroy and Hugh Montgomery, were guilty of manslaughter. Each of these two was burned in the hand in open court and discharged.

Send me the title of the song and name of the Negro who wrote the state song of Virginia.

Ans.—"Carry Me Back To Old Virginny" by James A. Bland.

Why was the CRISIS magazine so named?

Ans.—Mary Ovington, one of the chartered members of the N. A. A. C. P., had been inspired by Lowell's poem, "The Present Crisis" which is a challenge to all people to join in a great cause for truth and justice. She was telling the small group of organizers of the N. A. A. C. P. what that particular poem meant to her. From that one of the members of this group suggested that their publication should bear the name The Crisis.

Who wrote the poem "Good-bye, Christ" sometimes listed as "Listen, Christ?"

Ans.—Langston Hughes.

What was the real name of Father Divine?

Ans.—George Baker.

What percentage of Negro leaders whose names appear in the national directories were born in the South? In what two universities did most of them do their undergraduate work?

Ans.—About seventy-three per cent of the Negro leaders whose names appear in the national directories, were born in the South. Most of them did their undergraduate work at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and at Fisk University.

Define: "Black Belt." What states are included in this area?

Ans.—The area in the South in which the Negro population is concentrated has come to be designated in a general way as the Black Belt. The following twelve states are included in this area: Virginia, Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana and Maryland.

MAY 30 1941

24-1941

Where Race Exhibit Is Held

FEB 22 1941



GUARDIAN Boston, MASS.

WEST END BRANCH LIBRARY—corner Cambridge and Lynde Sts., Boston, which observed Race History Week by exhibiting material from its picture collection, pamphlet and clipping files, as well as from its book stock, bearing on the literary and historic role of Colored people in America. "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" gives the source material from which Harriet B. Stowe drew her story. Achievement in arts and letters is reflected in a display of books and reviews by W. E. B. DuBois, James Weldon Johnson, and Richard Wright. Copies of the CRISIS and the GUARDIAN show some of the publication work being carried on today. The exhibit will continue through another week. The public is urged to view the exhibit.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

U. S. CONSTITUTION SHOULD PROTECT NEGRO CITIZENS

T. B. Boyd, Jr., Delivers Eloquent Oration on Timely Text at A. & I. State College

MAR 14 1941

EDITOR'S NOTE: Theophilus B. Boyd, Jr., a sophomore at A. and I. State College and a member of its History Study Club delivered an oration on "The Negro and the Constitution" at the College last week. The oration received flattering commendations from both students and teachers, and is published herewith on recommendation of Prof. Merle R. Eppse, noted teacher of history at State College.

The Negro And The Constitution

By THEOPHILUS B. BOYD, JR.

MAR 14 1941

If we take a look into the history of the Negro in America, we shall find that he was with Washington in the dark days of Valley Forge. It was Peter Salem who killed Major Pitcorin of the British Army at Bunker Hill. He also supported Oliver Perry in his battles on the lakes and stood with General Jackson at New Orleans.

One would not have to stop here to be convinced of the important part that the Negro has played in the development of his country's welfare. In my mind's eye, I could see Old Attucks standing there looking the English in the face and saying, 'Shoot if you care, but if I die I'll die fighting with all my heart and strength as long as it remains, for my country, America."

One could find without much trouble the fact that the Negro was one of the first to help explore this country. He also was there in time of greatest need, when this country was being threatened and its principles were at stake. He helped the country to obtain its freedom from England and helped in the establishment of independence. We can also see that without the active participation of the Negro in the Civil War in the 19th century the Union could not have been saved nor slavery destroyed.

MAR 14 1941

In all these ways has the Negro showed his devotion to the glory and honor of the nation. His blood offering is not for himself, or for his race but for his country, 'Greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for his country." These records bear indisputable proof of the fact that the Negro had rightfully earned his place as a citizen long before and after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and Ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment that made it a part of the Constitution of American Government.

As a result of this Amendment to the Constitution by which the Negro obtained his freedom though not without the spilling of his own blood, we find the Negro of today demanding his rights as a citizen in the higher courts of the land. We also find him defending the laws of his country! Yes, I repeat, his country for in the poem of James Weldon Johnson, the eminent poet of the 20th century, we find these words.

To gain the fruits that have been
earned
To hold those fields that have been
won
Our arms have strained, our backs
have burned,
Bent low beneath a burning sun.

MAR 14 1941

That banner which is now the type
Of victory on field and flood,
Remember its first crimson stripes?
Was died by Attucks willing blood.

And never yet has come the cry
When that fair flag has been assailed,
For men to do, for men to die,
That we have faltered or have failed.

We helped to bear it rent and torn,
Through many a hot breath battle
breeze
Held in our hands it has been born
And planted far across the seas.

And never yet—A—haughty land,
Let us at least for this be praised—
Has one black treason guided hand
Ever against that flag been raised.

We the Negroes of America are proud of the brilliant records left by our illustrous ancestors who shed their precious blood upon this soil to secure the establishment of the principle upon which the Constitution of this marvelous land is found.

ed, Liberty, Justice and Self-Government.

They planted the seeds that bore the lucious fruit of freedom which we so sweetly now enjoy. Their hands first pulled the weeds, the thorns and thistles from the path which we now tread without the dangling chain or bondage about us. It is ours to bear aloft the torch they passed on to our hands, the torch of liberty kept burning by the oil of knowledge and heaven inspired wisdom.

May we turn those pages of history to the next chapter. The World's War. In this the Negro shouldered arms across the Atlantic and like men fought through the enemies line staining the ground with his blood and giving his life to save his country from ruin.

There on the battlefield of France face to face with death and danger, crawling through mud and mires, shells falling all about him. There claded in the uniform of his country he viewed himself in the mirrow of service, no more a weakling, but a man, no more a servant but a ruler. No more does the Negro of this 20th century look to other races for leaders, teachers, instructors and advisers, but realizing his own power and fitness. The Negro is at last finding his rightful place in the scheme of life in America. In politics in certain instances he holds the balance of power by means of vote. In business his thrift and his integrity is beyond question.

These are some of the fruits whose healization have been made possible by the amendment of the Constitution which his loyal service helped to create, and with a just degree of pride and overwhelming joy we may say in the words of Dr. Johnson:

We stand erect and without fear,
And for our fores let this suffice
We've bought a rightful sonship here
And we have more than paid the
price.

To the Constitution we owe our allegance to be true and loyal citizens of America. And to us the Constitution owes its Liberty, Justice and Protection, as long as we remain within the shadow of its protecting wing. Within a thousand cities of the dead lie those whose heart in life beat with rapture as they marched ever forward in defence of the principle upon which the Constitution of America is founded and not the least among them are those of the aspiring race who gladly gave their lives that we might live as men.

May God keep us ever mindful of our duty as sons and daughters and lawful citizens of this our blood bough land and help us to prove our selves worthy of the protection afforded us by that most sacred document for which our fathers fought, bled and died, "The Constitution of this our glorious United States of America."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

MAR 28 1941

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grinstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

When and by what law was Negro slavery legalized in Virginia?

Ans.—Negro slavery was first legalized in Virginia, Dec. 16, 1662 by the old law maxim—"that the issue of slave mothers should follow their condition." From 1619 to 1662 a form of slavery had existed without the sanction of law, and this legal act of the Colony of Virginia made slavery not only a statutory act but hereditary.

Identify the following by giving their correct names: "Black Patti," "Blind Tom," "Duke Ellington," "Bert Williams," "Caterina Jarboro."

MAR 28 1941

Ans.—Black Patti, (Matilda S. Joyner, later known as Sissieretta Jones), "Blind Tom" (Thomas Greene Bethune), "Duke Ellington" (Edward Kennedy), "Bert Williams" (Egbert Austin), "Caterina Jarboro" (Catherine Yarborough).

Name the first Afro-American newspaper published in the United States and give its editor.

Ans.—"Freedom's Journal," published in New York City, March 30, 1827, by John B. Russwurm.

What four novels have been written by Richard Wright?

Ans.—"Big Boy Leaves Home," "Down By the Riverside," "Long Black Song," and "Fire and Cloud." These novellas make up the book "Uncle Tom's Children."

When was Fisk University incorporated under the laws of Tennessee?

MAR 28 1941

Ans.—August 22, 1867.

What famous saying of Flag-Sargeant William H. Carney was made at the charge against Fort Wagner on July 18, 1863?

Ans.—"Boys, the Old Flag never touched the ground."

Whose famous "Essay on the Inequality of Races" has recently been pointed to as the master and inspirer of German racialism?

Ans.—Count de Gobineau (See Barzun's "Race, A Study in Modern Superstition," 1937).

What housewife of Oklahoma City wrote "And Death Went Down" (To James Weldon Johnson)?

Ans.—Mrs. Josie Craig Berry.

What four studies dealing with the problems of Negro youth comprise a series of volumes prepared for the American Youth Commission?

Ans.—"Children of Bondage," Allison Davis and John Dollard; "Negro Youth at the Crossways," E. Franklin Frazier; "Growing Up in the Black Belt," Charles S. Johnson; and "Color and Human Nature," W. Lloyd Warner, Buford H. Junker, and Walter A. Adams.

What was the first national federation of labor unions to deal with the problems of Negro workers? When did it first meet?

Ans.—National Labor Union, 1866.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Probe Textbooks For History Of Negro

MAR 2 1 1941

NEW YORK, March (ANP)—Two separate studies of history textbooks used in the local school system and their treatment of the Negro are nearing completion, it has been learned from reliable sources. These studies are being made by a committee for the N. A. A. C. P. and a committee for the New York chapter, Association for the study of Negro Life and History.

Added significance is given to these studies in view of other surveys made into school textbooks reports on which have provoked considerable public controversy. Most prominent is the report of Dr. Ralph Robey of Columbia university in which it was charged that doctrines alien to the American way were being injected into books and therefore taught to children. This particular study, financed by the National Manufacturers association, drew so much criticism that the association immediately attempted to disassociate itself from the project.

As one of the committee members explained, the object of the two surveys now in process is to determine the extent of racial bais evident in the textbooks, with particular stress upon the Negro.

Among the members of the N. A. A. C. P. committee are Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes, St. James Presbyterian Church; Roy Wilkins the Association's assistant executive secretary; Dr. Laurence D. Reddick, curator of Schemburg Collection, Assistance is also being given by Dr. Marie Carpenter who has done considerable work in this field, it was said.

The work in behalf of the New York chapter is being handled by Dr. Reddick, Miss Melva Price, Harcourt Tymes and several other teachers, both colored and white, in the Harlem area.

MAR 22 1941

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

AU Will Exhibit Life Of James W. Johnson

APR 9 1941

The achievement of the late James Weldon Johnson, famed Atlanta University graduate and for many years a trustee of the institution are brought to light in a biographical exhibit of important Negro personalities, now on view in the foyer of the Library. This exhibit was assembled by the Case Extension Circuit Co-operative of New York City, and will be the last of the series to be shown this year.

Included in the display are books, photographs and documents, arranged in chronological order relating to Dr. Johnson's career. As public servant, diplomat and poet, he gained honor and esteem in many fields.

All of the items in the exhibit trace the high lights of Dr. Johnson's life. He was the first Negro to be admitted to the bar in Florida, was U. S. consul to Venezuela, field secretary of the NAAC and a member of the faculty of Fisk University. Mr. Johnson won the Harmon and Spingarn awards for his achievements.

APR 9 1941

Among his best publications are: Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man, God's Trombone Book of American Negro Spirituals with contributions to Century, Harper's American Mercury and the Crisis magazines.

In collaboration with his brother, Rosemond, he wrote Lift Every Voice and Sing, first heard in 1900 at a Lincoln birthday program in Jacksonville.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

NOV 6 1941

By Henry N. Wilcots

IN FEDERAL SERVICE

When the Civil war broke out I was steward on board the confederate Transport, DeSoto, near Columbus Island and New Madrid.

I had come up through hard knocks and very bitter disadvantages in the state of Mississippi, born in the year 1832. At the age of fifteen I took to the river and possessed with an indomitable courage, inheirited from my mother, had remained and worked my way up to a fairly honorable station in life.

When I saw the Union flag waving its stately folds over New Orleans, I resolved to become a soldier. And with others of my race petitioned the commanding officer for permission to raise a regiment of colored troops that entered the United States Army September, 1862, and what I believe to be the first two companies of colored infantry in the United States. I was placed at the head of one of these companies and mustered into the First Louisiana volunteer native guards as Captain of Company K.

After reconstruction days I was appointed to traveling agent of the educational department of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the establishment of schools for a down trodden people. This work proved to be a perilous job and, on one occasion I was captured and would have been hanged by the neck had it not been for the interposition of some friendly masons.

When William P. Kellogg became collector of the port of New Orleans, I was the first colored man to be appointed to a civil position in the Federal service in Louisiana (to U. S. inspector of Customs). 1869 I became sergeant of the Metropolitan police and then as captain. 1870 I was appointed Colonel of the Second regiment state militia, by Governor Warmouth. 1877, I was appointed Naval officer of the port at New Orleans, by President Hayes.

During the many changing scenes, I never quite forgot my duties to the organization that was responsible for saving my neck, (the Masonic order) I became past master, grand master, past eminent commander, sublime prince of the royal secrets or thirty-second degree, A.A.S.R.

Who Am I?

Answer: Colonel James Lewis.

Tuskegee Ala., News
March 20, 1941

ANCHORAGE

Sit in your home tonight and let your imagination play with some of the things you know best. For example:

The loud speaker on your radio, saving you the trouble of the old-fashioned earphones, was invented by Peter Jensen, a Dane.

When television comes into your home, as it will, it will be because Antonio Zworykin, a Russian, was one of the first to work at it.

Radio photographs, used in your papers every day, are a gift to you of another Jew, Arthur Korn.

Your telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotsman, while Henry and Morse, both Scotch-Irishmen gave you the benefit of a telegraph system.

A boy from Yugoslavia walked ashore at Ellis Island with five cents in his pocket—and became Michael Pupin, who made possible for you wireless telegraphy, radio and the long-distance telephone.

Cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco are sources of wealth to your country because of the labor and skill of the American Negro; an iron comb made by a Negro to help cotton pickers gave Eli Whitney an idea for his cotton gin.

Your life is what it is through the gifts of people of all the races and colors of men. For "God hath made of one blood all races of men that dwell upon the earth."—Cargo.

24-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Religious Beliefs of Frederick Douglass

FEB 14 1941

Editor's Note: In observance of the birthday of Frederick Douglass, celebrated simultaneously with Lincoln's, The Call is pleased to publish a recently-discovered document in which Douglass expresses his attitude toward the church and religion. The expression was made in a letter to the Rev. Theophilus G. Steward, at that time pastor of the Metropolitan A. M E. church in Washington. Below is the complete text of the great abolitionist's communication:

Anacostia, D. C., July 27, 1886

"Rev. T. G Steward,

"Dear Sir: In response to your respected letter of yesterday, I have to say, without circumlocution or concealment, that I care less for names, hard or soft than for things; less for forms than for substance; less for professions than for practice; less for sectarian creeds than for manly character. I have frequently heard myself called, in anything but an amiable spirit, infidel, atheist, and disorganizer, by ignorant men, inside and outside the pulpit, who really did not know the significance of the epithets they applied to me, and yet I have never heard such men quote one sentence or syllable from any writings in proof of the justice of charges so noisily made.

A REGULAR READER OF CHURCH PAPER

"I do not wonder, therefore, in view of the frequency of such utterances, you should be surprised to find me a regular reader of your church organ, a supporter of your church over which you preside. My line of conduct in this matter is not determined by my approval of the theological dogmas often promulgated from the pulpit. In respect to many of those dogmas I should, perhaps, differ very widely from yourself and others, while I yet find ground entirely satisfactory to my judgment and conscience for contributing my mite to the treasury of your church, and that of others.

FEB 14 1941

CHRISTIANITY IS SIGH OF SOUL FOR NOBLE LIFE

"You, yourself, in asking for contributions last Sunday stated in theological form the philosophical ground upon which, in this respect, I justify my conduct. You called upon us to give for the glory of God and for the good of man: and in giving, I did both. As to my infidelity, socalled, it has never denied any attributes of the Deity. To me, God is good God is light! God is truth! God is love! and to glorify God is to lead a life in harmony with these attributes. In this respect man is related to his Creator as the watch to its maker. A watch glorifies its maker when it answers the end of its manufacture, which is to keep good time—always to be true, and never false in its measurement of time. As God is true, I would have man true! As God is holy, I would have man holy! As God is pure, I would have man pure. A unclean man in body or mind does not glorify his Maker. He may sing praises to the Lord and call himself a Christian, but he brings no glory to the Lord, no good to his fellowman. Christianity is nothing to me, except as it stands as the representative of the sigh of the soul for a noble life for herein is the true glory of God

"Now looking at the church, apart from what is purely theological and abstract, I see in it a means of promoting honorable character and conduct; and, as I have said, for this reason, I contribute my mite towards its support.

WOULD HAVE NEGROES ASSEMBLE FOR IMPROVEMENT

"I have still another reason for this action, though not one of equal weight with that already given. It is because I would have colored people enjoy advantages for assembling themselves together, for moral and spiritual improvement, equal to those enjoyed by others.

"A large, commodious and well-appointed church, in pulpit, choir and architecture, is attractive to the people who assemble, and commands respect from the outside world. The African Methodist Episcopal church the name by the way is altogether too long and stilted for my taste) is such a church, and therefore, I want to see it flourish.

"I notice what you say of the Bible, but I have neither time nor inclination to go into questions in respect of its plenary or other inspiration; for if it contains the will of God to man, it is vastly more important to know what that will is, than to know precisely how that will has been communicated—whether by man or by angels, by voices in the air, or by the out breathing and higher aspirations of the human soul. For if the Bible contains the will of God to man, it contains it in that sense in which God meant it to be understood, and in no other; for it would be absurd and monstrous to suppose an all-wise God to reveal His will and His law in a sense in which He did not meant to be understood.

FEB 14 1941

IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHAT BIBLE MEANS

Hence, as a practical man, I hold it to be much more important to know what the Bible really means, than to know how it was composed, and what degree of inspiration we shall accord to it. And here we are met by a confusion of tongues, and by endless contradictions, each man and sect drawing from it that meaning which commends itself to his or her judgment, and a purely human judgment withal. Whether this interpretation be for peace or for war, for love or for hate, for charity or for bigotry, for men of all races and colors at the same communion table, or whether at excludes a part and sends it off to a little kind of kitchen communion table by itself, like your church—whether the Christian religion is for one race, or for all races: whether free salvation or predestination, is the true meaning of the Bible; whether the Roman Catholic church is the true church, or the innumerable Protestant sects, constitute the true Church. About these and other endless contradictions I might write interminably, but I lay them aside in that spirit of charity which leaves each to stand or fall to his own master, and justify myself in contributing my mite to the support of your church and the other individual churches, because, upon the whole, I think they contribute to the improvement and moral elevation to those who come within the reach of their influence; because I hold that the pulpit is capable of being a powerful agent in the dissemination of truth, and I hold that truth is the power of God for the salvation of the world, and I do not limit truth to mere spiritual matters, but to man in all his relaions in the family, in the church, in the government, in the world.

"Very truly yours,
"FREDERICK DOUGLASS".

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

What About Negro History?

It is largely the glorious tradition and history of the British army, navy and British diplomacy that have given heart to present day Britons to stand with their backs against the walls and fight off merciless attacks by an enemy bent upon destroying their home and heritage. All people with a noble history are proud .... it serves as an incentive for them to try to match the deeds of their forbears, and at the same time set new standards for their own posterity.

FEB 15 1941

Most of the Negro's history, except that which reveals him as a slave, either has been distorted or destroyed or lies buried in the musty archives of the great universities and libraries, where only a few scholars ever search, and where even fewer bother about returning with the truth.

Some years ago a group of men met in Chicago and formed the National Association for the study of Negro life and History. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, noted historian has been one of the moving spirits in the association since its inception. The purpose of the organization, as expressed at the time by Dr. Woodson, was to gather historical data about the Negro, and distribute it in such a way as to acquaint him with his true history as seen through unprejudiced eyes and as written by unbiased historians.

This week the association is celebrating "Negro History Week". It would be a good thing if every Negro would make a pledge during the week that he is going to get acquainted with his own people. Too many Negroes don't know Benjamin Banneker, Fred Douglass or Judson W. Lyons, to say nothing about the distinguished blacks of other centuries.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Flashbacks

JAN 7 1941

JANUARY 1 is a very special day in Negro history. That day in 1808 the importation of Negro slaves to the United States became illegal. In 1831 on January 1 the first issue of the *Liberator*, Abolitionist paper edited by William Lloyd Garrison, appeared in Boston. And on January 1, 1863, Lincoln made permanent Emancipation Proclamation freeing Negro slaves, which had first been announced September 22, 1862. . . . As the great English People's Convention meets in early January, it is interesting to note that the first English Parliament organized in opposition to the unlimited power of the King met January 13, 1265. . . . And while the English people look with dread at the sky and with anger at the government which continues the present war for profit, another anniversary falls due: on January 7, 1785, the English Channel was crossed for the first time by air. Two men made the peaceful trip in a balloon for the greater glory of science.

JAN 7 1941

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Know Your Race

By MARTIN D. RICHARDSON

Author's Note: This is the first of a series of approximately twelve articles on the history of the colored residents of Massachusetts from the appearance of the race on these shores, sometime prior to 1633, to the present. It cannot attempt to cover the subject fully, but will endeavor to present some of the lesser-known facts that are now about to be brought interestingly to light in the forthcoming survey of historical sources and manuscripts being prepared by the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration in Massachusetts.

FEB 8 - 1941

There are several very popular fallacies concerning your race, particularly in Massachusetts, about which some long-overdue disillusionment is probably quite in order.

One of the chief of these, of course, is the general tendency to group the colored man with others when talking of "outsiders", of leaving him out of the conversation when it mentions the "bluebloods" of the Commonwealth; those who came over on the Mayflower. Forget it; you can almost truthfully answer such foolishness with the patent truth that while your ancestors may not have been on the Mayflower, they really could have been among the enslavement resulted in her murder of her master.

FEB 8

So you didn't take it lying down.

There are a number of other falacies in the public belief about the race than can be combatted, and many factors of which the race can well feel proud. The entire thing makes a picture of the utmost interest, and one that, when finally put between the covers of books, will provide a valuable link in the human document.

FEB 8 1941

Popular Fallacy Number Two will bear answering, too. It is that slavery was taken quietly by those who were enslaved, and that only extreme generosity or acts of Providence ever released the enslaved colored man. False, quite false. It is true that the Massachusetts settlers were very often only two jumps ahead of persecution themselves. It is natural that there should prevail among the settlers of this section, more so than in Georgia or the Carolinas later, an appreciation of human liberty that might conceivably even revolt at the profits to be found in selling and exploiting humanity. But this was by no means general; many a time have the State House walls resounded to pleas for the ligitimization of the slave traffic, and just as loudly have they rung with the efforts of slaves to free themselves or to recover indemnities from masters who had illegally enslaved them. You may find some pride in the fact that not only did colored men make valiant efforts to combat their enslavement, but the women of the period were by no means backward in this respect. Perhaps the first woman to be publicly executed in Massachusetts was a slave woman whose resentment against her longshoremen who docked the boat when it got here! In 1633, for instance, certain Indians were "worse scared than hurt, seeing a blackamore in the top of a tree looking out for the way which he had lost. . ." So, a dozen years after the arrival of the famous Mayflower—and many years before the other and more populous boats arrived with their larger numbers of the Massachusetts, and they had been here long enough to be going somewhere and to lose their ways in getting there. If this "man in the tree" was a slave —and we think he was—he may have come up from the Caribbean MANY years before; more, since slaves were usually kept in numbers, he was probably ONE OF MANY colored men and possibly women in Massachusetts. Very shortly thereafter, for additional proof, we find the Maverick plantation in Boston fairly littered with slaves; in 1638 we find an early reference to that most prevalent New England traffic, the slave trade. "Mr. Pierce, in the Salem Ship, the Desire, returned from the West Indies after seven months. He had been at Providence, and brought some cotton, tobacco and 'Negroes,' etc., from thence. . ."

So you were here as early as anyone else.

Newport News Va Press
January 30, 1941

The Peninsula—And the Negro

Editorial space does not permit that the story of the Negro on the Lower Virginia Peninsula be told in detail, but a few of the outstanding facts will reveal whether as an individual or a race he has fared well or ill according to present standards of living here.

Tidewater Virginia was the earliest home of the Negro in the United States. Prior to the Civil War, the entire section, with the exception of Hampton, was divided into farms, and the Negro slave was employed to till the soil. Except for a very few simple skills, such as those required about a farm, he was untrained in mechanical pursuits. When war began between the North and the Siuth, Negroes flocked in droves to the Lower Peninsula in a blind faith that the United States government, in possession of Fort Monroe would take care of them. General BUTLER, in the early period of the war, in command of Old Point, had no idea how to deal with the problem of handling people without learning, without skill, without a means of livelihood, and without shelter. He handled the problem according to his knowledge of it. He did nothing about it. The Negro simply "squatted" on the land in the deserted homes of the departed whites. They eked out a living as best they could.

Following the close of the Civil War Freedman's Bureau undertook to handle the situation. Hampton Institute was the outgrowth of the vision of General ARMSTRONG, who had come to the section to handle the problem. Still there was no outlet for the Negro's need for work, and for steady employment and for adequate pay. The few Negroes admitted to Hampton Institute barely touched the surface of the problem of training thousands of them.

Then COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON came to Newport News and determined upon establishing a Drydock for the repair of ships and later a shipbuilding plant. When he confided to his associates that he proposed to use Negro labor, in large part, they gasped. One by one they left the enterprise. To attempt to employ Negroes with no training on an undertaking requiring a high degree of skill meant disaster. But HUNTINGTON had faith. He went ahead, he employed Negro labor teaching them on the job. He was an early industrialist of the South who gave the Negro a "break." The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company now employs approximately 4,000 Negroes in various capacities.

The city of Newport News was among the first few in the State to establish a high school for Negro boys and girls, and this school was the first such institution in the State of Virginia accredited by the Southern Assiciation of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Newport News is probably the only city in the State with an adequate community center for Negroes, which was made available to the race without a cent of cost to them. There are Negro lawyers, bankers, doctors, teachers, dentists, and representatives of other professions on the Peninsula.

Three quarters of a century have elapsed since the Negro was in a condition of abject ignorance and want in this section. He could do little or nothing to assist in raising his status, especially at the outset. Those who have given him opportunities are his real friends. Those who write about what should be done for him now are not the proven friends who have stood by him through the vicissitudes of a period of learning which was absolutely essential to his arriving at his present economic status. This learning is by no means complete. The Negro is doing his part according to his knowledge, and that is the way he has achieved, and will continue to achieve.

Many random comments are being made today about the Negro and national defense. Actually he has been trained on the job of national defense for many years in this community, for that is the main source of livelihood for both Negro and white in Newport News. And long after the excitement elsewhere about defense has died down both Negroes and whites will continued to perform here.

We know of no better evidence of the results of good will and mutual regard between the races than the story of the Negro's rise on the Virginia Peninsula. If Richmond, Danville, Winchester, or Staunton has a better story to tell of the Negro's rise in their respective communities, we should like to hear of it.

Greenville. S. C. News
February 7, 1941

Phillis Wheatley Day Is Set Aside

Day Of National Home Show To Be Devoted To Negroes

Wednesday, February 12, has been designated as Phillis Wheatley day at the Greenville National Home show. The day will be for negroes and a part of the gross proceeds will be given to the Phillis Wheatley center.

A committee of negro leaders has been appointed and is now in a campaign to make the day a success in the way of attendance and attraction.

The afternoon of Phillis Wheatley day will be for school children and tickets are being distributed throughout all of the negro schools.

The committee from the negro groups is composed of Hattie Duckett, secretary of Phillis Wheatley center; Uriel Staggs, R. A. Johnson and Columbus Simpson.

Doors of the home show, for Phillis Wheatley day will be open from 2 until 5 and 7:30 to 10 p. m. Tickets are now on sale through any member of the committee or can be secured from the pastors of all negro churches, most negro school teachers in Greenville county or at the branch library at Phillis Wheatley center.

24-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers Says:--

THERE HAS BEEN MANY A NEGRO SPY—AND THERE HAVE BEEN TRAITORS, TOO

JAN 18 1941

BY J. A. ROGERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: J. A. Rogers, noted historian, author, lecturer and columnist, expresses his views on "World Affairs As They Affect the Negro" each week exclusively in the columns of The Pittsburgh Courier. The articles are copyrighted. Reproduction in whole or in part is expressly forbidden.

SHOULD Negroes become spies, Fifth Columnists and saboteurs by way of winning greater racial respect, or as a proof of less subservience to white people? Alfred Edgar Smith seems to think that it might be a good thing if they did. At least he would find it a relief from the refrain of the average Negro leader. "Never has there been a spy or traitor amongst us."

"I KINDA wish," he says, "we could number a spy or traitor or a Fifth Columnist or two, if for no other reason than to scare army heads out of their blasted smug complacency where colored people are concerned."

This is a wish that's easier than Aladdin's. The wisher, himself could become Negro Spy the First, and become famous. But to succeed, he'd better learn the secret of Wells' invisible man because Negroes, perhaps his own friends, would be the first to give him away. Many a slave rebellion was nipped in the bud, and many a Negro project today doomed to failure because of some Negro's whispering to white folk.



Mr. Rogers

NEGRO TRAITORS

However, for Mr. Smith's consolation, we'll say that there have been Negro traitors by the scores. I'm not speaking of the Negro spies in the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, or the Indian Wars. In the latter wars, for instance, one of the neatest pieces of treachery ever executed in American history was done by a Negro, Louis Pachecho, a "faithful" guide who led Colonel Dade and his entire troop of white men into an Indian ambush where they were killed to a man.

I'M THINKING rather of the Philippine War where American Negro soldiers deserted by scores to the Filipinos and shot down their former white comrades with zest and ability. One of Aguinaldo's best commanders was Fagan, a U.S. Army sergeant, and a deserter.

PUSHED TOO FAR

Here at home, too, the Negro soldiers have shown their mettle. They have shot up such towns as Sturgis, Winnemucca, Key West, Niobrara, Brownsville, and Houston, when the white inhabitants pushed them too far.

I HAVEN'T been able to find the names of any Negro spies or saboteurs during the last war when the German government did its best to buy Negroes over. But I would not be surprised if the records of the Department of Justice yielded the names of one or two who did work for the Germans. Negroes, just to show how American they are, commit all the crimes of the whites.

JAPAN THE CHAMP?

If the United States went to war with Japan, I believe that quite a few Negroes would aid Japan. Here and there over the country I meet Negro groups and individuals who consider Japan as the champion of the darker races, and would enjoy seeing the proud white American humbled by a colored race.

BUT as regards this question of whether Negroes should be spies and Fifth Columnists, I am reminded of the British Fascists, who I used to see parading noisily in London, or in great overflow meetings in Albert Hall lauding their god, Hitler, to the skies.

These British Fascists used to call themselves "the B.F.'s" until someone said that the B.F. stood for "bloody fools." Now I can see these worshippers of Hitler trying to beat the foes of Hitler to the nearest shelter to escape the bombs that their good friend, Hitler, intends for his enemies. Verily they were well-named, "bloody fools."

LOYALTY DICTATED

In these days of bombs from the sky and poison gas, common sense if nothing else, dictates loyalty and national unity.

THE Negro who would be disloyal, or a spy, to get even for his treatment, is like the child that spits in his mother's coffee when the mother's back is turned, in order to get even with her. That is, it is the revenge of the weak.

P.S.—For the benefit of those who might have missed Lord Cranborne's report of the bomb-shelter conditions in London, which appeared in last Sunday's New York Times, I will give a passage that has quite a familiar ring for us on this side of the Atlantic. It reads: "The division of white and colored shelters, he also considered of mutual benefit."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Leaders of Three Faiths to Speak on Lincoln Broadcast

FEB 11 1941

The Committee on Religious Life in the Nation's Capital will present leaders of three faiths in a broadcast at 12:45 p. m. tomorrow over Stations WRC and WMAL on the theme, "The Spirit of Lincoln for the Solution of Today's Problems."

Speakers will include Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. Hugo Schiff, Rabbi of the Congregation Beth El, Alexandria, Va., and Dr. Charles A. Hart, associate professor of philosophy at Catholic University and founder and director of the Washington Catholic Evidence Guild.

Taking part in the program will be the "Synthic" male chorus of the Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A.

The committee was founded in 1925 to bring about a closer religious and social understanding among all faiths in the District.

A Study In Negro Life and History



TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

JAN 24 1941

Wendell Phillips' Eulogy Of Toussaint L'Ouverture

"I am about to compare and weigh races; indeed, I am engaged tongiht in what you will think the absurd effort to convince you that the Negro race, instead of being the object of pity or contempt which we usually consider it, is entitled, judged by the facts of history, a place close by the side of the Saxon. Now races love to be judged in two ways—by the great men they produce and by the average merit of the mass of the race.

"Now, blue-eyed Saxon, proud of your race, go back with me to the commencement of the century, and select what stateman you please. Let him be either American or European; let him have a brain the result of six generations of culture; let him have the ripest training of university routine; let him add to it the better education of practical life; crown his temples with silver of seventy years; and show me the man of Saxon lineage for whom his most sanguine admirer will wreathe a laurel rich as embittered foes have placed on the brow of this Negro—rare military skill, profound knowledge of human nature, content to blot out all party distinctions, and trust a state to the blood of its sons—anticipating Sir Robert Peel fifty years, and taking his station by the side of Roger Williams before any Englishman or American had won the right; and yet this is the record which the history or rival states makes up for this inspired black of St. Domingo.

"I would call him Napoleon, but Napoleon made his way to empire over broken oaths and through a sea of blood. This man never broke his word.

'No Retaliation' was his great motto and the rule of his life; and the last words uttered to his son in France were these: 'My boy, you will one day go back to St. Domingo; forget that France murdered your father' I would call him Washington, but the great Virginian held slaves. This man risked his empire rather than permit the slave trade in the humblest village of his dominions.

"You think me a fanatic tonight, for you read history, not with your eyes, but with your prejudices. But fifty years hence, when Truth gets a hearing, the Muse of History will put Phocion for the Greek, and Brutus for the Roman, Hampden for England, Fayette for France, choose Washington as the bright, consummate flower of our earlier civilization, and John Brown the ripe fruit of our noonday, then, dipping her pen in the sunlight, will write in the clear blue, above them all, the name of the soldier, the statesman, the martyr, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE."

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association For The Study of Negro Life and History, Inc., has announced that Negro History Week will be observed this year during the week of Feb. 9-16.

This year the emphasis will be placed upon the study of the Negro in foreign lands, which will include the West Indies, Latin America, Australia and the isles of the sea.

Lincoln Was of 'the Gentry,' Not 'Poor White,' Hart Says

FEB 11 1941

By the Associated Press.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 11.—Harvard's esteemed historian, Albert Bushnell Hart, declaring he had evidence that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of "English gentry," took issue today with "writers who have tried to make Lincoln out to have been a 'poor white.'"

The 86-year-old scholar said "the closest I've come to great humanity in all my life was when I looked upon the white, dead face of Lincoln when I was a boy of 11." He added in an interview on the eve of Lincoln's Birthday:

"His family, during his childhood, was as well off as most Southern white people of that time. It's an immense mistake to think they did not come up to scratch. They lived as all their neighbors did.

"Recent researches that I have made show that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of a Lincoln family which prospered for 100 years in a town in southwestern England.

FEB 11 1941

"I stood on the spot where the Lincoln house had been pulled down, and there was evidence that it was the residence of English gentry—people of account, people to be reckoned with."

The aging historian also said he had a minor bone to pick with "writers who have placed the accent on Lincoln's 'poverty.'"

"Certainly he split rails," snapped Professor Hart, whom generations of Harvard men know as "Bushy," —"but so did all his neighbors"

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grinstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

JAN 17 1941

What was the first novel written by an American Negro?

Ans.—William Wells Brown's "Clotelle: or the President's Daughter."

Where can I find Wendell Phillips' Eulogy of Toussaint L'Ouverture?

Ans.—There is a reprint of this famous eulogy in the Negro History Bulletin, January, 1941.

Who has been called the "Joan of Arc" of the anti-slavery movement?

Ans.—This title refers to Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster, wife of the famous Stephen S. Foster. Mrs. Foster was a gifted speaker who swayed many an audience to tears by her vivid description of Negro women in the chains of slavery.

Where did John Chavis, the noted Negro preacher and teacher of North Carolina and Virginia, receive his literary training?

Ans.—John Chavis was sent to Princeton and became a noted scholar of Latin and Greek under Dr. Witherspoon, during the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Please send me the name of the first Negro newspaper edited in the United States and tell by whom it was edited.

Ans.—In 1827, John Russwurm published "Freedom's Journal," the first Negro newspaper edited in the United States. Mr. Russwurm was also the first Negro college graduate.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Valuable Historical Data!

HAMPTON INSTITUTE SUMMARY ON THE NEGRO IN AMERICA!

FEB 2

EDUCATION

Before the Civil War, the education of the Negroes was forbidden in many states, and very little attention was paid to it anywhere. Nobody thought Negroes needed an education and many thought them incapable of being educated. Besides, there was a general fear that education would make them discontented and lead to slave uprisings. Consequently, when the Negroes were freed, ninety per cent of them could neither read nor write. In 1930, according to the Federal Census, only sixteen percent remained illiterate.

1. John Peterson, a Negro, in 1853, was made principal of the first normal public school for Negroes in New York City.

FEB 20 1941

2. John Chavis, a Negro born in 1763, was sent to Princeton University, where he ranked as a good student. Later he studied at what is now Washington and Lee University. Returning to North Carolina, he opened a classical school and had as his pupils many prominent white people. The school was used for both white and colored pupils.

33. Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, instituted a new program in education by directing attention to the training of the hands as well as the mind. He was born of a slave mother in 1859 and died in 1915. He is accredited with figuring very largely in the celebration of National Negro Health Week.

FEB 20 1941

4. Virginia E. Randolph, a contemporary pioneer in the field of education, became the first Jeanes Supervisor in the State of Virginia. Her contribution has been mainly along the line of adapting rural school programs to the needs of rural Negroes.

5. Mordecai Johnson, the first Negro president of Howard University, is internationally known as an educator and administrator.

6. Mary McLeod Bethune holds an important administrative position in the Federal Government as adviser on Negro affairs. Mrs. Bethune is the founder of Bethune-Cookman College.

FEB 20 1941

7. E. Franklin Frazier, an eminent sociologist who heads the department of sociology at Howard University, is the author of "The Negro Family in Chicago," which gives a scientific study of Negro life.

8. W. E. B. DuBois is internationally known as an educator, sociologist and author. He received his Pho. D. from Harvard University. He was editor of the Crisis, the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Among his best-known books are "The Gift of Black Folks" and "Black Neconstruction."

9. Charles S. Johnson, a doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago, has made many contributions in the field of education. He is the author of "The Negro in American Civilization" and the sociological study, "Shadows of the Plantation."

* * *

EXPLORERS

Negroes did not first come to America as slaves in 1619, but as explorers, colonizers, and indentured servants a hundred years earlier. Ancient manuscripts mention:—

1. Alonzo Pietro as having been the pilot of the ship "Nina" of the fleet of Columbus when he discovered America.

FEB 20 1941

2. Nuflo de Olano accompanied Balboa on his expedition and discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

3. Estevanico accompanied Narvaez on his ill-fated exploration of the territory now forming New Mexico and Arizona.

4. Negro artisans were with Menedea when he founded St. Augustine in 1565. The second settlers in Alabama had with them a Negro who was a member of De Soto's expedition of 1540.

5. Tippoo Tib, a Negro, was the first civilized man to discover the interior of Africa.

6. Jean Baptiste de Saible laid the foundation for the city of Chicago in 1779.

7. Matthew Henson was with Peary's expedition in 1909. He was the first of a party of six to discover the North Pole.

* * *

INVENTIONS

It has been esablished, as a fact, that there are in the United States Patent Office a record of 1,500 inventions made by Negroes. This number is only a faction of those which have been actually assigned to persons of color.

1. Jan E. Matzeliger, a Negro born in Dutch Gliana in 1852 and living in Lynn, Mass., revolutionized the shoe industry by inventing the first shoelasting machine. Upon the advantage derived from this machine he established the United Shoe Machinery Company. As a result, the cost of shoes decreased 50 per cent and the wages of the operators increased.

2 Benjamin Banneker invented the first striking clock in America in 1754. He was a noted scientist and mathematician and was appointed on a commission to assist in laying our Washington, D. C.

3. Henry Blair of Maryland invented a corn harvester in 1836.

4. Elijah J. McCoy invented a lubricating cup for machinery in 1872. Fifty inventions are accredited to his skill from 1872-1920.

5. R. B. Spikes of Fresno, California, has more than 28 patents or inventions.

FEB 20 1941

6. W. B. Purvis of Philadelphia has accumulated much wealth by his inventions of machinery for making paper bags, most of which have been sold of the Union Paper Bag Company of New York.

7. Charles V. Richey of Washington, D. C., invented and patented several devices for registering calls and detecting unauthorized use of the telephone.

8. Madame C. J. Walker created a new profession for women of her race by inventions of beauty culture implements.

9. Virginia Scharschmidt invented a safety window cleaner by which windows may be washed from the inside.

24-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Know Your History

This column devoted to famous Negro personages is published through the courtesy of the history department at Lincoln university.

Henry Ossian Flipper

THE life of Henry Ossian Flipper should be of particular interest to the American Negro of today in that his life sets a sterling example for those people of color who feel that because one is a Negro, he has little opportunity to excell in those institutions which are traditionally open to only members of the Caucasian race. It is the popular opinion that when a Negro is admitted to a white school or institution that he never gets a chance to receive honors because there are those in authority who are forced to admit him in attendance but who are not forced to give him satisfactory grades.

The life of Henry Ossian Flipper gives a very outstanding and noble example of a youth who attended America's greatest military academies, West Point, and who suffered rebuffs because of his color; he had the honor of being the first Negro to complete four years at West Point as a cadet and then to receive his diploma from that institution. Since that time there have been relatively few Negroes to achieve this distinction; several have attempted but those who have succeeded from Flipper's day up to the present number only a small minority who have finished. Colonel Young was one in this group.

Writes Autobiography

At the request of a few intimate friends, an autobiography, containing notes, and exact transcriptions of incidents that occurred during those four years which Flipper spent at West Point was written. In the preface of this book, the writer, states: "The following pages were written by request. They claim to give an accurate and impartial narrative of his four years while a cadet at West Point, as well as a general idea of the institution there. Any inconsistencies real or apparent, in my opinions or in the impressions made upon me, are due to the fact that they were made at a different times at a place where feelings were constantly undergoing material changes.

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They do not pretend to merit, neither are they written for the purpose of criticising the Military Academy or those in anyway connected with it.

It is from this source that most of the invaluable information concerning Flipper and conditions or treatments of Negroes at that institutions comes. While there are other writings of his life, his autobiography is the most widely accepted and the validity of the incidents cited in the book are taken for granted.

Henry Ossian Flipper, the eldest of five brothers, was born in Thomasville, Georgia in Thomas County on March 21, 1856. He and his mother were the slaves of Reverend Reuben H. Lucky, a Methodist minister of that place. His father, Festus Flipper, who was by trade a shoemaker and carriage trimmer, was owned by Ephraim G. Ponder, a successful and influential slave dealer.

Return to Virginia

In 1859 Mr. Ponder, having retired from business, returned to Georgia from Virginia, with a number of mechanics, all slaves, and among whom was the father of young Flipper. He established a number of factories in Atlanta, then a growing inland town of Georgia. He married about this time a beautiful, accomplished and wealthy lady.

"Flipper," as he was generally called, had married before this and had been taken back alone to his native Virginia to serve an apprenticeship under a carriage trimmer. This served, Mr. Ponder joined his wife in Thomasville bringing with his, as states, a number of mechanics.

Back To Atlanta

All were soon ready for transportation to Atlanta except "Flipper." As he and his wife were each the property of different persons, there was, under the circumstances very probability of a separation. This of course, would be to him most displeasing. Accordingly an application was made to Mr. Ponder to purchase the wife and son. This he said he was unable to do. He had at an enormous expense procured and fitted up a home, and his coffers were nearly, if not quite, empty. Husband and wife then appealed to Mr. Lucky. He too was averse to parting them, but could not at the price asked for him, purchase the husband.

Buys Wife

He was willing, however to sell the wife. An agreement was finally made by which the husband paid from his own pocket the purchase money of his own wife and child this sum to be returned to him by Mr. Pnder whenever convenient.

In due time all arrived at Atlanta, where Mr. Ponder had purchased about 25 acres of land had erected thereon, at great expense a superb mansion for his own family, a number of substantial frame dwellings for his slaves, and three large buildings for factory purposes.

Of sixty-five slaves, nearly all of the men were mechanics. All of them except the necessary household servants, a gardener, and a coachman, were permitted to hire their own time. Mr. Ponder had absolutely nothing to do with their business other than to protect them so that if anyone wanted any article of factory they contracted with the workman and paid him his own price. These slaves were therefore virtually free. They acquired and accumulated wealth, lived happily, and needed but two other things to make them like other human beings, absolute freedom and education.

Slave Problem

The country, trembling under the agitation of the slave question, was steadily seeking a condition of equilibrium which could be stabilized only in the complete downfall of salvery. Unknown to them; yet existing, the great question of the day was gradually being solved; and in its solution was working out the salvation of the enslaved people. Another influence was as steadily lending to the same end. Its object was to educate, to elevate intellectually, and then to let the power thus acquired act.

The mistress of this fortunate household, far from discharging the duties and functions of her station, left them unnoticed, and devoted her whole attention to pleasures. The ouraged husband appointed a guardian and returned broken hearted to the bosom of his own family, and devoted himself until death to agricultural pursuits.

The nature of the marriage contract prevented the selling of any of the property without the mutual consent of husband and wife. No such consent was ever asked for by either. No one was, therefore in the state of affairs of being sold away from his or her relations.

Circumstances being highly favorable, one of the mechanics, who had acquired the rudiments of an mistress for permission to teach education, applied to this desolute her servant's children. She readily consented, and accordingly a night school was opened in the very woodshop in which he worked by day. Here young Flipper was initiated into the three mysterious R's reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic. Here in 1864 at eight years of age, his education began.

This happy arrangement did not last very long, however, as it was about this time that the Civil War was raging and the mistress of the house with her slaves was forced to flee before Sherman's victorious arms to Macon, a city 103 miles southeast of Atlanta which proved to be a refuge. A spacious dwelling was secured but out of alarm it was deemed advisable for Mrs. Ponder to withdraw further south. Although yet, a slave and with no one's permission, Flipper returned to Atlanta with his wife and two sons. Henry Ossian, the older and Joseph the young were their names. This was the spring that Atlanta was in ruins and it appeared a dreary place for a family to start anew. The people were rapidly returning and the railroads from Atlanta were being rebuilt. During all of this time the education of the young Flippers had been necessarily neglected. In the spring of 1865 the family and an ex-rebel captain became neighbors of the Flippers, who soon on friendly terms with them.

For awhile the two Flipper boys were taught by the wife of the ex-captain.

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Later they attended the schools which were set up under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. In 1869, the Atlanta University having opened under the same control received them as students. At the time of receiving his appointment, Henry was a member of the Freshman class of the college department of Atlanta university.

After his appointment the following articles appeared in the Chicago Tribune: "Flipper has been at the great soldier factory of the nation for a year. He was recommended there by our late Congressman from the 5th District, the Honorable J. C. Freeman. Flipper has made a right booming student. In a class of ninety-nine he stood about the middle, and triumphantly passed his examination, and has risen from the fourth to third class without difficulty.

"The only two colored boys at the Academy were the famous Smith and the Atlanta Flipper."

"It is astonishing fact that, socially, the boys from the Northern and Western States will have nothing to do with these colored boys Flipper and Smith are completely ostracised."

Chicago Tribune Cites Prejudice

The Chicago Tribune seems to find it difficult to come to any conclusion concerning Flipper's chances for graduating. It says: It is freely asserted that Flipepr will never be allowed to graduate; that the prejudice of the regular army instructors against the colored race is insurmountable, and that they will drive away from the Academy by persecution or some petty sort any colored boy who may obtain admittance there."

On May 20, 1873 Henry O. Flipper viewed the bills at West Point. He entered as a 'plebe'. took the full schedule of the course of study and successfully completed four years of study and military training at West Point academy. He suffered many embarrassments as a result of his color but had the determination not to be discouraged. His sole companion and friend while he was a cadet was Jimmy Smith, a colored boy who failed in his second term because of his inabjlity to excell in his studies.

Ability Among Highest

In "Harper's Weekly" of April 28, 1877 the following article appeared a portion of which read:

"Speaking of the Military Academy, we understand that the only colored cadet now at West Point will not only graduate at the coming June commencement but that his character, acquirements, and standing on the merit roll are such as will insure his graduation among the highest of his class."

Flipper says of his graduation day. "That glorious day of graduation marked a new epoch in my military life. Then my fellow-cadets and myself forgot the past. Then they atoned for past conduct and welcomed me as one of them as well one among them."

Flipper upon graduating from West Point achieved a victory not only for himself but for his race. He has made matters easier for future colored cadets. His term of four years, his graduation, his appointment, marked a new era in American History. His advent into society as a full fledged officer was marked by many courtesies. His friends not unmindful of his new field tendered him a grand reception in New York.

Upon returning home, there was great eagerness on the part of his Negro friends to shake the hand of the "Bad man wid de gub'ment strops on! Flip's done come home!" was the familiar, and yet admiring manner in which the young Negroes about town spread the information that Second Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, of the tenth Calvary and the first colored graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, had arrived. Thus was

he received by the Negroes of Atlanta but Flipper states that during his five months' stay in the south after graduation not one Southern white woman spoke to him.

He suffered many rebuffs in the South but was able to stand all that was thrust upon him.

His later life is characterized by his activities as an officer of the U. S. Army and in this position he proved very efficient. He remained a bachelor and died at the age of sixty-three in his home town, Atlanta, Ga.

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Master Of Many Things

In order to understand those things over which Flipper proved to be master, it is interesting to note the rigid discipline that he was subject to as a cadet at West Point. Along with his course of study he had regular military drills daily. He had to observe punctuality to the second. There were special regulations for barracks, for example:

BEDDING: Matress to be folded once; blankets and comforters, each one to be neatly and separately folded, so that the folds shall be the width of an ordinary pillow and pulled in order.

ARRANGEMENT OF ARTICLES: All articles of the same kind had to be carefully and neatly placed in separate piles. The folded edges of these articles to be front, nothing will be; allowed between these piles of colthing, and the back of the press, etc.

The above account gives an indication of the type of routine discipline the cadets of West Point were exposed to and failure to comply with any rule of the academy, no matter how trivial meant punishment and in many cases dismissal from the institution. (This, however, is typical of a military academy.)

Flipper, in spite of the prejudice, abuse, and discouragement that he received at West Point, through his sober intellect and courage struggled to become the first Negro to complete four years at West Point and for this achievement Negroes honor his memory.

Washington, D. C. Post
February 9, 1941

Douglass' Struggle Upward From Slavery Told on 'Heroes of Democracy' Broadcast



Post Staff Photo

BEFORE THE MICROPHONE—Appearing in the Heroes of Democracy broadcast yesterday were (from left) Hortensia Turner, Isaac Jamison, George Robinson, Josephine Myrick and Edith Richardson. Dunbar High students

The life of Frederick Douglass, American Negro who rose from slavery and spent most of his life helping others of his race find freedom, was dramatized by Dunbar High School students in one of a series of "Heroes of Democracy" broadcasts yesterday. The broadcasts are sponsored by The Washington Post and WJSV, in cooperation with the public schools.

Douglass' major engagements were efforts first to educate himself; to free himself so he could work better for freedom for others; to help women gain equal rights; to help bring about the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and then to continue serving his race until his death on February 20, 1895.

He became councilman in the District; member of the District Legislature; secretary to the Commission to San Domingo; marshal of the District; Recorder of Deeds for the District and Minister to and Consul General of Haiti, the latter position in 1889.

Born in Cabin

Douglass was born in February, 1817, in a cabin in Talbot County, Md. When 7 years old, he was sold to a plantation owner some 12 miles distant, and, at the age of 9, was sent to Baltimore to be the playmate of a wealthy man's son. There, the child's mother taught him to read and write.

When 16 years old, Douglass was recalled to the plantation; then sent back to Baltimore, where he enjoyed some degree of freedom as a helper at shipbuilding. Scheming and saving, he decided to escape in the disguise of a sailor and this he did on September 3, 1838, going to New York, where he married.

In 1841, he began speaking at anti-slavery meetings in the North and he traveled widely. Disclosing, in 1845, the details of his previous servitude in "The Narrative of Frederick Douglass," he feared reenslavement and fled to England. But after a year of sanctuary, he returned to America to continue his fight. English friends raised the price of his freedom.

Backs Feminism

His efforts on behalf of equal rights for women occurred most spectacularly at the first Women's Rights Convention, held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., when he appeared in a leading role in the movement. Later, during the Civil War, he urged the men of his race to join the Union Army and besought President Lincoln to prevent discrimination against their obtaining rank. His entry into political affairs followed the war's conclusion.

The radio script was written by Evelyn Dabney, of the Dunbar senior class.

Participating in the broadcast were:

Narrator, Isaac Thompson; Frederick Douglass, the boy, Rensellear Shorter; Frederick Douglass, the man, George Robinson; the grandmother, Josephine Myrick; the mother, Edith Richardson; Mrs. Lucretia Auld, Hortensia Turner; Mr. Hugh Auld, James Boswell; conductor, Raymond Allen; William Lloyd Garrison, Robert Jenkins; president of the Women's Rights Convention, Patricia Burke; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Janet Joice; Abraham Lincoln, Walter Combs; President Grant, Raymond Allen; President Hayes, Harry Redman; citizens, Madeline Smith, Sumner Rhodes, Bernard Pryor, Michael Jamison.

Boys' Chorus—Vernon Clarke, Alfred Daly, Chester Eddington, Norris Ferrell, John Forehand, Dallas Gant, Duplain Gant, Leon King, Earl Smith, Lucius Robertson, James Turner, Oscar Walden, Philip Walker, Felix Whitaker.

Girls' Chorus—Dorothy Baker, Vivian Baker, Juanita Butler, Faith Conway, Sarah Copper, Betty Fitzgerald, Thelma Jackson, Rachel Janifer, Dorothy Lansley, Margaret Means, Mildred Mercer, Gloria Nero, Lillian Owens, Phyllis Pace, Millicent Rodney, Jewel Sawyers, Mary Lou Sheppard, Marion Street, Juanita Tillman, Catherine Turner, Virginia Walker, Rose Walker, Mary Wheton, Lucilla Young.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

John Brown's Vest Is Valued At $50 For Tax Purposes

BRUNSWICK, Md., Sept. 15—(AP)—The vest that John Brown, the insurrectionist, wore to his hanging at Charles Town, W. Va., some 80 years ago is worth $50 — and the State of Maryland is going to collect a tax on that valuation.

The vest, a then-stylish brown garment with red dots, became tangled up in litigation when it bobbed up as part of the estate of a Brunswick man. Orphan's Court officials called in several experts to fix the value of the item.

Officials said it undoubtedly was authentic. Investigation indicated that the former owner, Charles C. James, received it from a man whose father was pailer at Charles Town while Brown was in custody.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Another Letter

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

MY DEAR LOUISE—Back in slavery times, the one thing dreaded by Negroes above all else was "being sold down the river." Do you know why?

Slave owners in the Atlantic states were for the most part high-class gentlemen. They were kind to their slaves, and their reward was loyalty and affection. They set slaves free rather than sell them.

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But men of another kind managed plantations in the rich Mississippi bottom lands for absentee owners. Many of these overseers were brutal. They were the ones who ended slavery by arousing the world's sympathy. They were the masters who made black people prefer death to being sold down the river.

White men who openly condemned all abuse of slaves remained gentlemen. But there were others who thought it none of their business. The more they saw of it, the less it troubled them. They became callous and indifferent, and then they lost the capacity for compassion. They also were brutalized by assenting to the brutality of others.

The human mind has always worked that way. Accept any evil without protest and you become its spiritual partner. To condone it is to share the guilt.

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Early Americans fought the Indians by European methods in the beginning; but hate made some of them brutal, and the others first condoned and then encouraged and finally imitated this brutality. Before the long struggle ended, white men were killing women and children with tomahawks and knives and state governors were offering enormous bounties for Indian scalps. White men had become as brutal and treacherous and dishonest as the savages they fought.

Now the Nazis are murdering hundreds of innocent "hostages" in reprisal for sabotage done by persons unknown and you try to dismiss the horror from your mind by saying: "There is nothing I can do about it."

You can save your own soul!

Condone such brutality by your silence, or silently reconcile yourself to it, and soon you will become so calloused that no horror or cruelty can move you to tears or righteous wrath.

For your own sake you dare not keep silent. All of us must voice our condemnation, no matter how useless it may be, or we shall become brutalized, also, and lose the power to resent and hate evil. Love,

DAD.

24-1942
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Freedmen Had Hard Row To Hoe Setting Themselves Up As Honorable Citizens

By THOMAS WALLACE SWANN

Emancipation brought the freedmen face to face with the hard realities of life. The darkness of ignorance, the besetting sin of African slavery, held dominion over their childish souls. To them life was filled with misery and fear and dread. Penniless! Naked! Bare! Such tragedy!

They had been left to shift for themselves. Except their ability to work, the only valuable inheritance the slave system gave them, they had to start from scratch. For they possessed neither name nor land. The "forty acre and mule promise" was a myth.

Their generations of endless toil from sun to sun had caused the soil of the South to blossom with blessings for their white overlords. Wages were unheard of. All that these unfortunates had received was "a crust to eat and a corner to sleep in"—plus the physical cruelties inflicted by many merciless masters.

In 1860 there were three hundred and eighty-four thousand (384,000) slave owners in the fifteen slave states. The total white population was eight million people (8,000,000) or approximately 1,600,000 families.

Less than a fourth of hte white families owned all the slaves and controlled the mechanism of the government and finance. Small white farmers not able to buy slaves formed the bulk of the agricultural population.

These could not live decently in competition with the slave oligarchy with its enormous black pauper labor. Under these circumstances an illiterate race of white peasants came into being in the very heart of the slave civilization. Lincoln came out of this group.

Now by the flat of a God-inspired man they are free. Now they face a world as Dry as a Parched Wilderness. Truly this was a Tragic Hour!

Southern Writers Spilling the Beans

Innumerable well informed southern writers, reviewing this period, give ample testimony on the facts here discussed. Take the following luminous quotation from the engaging book, "Meet General Grant". Its author, W. E. Woodward, was South Carolina born and educated. The quotation is found at page 146.

During the Civil War when the white men were away from home in the Confederate army, the slaves took care of the white women and children. At that time there were nearly a million southern Negroes. They could have destroyed the most of the southern population in a single day; they could have put an end to the Confederacy between sunrise and sunset. It was not lack of courage that kept them from revolt. The theory that the Negro is a coward has no foundation; experience has shown that he has about the same supply of physical courage that God has given the other races. He did not rise and make himself free during the Civil War, because he cared more for his white folks than he did for freedom."

Said Henry W. Grady, speaking of the Negro slave:

"We remember with what fidelity for four years HE GUARDED our defenseless women and children whose husbands and fathers were FIGHTING AGAINST HIS FREEDOM.

Competent native observers of Southern life comprising members of the leading families, viz., The Lees and the Randolphs of Virginia; the Carrolls of Maryland; the Gadsdens and Pinckneys of South Carolina, bear similar testimony as expressed by author Woodward. The more fulsome writings of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, of Hilary A. Herbert, of Henry Watterson, of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, of General James Longstreet, of Stonewall Jackson, of Joel Chandler Harris, of Walter Hines Page and of Woodrow Wilson are reliable indices on this mooted historical controversy. Assuming their contention to be true, how did the South reward these newly created citizens in their time of suffering and tribulations?

General Sherman Got Some Things Right

"War is hell", welled Sherman as he sacked Atlanta, in his desperate march to the sea. This bitter truth the harried freemen were soon destined to learn.

War had left the South in an extremely critical economic condition The physical suffering and social delinquencies of both blacks and whites belie description. Although seventy-seven years have passed, the South has not yet recovered. The redemption of this region remains the major problem of American statecraft. The absence of knowledge of social fact and the processes best calculated to eradicate social evils keep the southern States the Charnel House of American Democracy. Nothing is to be gained by multiplying words. At bottom race prejudice, class cleavage, economic exploitation of the weak by the strong, these three form the primal causes for the backwardness of Dixie! The South can not and will not save itself. Uncle Sam must do it!

Murder of Lincoln Blocked Human Uplift

The cruel murder of Abraham Lincoln, which occurred five days (April 14, 1865) after the Civil War had officially ended halted progress. The Confederacy had been overthrown by superior force.

As early as December 8, 1863 President Lincoln had proposed a plan for the reconstruction of the erring Commonwealths. He offered full pardon to the people, restoring to them their economic and civil rights, on the condition of their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Naturally, he made exceptions of those who were in the diplomatic, judicial, military, administrative, or civil service and of those who had treated the freedmen or their white friends with cruelty. He further proclaimed that "as soon as the loyal citizens in any one of these states amounted to ten percent of the voters cast for president in the year of 1860, these persons should be considered as legally qualified with authority to reorganize that state government."

Lincoln Saw The Need of Education

President Lincoln, himself born in the South, knew its principal weakness stemmed from ignorance. He suggested in his plan for the reconstruction of these states that some provision be made for the education of both the whites and the blacks. Lincoln believed, too, that the freedmen who owned property, and could read and write should be permitted to vote, basing this conclusion upon the thought expressed in his letter to Governor Michael Hahn of Louisiana "That those given the franchise might in some future trying time when the republic would be threatened keep the Priceless Jewel of Liberty in the Family of Freedom!"

Before his plan could be thoroughly tried the bullet of a crazed assassin had ended his earthly career.

The Freedmen's Bureau

As a main result of Lincoln's planning, the Freedmen's Bureau, created in 1865, provided food and clothing for the impoverished freedmen, settled them on abandoned land, built schools and interceded for them in the courts. With the passing of Lincoln, the Great Humanitarian, a set of sordid adventures and besotted politicians began to manipulate the affairs of the South. The defeated rebel politicians saw a chance to revive their lost power. Activated by a desire to "manage" or to "control" the freedmen as they were handled when slaves, these politicians resorted to many hideous forms of oppression. If the freedmen objected to this new form of slavery, to the usurpation of their rights as men, they were cruelly beaten and in many instances killed. Every artifice known to degraded humans this side of Sheol was employed in order to induce the Negro leaders to become tools of the New Order, to humble them, to break their ties with their trusting allies; but to no avail.

The Black Codes

In some states black codes providing for apprenticeships, penalizing the vagrancy of colored men and interfering with their civil rights were enacted. These vagrancy laws provided for fines, corporal punishment, and actual peonage. In a few cases the regulations required that "Every Negro shall be attached to some employer and shall work for such wages as his employer CHOSE TO GIVE!"

If said Negro employee refused to work under such terms, he could be imprisoned and fed on bread and water, or he could be shackled with ball and chain, while forced to work on the public highway. Laws for apprenticeship and the return of fugitives were very much like those in force in slavery days. The employer had the power to enforce these "agreements". The black laborer was at the mercy of the employers and the "Law".

The Good White Folks Back Away

The reactionary dissolution of human rights, this dissolving of political security menaced not only the ignorant blacks, but the intelligent, property-holding whites. In this dilemma, the cultured class of whites displayed conspicuous weakness, and the final judgment of historians lay the blame on their dorosteps for the pillaging and crimes of that dark and terrible period. A principal point of chronic weakness of that bloody epoch was the inadequacy and cowardice of the southern white Christian Church, a weakness conspicuously in evidence in these later days.. Before and after the Civil War there were numerous Christian white leaders, whose ministrations and efforts had a sobering effect in combating major social evils. The heroic efforts of Bishop Meade in Virginia, of Bishop William D. Capers in South Carolina, of Bishop Leonidas Polk in Louisiana, of Pastors C. C. Jones and John Law in Georgia in ante-bellum days, had their counterparts in the after-war period.

No finer servants of God and mankind are recorded than Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, J. L. M. Curry, George Peabody, Zebulon B. Vance, William J. Northern, Frank F. Graham, James H. Dillard and Will Alexander. Despite the harshness of their environment, they unselfishly labored to rid the Southland of the social evils that keep it backward and a menace to civilized society.

Some Masters Urged Education of Slaves

Many slaveholders urged the education of the slaves, whether because of the encroachments of the free labor of the North or from more humane motives it is not clear. Long in advance of secession Colonel Robert E. Lee freed his slaves and so did Stonewall Jackson. Both of these later military chieftains in the Confederate army, supported schools for the education of their colored proteges. Lee did not believe in slavery and said that "if he had the power, he would free every slave in the South, if such action would prevent war."

Mound Bayou Founder

In spite of the law forbidding the teaching of slaves, Joseph Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, who afterwards was president of the Confederacy, had one of his slaves, Isaiah T. Montgomery, educated with his own children. Montgomery served as an accountant of the Davis plantation, and during the war acted as bodyguard for President Davis. After freedom, Montgomery founded the

flourishing town of Mound Bayou, in the black belt of Mississippi. He was a member of the Convention to remodel the State Constitution of Mississippi, and afterwards in conjunction with the famed Booker T. Washington, shaped the modern movement among the people of the South.

Reconstruction of the South

The actual Reconstruction of the South originated in the school houses instead of the state houses," says Carter G. Woodson, and he backs up his thought by a vivid portrayal of indisputable fact. The much abused Union soldiers opened schools for Negroes before they left the South. The missionary teacher was at work in the Southland long before the sectional conflict had subsided. Later came teachers from relief societies and the Freedmen's Bureau, who did creditable work in laying the foundation for the educational and religious development of the freedmen. Northern philanthropists and religious uplift organizations financed these pioneer educational efforts. Throughout the Southland today stand monumental edifices devoted to the training of the youth of both races, most of these primarily supported by Northern Cash! The American Missionary Association was the first to lead off, followed by Methodist and Baptist, by Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Moravian and Roman Catholic, who urged upon the people the supreme importance of educating the freedmen.

"Equally uplifting," says Carter G. Woodson, "was the work of the Negro Church. It soon became evident that the evangelization of the Negroes would be impossible until the schools could do their work of enlightening the masses. Teachers, then, were often missionaries who taught during the week and preached on Sunday. School houses were churches and churches became school houses."

Indeed, these churches — these school houses—soon became the chief focal factor in planning the life of the freedmen. Being their chief social gathering-place, their recreation center, the meeting-room of lodge and fraternity, the politicians' roosting-place, it was the axis around which revolved the civilization of the Black South. Today in a vital manner it dominates Negro life both North and South!

Of the colorful administration of the Freedmen's Bureau, Author Woodward says at pages 378-379 in his "Meet General Grant": "The Freedmen's Bureau was the most promising of all the efforts to put the black man on his own feet * * * At first its work was carried on by army officers * * * but in a year or two they were superceded by another set of officials —ex-preachers, most of them who told the Negroes that a black man was 'God's image in ebony'. * * * The Bureau encouraged the Negro to work and endeavored to obtain fair wages for them. It supervised the contracts between the freed slaves and their former masters. * * * It was not long before the organization gained the confidence of the planters, but it would have been much more successful if a few Southern men and some intelligent Negroes had been employed in its general management. * * * Its tendency was in the other direction. The Bureau degenerated. The revivalists and the politicians who got hold of it turned it into a branch of the Republican party. Headquarters were in Washington with Hindquarters in every Southern state. An impressive list of organizers designed the Freedmen's Savings Bank, under the control of the Bureau, deposits from one dollar up being thankfully received earning interest while you sleep. The local agents of the Bureau mingled finance, religion, and the Republican Party in their exhortations to the colored people. They prayed for the salvation of the Negro race and took their dimes and dollars. Deposits poured in small sums, but the total amounted to millions * * * Then * * * the bank failed. The depositors got a few cents on the dollar * * * it took thirty years to get them that trifling dribble. This was rather unfortunate for the basic idea of the Bureau was a sensible one. It was a genuine idea * * * at the beginning to solve the Negro problem by economic means. * * * So the Negro fell back into the morass of politics."

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes In The Revolution

Some Virginia Negro soldiers of the Second World War, if they knew their genealogy, might be able to remark that men of their name and blood had been fighting for more than 150 years to maintain American freedom. Perhaps several thousand present-day Negro fighting men are descendants of soldiers of the War of the Revolution. Prof. Luther P. Jackson, of the Virginia State Teachers College at Ettrick, recently has been studying the careers of these soldiers and seamen. In The Journal of Negro History for July he lists those whose records he has uncovered.

They were honorable in number and in service. Some fought in the ranks, some labored in the service of supply. The heaviest blows, apparently, were struck by Negroes, slave and free, who lived in Lancaster and Northumberland and served on war vessels in Virginia territorial waters.

Negroes who today are wondering if their service in this war will assure them justice and equal opportunity will be interested in the recognition by Virginia of her Negro revolutionaries. A few of them, slave born, petitioned the General Assembly for manumission and received it. Free Negroes had their due allotment of Western lands, which were the "soldiers' bonus" of that struggle. Above everything, the records examined by Prof. Jackson show that pride of performance, the sense of duty done, then as now was the soldier's most enduring reward.—Richmond News-Leader.

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE NEGRO
DO YOU KNOW THAT:

1. **Dr. Dan Williams** of Chicago was the first surgeon to successfuly stitch the human heart?
2. **Joseph Ragan** was the champion brick layer—laid 3,472 bricks per hour?
3. **Isaac Murphy** World's greatest jockey, won Kentucky Derby three times?
4. **Thomas Bethune** (Blind Tom) was the worlds greatest blind pianist?
5. **Tom Mulineaux** was the first American heavyweight champion a champion while in slavery?
6. **Gustave Savage**, New York City produced the "Harp", most attractive statue at New York World's Fair, 1939?
7. **William Still** wrote the theme song for the New York World's Fair?
8. **Dorie Miller**, on December 7, 1941, made himself the unsung Hero of Pearl Harbor?
9. There are more Negroes in Georgia than any other state in the Union?
10. Atlanta University versus Tuskegee played the first FOOTBALL GAME BETWEEN NEGRO Schools IN THE SOUTH?
11. The tribe of Judah was a tribe of Black people and Jesus Christ came from that tribe?
12. There were two Popes of the Roman Catholic Church, who of African Origin. Their names were **Victorius** and **Merchades.**

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Discover Valued Record On Killing Of Lincoln

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A copy of the New York Herald under the date of Saturday, April 15, 1865 carrying in minute details the assassination and death of Abraham Lincoln was unearthed here Friday by Rev. J. C. Clay.

Rev. Clay, presiding elder of Fort Smith district of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church says he came into possession of the historic and valuable paper through Mrs. K. J. Shann, Russellville, Ark.

Rev. Clay explained that Mrs. Shann came into possession of the paper through being permitted to make choice of such effects she desired of a library owned by a white lady for whom she had worked.

The New York Heard at that time was a four page, six column paper. The greater part of the paper, in fact four of the six columns, dealt in detail with the assassination and the death of President Lincoln.

The intense excitement in Washington and the death bed scene of the martyred President came in for detail elaboration.

Full description of the assassination of the President is given. The movement of the President and actions of Wilkes and Booth, the assassins are crisply portrayed.

In speaking of what followed the assassination, the paper stated among other things:

"The wildest excitement prevailed in all parts of the city. Men, women and children, old and young rushed to and fro, and the rumors were magnified until we had nearly every member of the cabinet killed. Some time elapsed before authentic data could be ascertained in regard to the affair.

"The President and Mrs. Lincoln were at Ford's theatre, listening to the performance of the American Cousin, occupying a box in the second tier. At the close of the third act a person entered the box occupied by the President and shot Mr. Lincoln in the head. The shot entered the back of his head and came out above the temple.

"The assassin then jumped from the box upon the stage and ran across the stage to the other side, exhibiting a dagger in his hand, flourishing it in a tragical manner, shouting the same words repeated by the desperado at Mr. Seward's house, adding to it, "The South is Avenged," and then escaped from the back entrance to the stage but in his passage dropped his pistol and his hat.

"Mr. Lincoln fell forward in his seat and Mrs. Lincoln fainted.

"The moment the astonished audience could realize what had hapened, the President was taken and carried to Mr. Peterson's house in Tenth street, opposite to the theatre. Medical aid was immediately sent for, and the wound was at first supposed to be fatal, and it was announced that he could not live; but at half-past twelve he is still alive, though in a precarious condition.

"As the assassin ran across the stage Colonel J. B. Stewart of this city, who was occupying one of the front seats in the orchestra, on the same side of the house as the box occupied by Mr. Lincoln, sprang to the stage and followed him; but he was obstructed in his passage across the stage by the fright of the actors, and reached the back door about three seconds after the assassin had passed out. Colonel Stewart got to the street just in time to see him mount his horse and ride away."

Tells Of Death

A nation already stunned by President's assassination was further startled by this laconic announcement following Lincoln's continuous sinking spell:

"War Department, Washington, April 15,—7:30 A. M.

"Major General Dix, New York:

"Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes past 7 o'clock.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War."

24-1942

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONTRIBUTION TO NEGRO HISTORY

APR 9 - 1942 By Edward S. Allen

In the great, grand, and noble galaxy of our country's most outstanding men and women, Negroes have acted well their part in contributing to the intellectual, moral, spiritual and industrial growth and progress of our country. In exercising malice towards none and fervent charity for all, we must recollect and emphasize South Carolina's contribution to Negro History, whose history is a beacon light to all races that were and still are in a very large degree, being downtrodden in ways with which all students of history past and present know.

It has been truly said that ignorance is the darkest night. "Excavea ad lumen" out of darkness into light, is a familiar old motto. Out of the night of ignorance, superstition, and bigotry which beclouded and handicapped the true civilization of the Negro in South Carolina, he has already come far into enlightenment, living in a day that is supposed to be the most enlightened era of the twentieth century. Peace and slavery had their heroes no less renowned than war.

When S. C. Recognized Slavery

APR 9 - 1942

It is difficult to say accurately when Negroes first came to South Carolina. It seems probable that they were here at the founding of the Colony, though in small numbers and uncertain classification. It however, recognized slavery about 1669.

APR 9 - 1942

Heroes of Their Race

We pay homage to Denmark Vasey, of Charleston, a hero in slavery a Negro leader who attempted to arouse the humiliated bodies of slaves against the blackest spot on the escutcheon of American history. But, like Frederick Douglas once said: "They could not crush his soul." Vasey was active and unusually keen intellectually.

Ned Bennett and his brothers, Ralles and Poyas, Gatean Bennett, and Frank Ferguson, proved by their leadership that they were heroes of their race and among the martyrs for human freedom.

The pages of the great Common Wealth of South Carolina might be filled with the heroism of Negroes who labored and died for opportunities we now enjoy as free citizens of South Carolina.

Although it was beginning at the top, it is not I hope, out of place to mention briefly some outstanding Negro leaders in our political life of South Carolina during her stormy reconstruction under the Congressional plan. Some one said: "More taffy for the living, less epitaphy for the dead." It should not be less for the dead if they did not live toiling night and day in vain.

First, we will mention A. J. Ransier, who was for a while Lieut. Gov. of South Carolina, who presided with dignity.

Robert Carlos DeLarge, born in Aiken, S. C., became a member of the State House of Representatives and was one of the State Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Joseph Haynes Rainey, born at Georgetown, S. C., delegate to ate, and the first Negro to be elected to the National House of Representatives.

R. Browne Elliott, Representative from South Carolina, admitt to the Bar and began the practice of law in Columbia, S. C., memb of the State House of Representatives, Assistant Adjutant Genera the State Constitutional Convention 1868, member of the State Sen His personality suggested decision and culture.

Among the early State Senators were Robert Smalls and Beverly Nash, both of whom achieved no small amount of local honor and fame.

Samuel J. Lee, a member of the Legislature, was admitted to be one of the best criminal lawyers of the State.

Bishop Isaac Clinton was once the highly esteemed Treasurer of the town of Orangeburg.

Mr. George Harriot who became Supt. of Education of his County was held in office a long time after the Democratic party came into power.

Let us remember with ever increasing race pride that Negroes filled all offices of the Government of South Carolina with the single exception of Governor. So we may clearly see that during Reconstruction, Negroes with outstanding courage and ability in keeping our hopes, our aims, our faith in ourselves alive through all the years that have followed.

Of more recent times, we will only mention a few: Prof. Benjamin Brawley, born in Columbia, S. C., wrote much on Negro History, Literature and Art.

APR 9 - 1942

Outstanding Educators

Among the outstanding educators of the historic state of South Carolina, we have the honor, privilege and pride to mention some stars of this grand State, some of whom are still doing a major part of the world's work. The late President Garfield said: "Education is the nation's cheapest defense." Then, we were unconsciously preparing a stronger and greater defense in keeping with our country's call. Thomas E. Miller, founder of the State A. & M. College, J. J. Starkes, of Morris and Benedict Colleges, R. S. Wilkinson who raised the State College to a higher standard of usefulness. D. H. Sims of Allen, President M. F. Whittaker, Dean Kirkland Green and Dr. N. C. Nix of State College; Rev. J. P. Garrett, Prof. Thomas J. Sanders, F. L. Cardoza, R. W. Mance, Bishop W. D. Chappelle, I. M. A. Myers, Rev. Alexander Bettis, A. W. Nicholson, and Mrs. Sallie Collins. Negro History of South Carolina is still in the making today, and we who have the key that unlocks all books know the contributions that have been made by our most outstanding educators.

APR 9 - 1942

In Business

Among the men of business, too numerous to mention all, we have Mr. C. Dibble, of Camden, the Sultons and the Maxwells, of Orangeburg, I. S. Levy of Columbia, Dr. John McFall of Charleston.

Without woman's part, man's is not complete. To-day, as in the past in South Carolina, Negro women are "Carrying on" successfully and gracefully in the causes of social service, education, church, literature, art, music, business, and other professions. Mary McLeod Bethune whose name is almost enough to arouse the young to higher aims, is one of the most outstanding Negro woman, who was born in South Carolina. Go to Daytona Beach Florida and behold her contribution. You may then say as did the Queen of Sheba when she visited King Solomon in Jerusalem: "The half has never been told" about the present end that crowns her work. "She walks in beauty like the night of cloudless climes and starry skies."

Mrs. Marian Birney Wilkinson has been and is still engaged in prominent social uplift work which alone will always keep her name emblazened on the pages of South Carolina Negro History. Others who have felt, climbed, served and conquered are: Mrs. J. J. Starkes, Mrs. Boykin, Elizabeth Wright, whose contribution is Voorhees School, the Tuskegee of South Carolina.

In Agriculture

Since Agriculture was the first occupation of man, is still and will ever be, I think the back-bone of civilization the world over,

it is the last mentioned but far from the least. In Beaufort County we have Robert Lawrence, a very successful potato grower. Ben Chaplin of St. Helena Island who started with three acres of land and now owns forty acres and is making more money from his farm. B. J. Sanders of Allendale County. Much credit is due Prof. C. V. Bing of Allendale County who has played a very conspicuous part in organizing and teaching the farmers of that County. Mr. Sam Glover of Orangeburg County. who began demonstration with twenty-five acres and now owns 125 acres of good farm land. The Negro farmer is a hero and he will not fail. One day he will reach the goal of prosperity.

APR 9 - 1942

For the structure that we raise
Time is with material filied.
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are things with which we build.

May our motto be not only ever onward, but upward and Heavenward in every department of the world's work, particularly in South Carolina.

Bethlehem High School
Barnwell, S. C.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

APR 3 1942

By

AN OUTSTANDING NEGRO LABOR LEADER

The labor movement saw its first permanent National Federation created in 1869 "The Knights of Labor," that reached the zenith of its power about '86. After the panic of '93, it gradually gave place to the American Federation of Labor.

The best reason for organized labor is that it strengthens and advances the standard of life.

After being totally blind for a period of two years that caused me to discontinue high school at St. Louis, I was obliged to find work as soon as my sight was restored. 1884 I was elected to serve as president of the Bell Boys' Association in St. Louis. Something later, however, I became attached to secret service work. But in 1892 I joined the Tobacco Workers' Union of America and soon became president of the local. I was sent as a delegate to the first four annual conventions of this organization. And, 1895, I was elected delegate to the Worlds' Congress of Labor held in Berne, Switzerland. Again during the following year I was elected delegate to the second International Congress of Labor, in Montreal, Canada.

I was a representative of the St. Louis Labor council at the reception of England's noted labor leader, John Burns, in New York 1895. As vice-president I served on the committee to welcome Theodore Roosevelt, during the dedication exercises of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis 1903.

Who am I?

Answer: Frank James Brown.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By

By H. N. Wilcots

JUN 6 1942

My father was a wealthy land owner and my mother was a mulatto with a bit of Indian blood in her vein. I was born 1837 in the state of Missouri, sent to Cincinnati to attend school and after the death of my father moved my mother, sisters and brothers to Ohio, and took up steamboating on the Red, Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

On May 10, 1862 I abandoned the steamer Alonzo Childs and entered the Confederate blockade and entered the ports of New Orleans two days later. I was immediately arrested by civil authorities and later by military officers while waiting trial. I was convicted for assault with attempt to murder but on August 18, of the same year I was released to enlist in the First Louisiana Volunteer infantry under Major General Butler. . was ordered to open an office for recruiting colored soldiers and on Sept. 6, 1862, the first company was ready for muster.

I took command of the second regiment Louisiana National Guards Company A, Oct. 2, and on Sept. 3, 1863 I was authorized by General N. A. Banks, to recruit a company of colored cavalry.

JUN 6 1942

After the enactment by Congress of the reconstruction act, I made my first move in the political field by organizing the Fourth Ward Republican club. From this organization I rose from inspector of customs in 1867 to that of State Senator in '68 and to the state board of school director in '71. On Dec. 6, 1871 I was elected president pro tem of the state senate and lieutenant governor, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Oscar Dunn. 1872 I became acting governor by the impeachment of Governor Warmouth.

July 5, 1876, the U. S. Senate passed a resolution allowing me, $16,666 out of the contingent fund of the Senate for the term for which I was contestant up to the period of the termination of my contest by the Senate. I would rather have died a pauper than to have been denied the right to represent my people in the Senate of the Nation for which I was elected and rightfully entitled.

Who Am I?

Answer: Pinckney Benton Pinchback.

Flores, Fla., News
November 20, 1942

News In The World Of Religion

By W. W. Reid

The world generally does not know that Felix Eboue, governor-general of French Equatorial Africa, and now an ally of the United Nations, is a pure-blooded African-born Negro, a Christian, and one of the most scholarly and progressive sons of the continent. But American, French and Sweedish missionaries who have stations in his country—both Protestant and Catholics—have reason to be grateful for his helpfulness to them and to the people they serve. This first Negro to become a governor-general in a French colony is deeply interested in the people of his race, visits in their villages, aids the mission doctors in fighting tropical diseases, and cooperates with every Christian religious group He was born in Cayenne, French Guiana, educated in France, and was in government service in Martinique, the Sudan, and Chad as governor before his present appointment.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Calls Lincoln A Politican Opposed to Race Equality

JUN 4 1942

Bruce McM. Wright, senior student at Lincoln University, Pa., writing in the current issue of the Crisis Magazine, attacks what he calls "misapprehension in relation to Abraham Lincoln and his so-called benevolence" and quotes a Lincoln address to prove that he was opposed to racial equality. .

Wright's letter to the editor of the Crisis takes issue with an article by Harold Preece which appeared in the October issue of the magazine, stating that Lincoln dreamed of brotherhood bebtween the black man and white man when he signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

JUN 4 1942

From Lincoln's Lips

Wright quotes Lincoln as having stated:

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurrors of negroes (Negroes in the Lincoln manuscript is spelled with a small "n"), nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people.

"And I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as there must be the position of superior and inferior, I am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race".

JUN 4 1942

Scholar's Opinion

Wright opines: "It seems to me that we are bogged down in a miasma of false conceptions, liberation from which can be had only through free thinking which must be aided by a free press."—Afro American.

24-1942

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By

By H. N. Wilcots

LUMBER CAPITALIST

APR 2 - 1942

I came of a stock whose lineage reached back to Dr. Henry Skilton, a surgeon in Oliver Cromwell's army. I was born January 1839, on the shell creek plantation, on the Alabama river. And as a little slave boy, I was sent to Ripley, Ohio, and entered school in 1853.

In the fall of '59, and in company with my older brother, John, I went to California, and we both followed the steamboat business. In 1863 I took a compass, map and plates, and went to the big woods of Michigan. And in that state, east of Saginaw, I located sixteen hundred acres of land and sold at a profit of $4,000 in cash. That was my first land deal in the real estate business.

Later, I entered the lumber business, set up a mill on a tract of land containing more than six million standing pines and a great number of hardwood trees in addition. Here I cut logs and manufactured into lumber over 37 million square feet, bought and sold lands containing some 100 million square feet, located, and sold more than 6,000 acres of some $25,000 worth of city real esfarm lands to settlers, and bought tate.

APR 2 - 1942

I learned to do business in a true business style, I was always alert and followed the rules of the best business schools of the day. My wife was of the utmost importance in the building and maintaining of my business. She was born in Georgia, and graduated from the Salem Normal school, she had taught both in Philadelphia and Washington. We had five children and accumulated several hundred thousand dollars. We lived in the best neighborhood of Saginaw. I was the only colored member of the board of trade.

Some of the requisites for my success were, enterprise, foresight, and patience.

APR 2 - 1942

Who am I?

Answer: W. Q. Atwood, Esq.

WHO AM I?

APR 9 1942

By

By H. N. Wilcots

BISHOP AND STATESMAN

Iowa Bystander

I was born n the "Old Dominion" in 1825, and was brought to the state of Ohio merely as a boy. I was converted and licensed in the M. E. church in Hannibal, Mo. Sometime later, however, I joined the A. M. E. church, and took up my first charge at Muscatine, Iowa. After being ordained deacon by Bishop Quinn W. P., in 1859, I entered Wilberforce U. My second charge was at Brooklyn, N. Y. and 1862, I was ordained elder by Bishop Payne, in Washington, D. C.

APR 9 1942

1865, I was sent to the South Carolina Conference where, I was placed in charge of some of the most outstanding churches of the state, "Emanuel" that had a membership of 3,000; "Morris" with a membeship of 2,000, and the great church at Charleston, where I was instrumental in building the membership to 10,000. I served on the Constitutioial Committee at the convention which revised the Constitution of South Carolina. Amid all the disadvantages of slavery, I was able to push my way upward. I represented my state at Washington both to the Forty-third and Forty-fifth Congress. I was sent to the state Senate two consecutive times from the Charleston district.

Of all my laborious efforts my duties as president of Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, was the most loved. It was in 1880 after I had been made Bishop and assigned to the Louisiana and Texas district that I was called to Paul Quinn. And among my most devoted friends were the poor, the rich, the white and the black, of all creeds and denominations.

Who am I?

APR 9 1942

Answer: Bishop Richard Harvey Cain.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By

By H. N. Wilcots

BORN IN AFRICA

FEB 1 1942

I was born some where on the continent of Africa, and I first saw life in America near Tuscumbia, Ala., in 1840. I grew up in this little community and married to a slave girl after the manner of slave marriage.

During the Civil war I managed to escape through the rebel line and joined Company I 55th U. S. Infantry. Late in the year 1865, I arrived in Iowa Falls, Iowa, where I joined my wife who had preceded me in coming north, with the aid of some Iowa abolitionist during the war.

FEB 1 2 1942

My wife and I re-took our marriage vows, in the manner of free people and immediately, settled down on the bank of the Iowa river and then began building a little home, a little house, a refuge for destitutes who might come that way.

I worked at hard jobs and learned not to complain. The voice of life seems to have said, "toil, toil on," and on we toiled. We raised a family of eight children, five of our own and three grandchildren. One son graduated from the University of Minnesota in the department of agriculture. Another graduated from the University of Iowa State, in the law department. A grandson graduated from the dental of the University of Iowa. A daughter was graduated in music. And a granddaughter received her B. A. degree.

FEB 1 2 1942

Whatever your present environment may be, you can rise or fall with your thoughts. You can become as small as your controlling desire, or as great as your dominant aspiration.

Who Am I?

Answer: Tug C. Ricks.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

FEB 19 1942

By

By H. N. Wilcots

AN INVENTOR

I was born in Columbus, Ohio, April 23, 1856. After finishing grade school I entered a machine shop and continued my studies at night school.

1872 I went west and obtained employment as engineer on one of the Iron Mountain railroads. Finding that I had a bit of leisure time on hand I took up the study of electricity.

1876 I returned East, where I took two years of training in a special electrical and mechanical engineering college.

FEB 19 1942

1878 I went to sea in the capacity of engineer on board the Old Ironsides, a British steamer.

1880 I came to Cincinnati and established a factory for producing electric appliances for mechanical equipments.

I invented a number of electric appliances, and among them: the induction coil for telegraph, a system for communicating to and from moving trains; the Synchronous multiplex railway telegraph, that enables the dispatcher to determine the position of any train on the route at a glance; and the system of electric motor, for street railway.

The patent office at Washington, twice declared my invention of the induction railway telegraph prior to that of Mr. Edison, who claimed to be the prior inventor.

Who Am I? FEB 19 1942.

Answer: Granville T. Woods.

New Masses

New York, N. Y.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

FEB 17 1942

FREDERICK A. DOUGLASS was among the most forceful and brilliant of all American leaders in the stormy, crucial half-century of 1840-90. This great Negro Abolitionist and campaigner for Abraham Lincoln was born in the same month as Lincoln exactly a century and a quarter ago. Few historians have attempted to present him in full stature, yet Frederick Douglass performed a service for America that cannot be overestimated and which should be remembered today as never before. Without him the nation might not have emerged whole from the savage disunity of Civil War. It was Douglass' call in 1862, "Men of Color: To Arms!", which rallied Negroes into the Union ranks. It was Douglass who, in a twenty-one-month tour through England, Scotland, and Ireland, solidified British workers against the slave owners. Later as a refugee in England, following his indictment for having "conspired" with John Brown, he was largely responsible for the fact that Britain withheld recognition of the Confederacy. FEB 17 1942

Not only did he fight for unity of the nation against secession and disruption. All of his life Douglass militantly advocated unity of Negro and white. His battles against racial discrimination brought results. In 1866 he led a Negro delegation to the White House to insist that President Johnson carry out his promise of extending the franchise to the Negroes. Johnson would not even hear their message, but Douglass went to the people of America. He worked through the Negro organizations, led the 1867 Loyalist Convention in Philadelphia and tremendously assisted in passing the Fifteenth Amendment—as he had led in securing passage of the Thirteenth and



FEB 17 1942

Fourteenth. Five years later he was nominated for the Vice Presidency by the Equal Rights Party.

Nearly fifty years have passed since Douglass' death, which also occurred in February. Remember him now, as Negroes again rally to the defense of America; remember him when you remember Private Robert Brooks, son of a Kentucky sharecropper, first American to be killed in the Pacific fighting. And remember Frederick A. Douglass in his valiant leadership of the fight for an indivisible nation preserved and strengthened by the common effort of all its citizens.

Anderson S. C. Independent Tri
March 15, 1942

THE FIRST Negro school in the United States, and perhaps the earliest in the world, was established in Charleston.

There in 1743 the Rev. Alexander Garden, rector of St. Phillip's Church, made an appeal in The South Carolina Gazette for subscriptions for the erection of a school house on the church property for the purpose of giving Negro children instruction free of cost to their masters.

In the same paper about a year later he acknowledged the receipt of 226 pounds and gave a statement as to how the sum was spent. The school was continued for twenty-two years, flourishing under the direction of Garden and his successors until the death of "Andrew," one of the teachers.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By H. N. Wilcots

MAR 19 1942

A COURAGEOUS EDITOR

Oft'times men of color are brave from experience with arms and the scenes of war; others because of recklessness of life, a dare-devil spirit; but, still others because they are born for deeds of bravery and they glide as smoothly to places of danger as if led by unerring instinct. They are the aggressive, the bold, the determined. They are those who dare face the dangers and even the cross irregardless of position or station in life.

I was born of slave parents in the midst of the roar of cannons and the blasting of musketry, at a time when Richmond was falling. But as I grew older, I coupled with my school duties that of the duties of a newsboy and, then as coach-boy, for James Lyons, a rich aristocrat laweyr. It was in his employment that I saw Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Confederate States.

MAR 19 1942

In 1876, I entered the Richmond normal high school and later received a silver medal for the highest mark in my class. 1881, I received a gold medal for the best map drawn of the state of Virginia, presented by the Hon. A. M. Riley, who was at that time minister to Austria. 1883, I was correspondent of the New York Freedman. 1884, I assumed the editorial charge of the Richmond Planet.

As editor of the Planet, I leveled denunciation against the astrocious crimes imposed upon my people. On one occasion I received a letter containing a piece of hemp, and declaring I would be hanged if I put my foot in the county where the crime was committed. My reply was, that I would not only visit the county but, would visit the scene of the crime and write the story, and, so I did.

MAR 19 1942

Who Am I?

Answer: John Mitchell, Jr.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Lincoln and Garibaldi

To New Masses: It may interest your readers to know that the fascist radio in Rome has recently conducted quite a few programs on the "Italian Contributions to the Development of America." It is, of course, intended to befuddle those who might be listening among the 10,000,000 Italian emigrants in this country. It does not shrink from exploiting such heroes of Italian history as Garibaldi; in fact, it is characteristic of fascist perversity that while men are thrown into Mussolini's jails for whistling the tunes of the famous Garibaldi hymn, yet for the purposes of propaganda here, the fascists paint Garibaldi in the warmest colors and berate the United States because Garibaldi's services were not used.

MAR 24 1942

Some American newspapers have quite properly exposed Mussolini's demagogy, but in so doing they have belittled an affair which is really a fine chapter in the relations of the American and Italian peoples. Carl Sandburg, the noted biographer of Lincoln, seems similarly to have missed the significance of the matter, and therefore it is worth recalling.

MAR 24 1942

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the United States extended an official invitation to Garibaldi to join in the defense of the Union. Secretary of State William H. Seward, on July 27, 1861, evidently after conferring with Lincoln, sent a letter to the American Ambassador at Brussels, Henry S. Sanford:

MAR 24 1942

"I wish you to proceed at once and enter into communication with the distinguished Soldier of Freedom," we read in this letter, a copy of which was kept in the archives of the American Embassy in Brussels. "Say to him that this government believes his services in its present contest for the unity and liberty of the American people would be exceedingly useful and that, therefore, they are earnestly desired and invited." And after making the offer, the Secretary of State again repeated that this invitation had "the hearty welcome of the American people."

MAR 24 1942

The New York press welcomed the idea of Garibaldi's coming to America to fight under the banners of Lincoln. On Aug. 11, 1861, the New York *Tribune* wrote:

"Our Washington correspondent states positively that Garibaldi has offered his services to the National Government, that the offer was promptly accepted, and the rank of Major-General tendered. Should the liberator of Italy revisit this country to take the field for freedom, he would be greeted with an enthusiasm beyond the power of words to express."

MAR 24 1942

The tone of all these documents, in full harmony with the international character of the struggle that Garibaldi had always led in Europe and America, is shown in another part of the above-mentioned letter of William H. Seward:

". . . This government believes he (Garibaldi) will, if possible, accept this call . . . certain that the fall of the American Union, if indeed it were possible, would be a disastrous blow to the cause of Human Freedom, equally here, in Europe, and throughout the world."

The real reasons which prevented Garibaldi from accepting this invitation to return to America to fight for his ideals are not yet clear. The hero himself, in his correspondence, refers only to various "obstacles," which at the time seemed to him impossible to surmount, although he was deeply moved by the offer. His most intimate friends always thought that these "obstacles" were represented by some reactionary elements in the Italian government of those days, particularly in the circles nearest to the monarchy. Fearful that the popularity of the Caprera exile would be greatly heightened by Garibaldi's participation in the American Civil War, these gentlemen persuaded King Victor Emanuel II to release Garibaldi from all his ties with the Italian army, revealing a very sudden anxiety to get him out of the way.

Garibaldi, on the other hand, thought constantly of his interrupted mission at home, of the partial failure of the revolutionary movement he had led; he dreamed of Rome and prepared for the Aspromonte expedition. This, more than any other reason, affected his decision not to accept Seward's offer.

The two conditions suggested by Garibaldi before he would accept the American government's invitation—that he be given supreme command over the Union forces and authority to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves—are mentioned in this form only once, in a letter sent on Sept. 18, 1861, by Henry S. Sanford, American Minister at Brussels, to the Secretary of State.

MAR 24 1942

If correctly reported, these conditions could only reflect, on the part of Garibaldi, a certain mistrust regarding the way certain northern generals (who were later to be relieved of their commands by Lincoln) waged the war against the secessionists; second, a definite reluctance to excuse those "appeasers" (whom Lincoln later denounced and attacked so courageously) who feared above all to give the war the character of a democratic people's struggle against slavery.

We must not forget that as late as 1862 General McClellan was still discharging soldiers from the army for singing songs against slavery. The infamous "Copperheads," the fifth column of the southern feudalists, were above all interested in preventing Abraham Lincoln from unifying the democratic forces around a clear anti-slavery program, which alone could lead to victory, as it did under Generals Sherman and Grant.

It seems, therefore, that far from revealing differences of opinion between Lincoln and Garibaldi, the whole story brings out many points of affinity and understanding between them.

Ambrogio Donini.

New York.

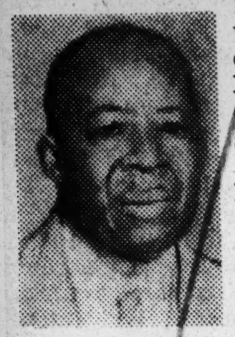
24-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Nation's Capital

By Insider

Negro Leader Foregoes Riches for Labor of Love to Blast Nordic Myth Through Revelations of Truth and History

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, 1538 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., creator of National Negro History Week earned degrees from the University of Chicago and Harvard University. This scholar, according to his own testimony, got tired of listening to white men talk only about the achievements of Nordics in one classroom after another, East, West, North and South. This courageous, intellectual pioneer set out 17 years ago to blast the myth of white supremacy by reason, science and history.



Mr. Abbott

Dr. Woodson has literally directed, single handed a blitzkrieg against this preposterous citadel of nonsense. The word of the Bible summed up in the quotation, "God is no respector of persons" and the annals of humanity down through the ages have been the wise weapons of this diligent searcher after truth.

Mightily has he wrought until today the nation round stops to recognize the telling, heretofore unknown and unsung contributions of the Negro to the progress of civilization. Tens of thousands of children and teachers recite race achievements everywhere during the occasion of Negro History Week, February 7th-14th inclusive, and hundreds throughout the year. Dr. Woodson will be honored as the principal speaker at the annual celebration in Harlem on Monday, February 16, under the auspices of the great New York Association for the Study of Life and History of the Negro. Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Library to be at 135th Street, New York City, the Rev. A. L. Scott, pastor of the Nazarene Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Harcourt C. Tynes, instructor in the New York Schools and others, will be present.



Col. Young

Church and Insurance Company

It is generally recognized that the cause of the 12,000,000 colored people in the United States has been immeasurably advanced by the Association for the Study of the Life and History of the Negro. Like the church and insurance company the work has been continued and supported through the financial contributions of the race almost entirely. There have been several generous Jews, Catholics and a few individual Protestants. Ninety-five percent of last year's budget of several thousand dollars was received from Negroes. Few white people and no large foundations have been interested for many years, financially. They shy away from independent colored organizations of this character. One day last week Dr. Woodson received a check for $5 from a colored friend of the project in Washington, D. C., and another for $25 from Mrs. Lucy R. Smith, principal, Booker T. Washington School, Lexington, Ky., long a devoted proponent of the movement. Bishop R. A. Carter, Chicago, Colored M. E. Church, has long been the most consistent and largest annual contributor to the Association of Negro History. His check for $100 has already been received for 1942.



Dr. Wesley Is Active

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Dean of the Graduate School of Howard University, himself an outstanding authority on the subject is an active moral supporter, and has been for many years. Dr. A. A. Schomberg, the noted race scholar of New York, was another. Their contributions have been largely of scientific value. The late Dr. John C. Bruce, assistant superintendent of the Washington Schools of the District of Columbia, had long been responsible for at least a yearly gift of $1,000 from the teachers and other Washington citizens. Dr. Eugene A. Clark, president of Miner Teachers College of the nation's capital has succeeded Dr. Bruce as chairman of the annual drive. A listing of a number of the conspicuous leaders of this movement is quite revealing of its universal appeal: Dr. L. P. Jackson, Virginia State College, Petersburg; W. S. Savoy, Columbus, Ohio, a Negro insurance executive; Herman Dreer, vice principal of Sumner High School, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Verona E. Beckett, principal of a Philadelphia school; Dr. T. J. King, pastor of the great Ebenezer Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Snow F. Grigsby, dynamic civic leader and P. O. worker, Detroit, Mich.; Harvey S. Jackson, a school teacher and Sylvia M. Tucker, another P. O. employe of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Mavis B. Mixon, a teacher at the Stephen A. Douglas school in the heart of Chicago's Southside; Miss Madaline G. Morgan, of the same city, is at work on a plan to make the study of Negro history a must subject in the curricula for all the Windy City's schools; Miss Fanny C. Williams, Jones School, New Orleans, and Mrs. Gertrude Green, John Hoffman Junior High School, New Orleans, and Doswell Brookes, Prince Georges County, Maryland, supervisor of Negro schools.



Mr. Scott

It is significant that the State boards of education in the South, almost without exception, send out material on Negro History Week to their Negro schools, while in Ohio there has been some hostile reaction, or lukewarm cooperation. Shelbourne, Texas, a school for white children prides itself on participating in the celebration each year. There is another such institution in Louisiana, but not Alexandria. Further evidence comes from Mississippi that you can never tell about the South—each official seems to be a law unto himself. One Negro teacher who cited to the local school authorities certain statements of the approved text book on history as reflecting upon his race was advised to use Dr. Woodson's Negro History if that would be satisfactory. In the early days another colored teacher became so militantly enthused with the teaching of Negro history he emphasized the statement that certain Nordic guardians had robbed Negroes of that State of their oil riches. For this action he lost his job and Dr. Woodson got a front page headline in the Okmulgee Herald. Many Negro school heads have become enthusiastic upon encouragement by the public school officials of the other race to include the teaching of Negro history in Southern schools. Once sure of their ground, the timid and inhibited have become quite articulate and forthright.

Many Negro Leaders

There is an appalling ignorance on the part of Negro school children as well as their elders as to the names or the elemental facts surrounding the life and works of such patriots, trail blazers and benefactors of humanity as Crispus Attucks, Richard Allen, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Benjamin Banneker, Nat Turner, Henry O. Tanner, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Phyliss Wheatley, P. B. S. Pinchback, John Mercer Langston, John R. Marshall, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Thomas Fortune, John R. Lynch, Edward H. Wright, Ida B. Wells Barnett, Albert George, C. H. Turner, E. C. Morris, Frank L. Gillespie, Robert H. Terrell, Monroe Trotter, James Weldon Johnson, Charles A. Young, Bert Williams, Maggie O. Walker, Joe Gans, N. B. Herndon, Needham Roberts, Lacey Kirk Williams, Robert S. Abbott, Robert L. Vann, E. E. Just, Robert Russu Moten and Robert H. Brooks.

How many of the above characters do readers of the Star-News know well enough to cite their claim to renown? It was hard to get the correct answer of several deans and professors of Negro colleges located in the arsenal of democracy.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson may never live to see this incomparable public service other than a labor of love for the most part. Professionally this man of superb vision may never receive his just compensation in this world. Perhaps it is true that, "when you work for humanity you are ploughing in the sea." No man can tell how many Negroes have been and will be lifted above defeatism, traditional inhibitions, even the slough of despond, created by the din of Nordic propaganda because of the heroic names, deeds an achievements of Negroes emblazoned upon their hearts during the celebrations of Negro History Week throughout the country.

Salute Colored Leaders

Washington the capital city, joins with the nation this week as we doff our hats in salute to the first Negro leader, who lives, to make the contributions of the living of the present, past, and future a glorious heritage to all generations regardless of race or color.

The editorial of the current Detroit Tribune reminds us in looking back during these days to our history not to make the mistake of ignoring some of our failures and seeing only our successes during the observance of Negro History Week.

Let us cite the quotation:

"Every failure is a sign post with a warning. Here are three of those warnings which our race should heed at this critical time: We have failed in a great degree to give Negro business the support it should receive. We have failed in large measure to appreciate and encourage the efforts of the representative Negro press, which, from abolitionist days to the present time, has marched at the front of the battle line of race progress, holding aloft the torch of truth and freedom. We have failed to make full use of our ballots by neglecting to register and vote in large numbers.

"We are living today in one of the greatest history making epochs of all time. All the world is at war and the destiny of nations is being shaped for centuries to come. We are in the midst of the struggle, helping to defeat the Axis aggressors, but even while we fight the dictators, by producing defense materials or bearing arms, we must also struggle ceaselessly to protect our right to share equally with other Americans in the liberty and opportunity for which the nation stands.

"What we do or fail to do today is being recorded for the generations of tomorrow to read. Let us perform our tasks so efficiently and for the future so wisely and so well, that our children and our children's children can look back with pride over the pages now being written in our racial history."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro History Exhibition At the Workers Bookshop

FEB 17 1942 FEB 17 1942

By Walter Garland

An exceedingly fine exhibition of rare documents, pamphlets, books and fine prints on the "History of the American Negro People" has been arranged by the Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street, from Feb. 16-28.

Famous documents like "Walker's Appeal" will be exhibited. The story of how this pamphlet was distributed is a fascinating story in itself. Perhaps it is best known as being the first pamphlet written by a Negro calling for the complete and absolute abolition of slavery. For 30 years after its publication summary death was the penalty for being caught with "Walker's Appeal." Despite this, pamphlets were found in the county of Virginia where Denmark Vesey led his valiant attempt to free his enslaved brothers, "Walker's Appeal" by 1860 had reached as far south as Louisiana. Forty thousand dollars was posted as a reward for David Walker's body alive or dead. His pen was feared so much that legislators in the South pleaded for "a watchful eye" for him. A mayor of Boston secretly connived to capture Walker but with the aid of Boston anti-slavery people he managed to escape.

FEB 17 1942

In connection with the exhibition a program of lectures for each evening has been arranged. Those participating include Alexander Trachtenberg, Ben Davis, Jr., Elizabeth Lawson, Audley Moore, Dr. Philip Foner, William Blake, Angelo Herndon and others.

The Book Shop is further honoring the occasion by the publication of a rare and little known speech of the great Abolitionist leader, Frederick Douglass, "Why Negroes should participate in a democratic war."

FEB 17 1942

The lecture program follows:

Feb. 16—Art Shields, "Lincoln and His Stories"; Feb. 17—Angelo Herndon, "A History of Abolitionist Literature"; Feb. 18—Elizabeth Lawson, "Lincoln And Slavery"; Feb. 19—Steve Kingston, "Life of Frederick Douglass"; Feb. 20—Alexander Trachtenberg, "The Role of Communists Since 1860"; Feb. 24—Audley Moore, "Women in the Civil War"; Feb. 25—Irving Cress, "History of Pamphleteering in Colonial Times"; Feb. 26—Ben Davis, Jr., "Statesmanship of Douglass in the Light of Today's Problems"; Feb. 27—Dr. Philip Foner, "Business and Slavery"; Feb. 28—William Blake, "The Copperheads."

Macon Ga. Telegraph
March 2, 1942

Letters to the Editor

Negro in History

Editor, The Telegraph:

The history books used in the public schools in the South—and they are all compiled by white historians—seem to conveniently omit all heroic and patriotic deeds accomplished by the American Negro. Uncle Sam has had a war pitched in his lap, and the American Negro is being called upon to do his share of beating the enemy. And I hope that the historians will not "forget to remember" the heroic deeds of the Negro soldiers. He hasn't failed to be outstanding in all past wars, and he will measure up to all past performances in this war.

The white historians of the past forgot to include in their history books the fact that Crispus Attucks, a Negro, was the first person to shed blood for American freedom on Boston Commons at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. And there seems to be a lapse of memory on the part of historians when it came to mentioning the heroic deeds of the Negro seamen with Andrew Jackson down around New Orleans in The War of 1812.

Neither did those well informed historians remember that during the Civil War the Negro slaves unfalteringly cared for the families of their masters while those masters went forth to fight in their effort to keep those same Negroes in bondage.

And history—the white man's history doesn't seem to remember that back in 1898 Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders were caught in a tough spot at the Battle of San Juan Hill and were about to be "rubbed out" by the Spaniards. It was the famous 10th Calvary, a Negro outfit, that came to the rescue of Col. Roosevelt and not only saved him and his Rough Riders, but took San Juan Hill from the Spaniards as a side issue.

* * *

There are a few Negroes who are foolish enough to complain because colored soldiers are in separate fighting units from those of other soldiers. In other words the United States government has divided its fighters into two groups. One group is composed of Negroes and the other group is composed of American white men, Germans, Italians, Japs, and men of all other nationalities.

The Negroes consider themselves better fighters on the battle fronts than any of them; therefore the Colored fighters had rather not have any of them around to impede their progress when the honest-to-goodness shooting starts. A vast majority of the thirteen million American Negroes are glad that they are separated as soldiers, so that they can go forward in battle without being hindered by those who are yet to learn a lot about fighting wars.

Now, since we are separted from other groups, why not record our victories separately and our defeats separately? However it happens that Negro units have not suffered a defeat since somebody threw a lot of tea in the ocean up around Boston back in 1776. There was a lot of fighting in the Argonne Forest back in 1918 with all kinds of soldiers participating. But when the battle was over, the flag of the 372 d Infantry [colored] was being decorated for its clock-like precision in exterminating Germans in the Argonne. History didn't catch that little act of bravery of an entire regiment. It happens that a leading Negro minister of Macon was a member of the 372nd Infantry and was in the Argonne doing his bit. I refer to Rev. D. L. T. Robinson of Steward Chapel AME church.

* * *

But I started out to tell you of a little bit of Macon history that the Macon Telegraph failed to get—no fault of the Telegraph, however. The Telegraph of February 24th carried a story of Macon's first casualty in the present war. It stated that Robert Wright, a torpedoman, died at sea on Feb 18th, and that he was the first Macon casualty. Now, I take great pleasure in correcting that statement. The first Macon casualty was a Negro mess attendant by the name of George Vining. He died with many other Americans when the Japs stuck that knife in our back at Pearl Harbor on December 7th. Janie Vining Fullmore, 223 Pursley street, Pleasant Hill, the mother of George Vining, had received word of her son's death from the Navy department on December 15th. It was a coincidence, however that while the relatives of Torpedoman Wright were receiving word of his death from the Navy department, Vining's mother was receiving, on the same day through the mail, the official death certificate of her son. That's one for Macon's history book.

Remember Pearl Harbor — and history.

FRANK J. HUTCHINGS
Macon.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
By H. N. Wilcots

APR 16 1942

FROM NEWSBOY TO MINISTER

APR 16 1942

I was the first colored newsboy in Philadelphia. I had been sent to Philadelphia to attend school by my parents who lived in Virginia. I first attended a Quaker school, and then a grammar school, and lastly, the institute for colored youth, a Quaker institution, managed by the Hon. Ebenezer D. Bassett, who was later a minister to Hayti, and from which school I was graduated in 1862.

As a student I worked at many odd jobs, but as newsboy I was able to make my best contact. On my round that took me to the Art Institute, I became interested in drawing and painting. Although, persons of African race were not allowed to enter the Art Institutes in Philadelphia. After one year's study, I was admitted a member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

APR 1

1865, I was induced to go London to prepare for the stage. The trip was not a successful one, and on my return was advised by William Whipple, a Negro philosopher and financier, to enter the Law school of Howard U.

APR 16 1942

While a student at Howard I was appointed clerk in the Bureau of Refugees, of the War Department in 1870, and then as clerk in the Census office of the Interior, next as Internal Revenue agent, treasury department, and lastly, as Internal Revenue storekeeper, through the favor of Secretary Boutwell.

I left Washington 1873, and entered the Freedmen's Bank organization 1876, I went back to Washington, in the capacity of First Comptroller of the treasury, under the administration of Pres. Taylor. 1878, upon the recommendation of Frederick Douglas, Senator B. K. Bruce and M. W. Ranson, I was appointed by Pres. Hayes, to the position of Minister and Consul-general to Liberia. During my incumbency of the office, by permission of the U. S. government, I had charge of the Belgian, Norway and Sweden Consulate at Liberia and of the German Consulate at Monrovia.

I was recalled by President Cleveland, May 25, 1885.

Who am I?

Answer: Hon. John H. Smythe.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
By H. N. Wilcots

MAY 14 1942

For six generations before I was bor nmy ancestors had been free. In 1831 when the fear of a slave insurrection terrorized the South, and the Negroes were drivn from Virginia, my father became a resident of Washington, D, C., where he was a caterer of the leading statesmen.

At an early age I worked in a brickyard, and followed brickmaking until I was twenty-nine years of age.

I learned the abbrevations and the meaning of the initials or condensed names used without the aid of a dictionary. In every leading city thruout the nation I could name a lawyer with whom I had served. Whether it was one of musty British series or some earlier state collection of opinion whom the editor sought to influence his own name upon it, rather than employ the modern convenience of consecutive numbers. My familiarity with the library was the one thing that impressed visitors most, and in fact what saved me my job.

MAY 14 1942

In 1862 Mr. Lincoln removed John S. Meeham, the law librarian after thirteen years service and appointed Dr. Stevenson of Terre Haute in his stead. The new appointee discharged every employee except the younger Meeham. I was told that it had been decided to employ no colored help; however, after a few months I was reemployed. Mr. Beverly Johnson of the Supreme Court, who was chairman of the library committee requested that I never be removed.

Answer: John Francis Nickilas Wilkinson.

24-1942

Democrats' Action After Civil War Historical Paradox

By THOMAS WALLACE SWANN

The behavior of the Democratic party immediately before and following the Civil War period is the paradox of American politics. In his Concord Lectures, Ralph Waldo Emerson makes the bold statement that:

"The Democratic party has always had the BEST PRINCIPLES but the WORST MEN!"

This may in part palliate, but it does not fully explain its delinquency. The Civil War, terrible and bitter in itself and in its aftermath, saw the Democratic party exert the power of its organization to destroy the efforts of Lincoln to save and preserve the nation, as the patriot founders had conceived it.

Ignoring its ancient acclaim of an organization devoted to the principle of

"Equal rights for all; special privileges to none,"

the Democrats both North and South employed their intelligence in a sinister effort to thwart and to block the forward progress of the class farthest down. As stated previously, there were noble exceptions. Patriotic men like Ulysses S. Grant, John M. Palmer, Cassius M. Clay, Daniel Dougherty, Jere S. Black, Carl Schurz, Benjamin F. Butler and a host of others bravely did their part in supporting the Union Cause in those days that were dark and terrible!

Stench Hardest To Remove

The long and bloody contest over the Reconstruction of the States that had rebelled and seceded from the Federal Compact, furnishes the blackest page in American history. So putrid was the action of the so-called "best minds in the Democratic party", it has left a stench that it will take years to dissolve.

In the Fortieth Congress, of the eight states formerly in rebellion there were only two Democratic representatives on the floor of Congress. The Senators were all Republicans. Of the aggregate number about one-half were native born Southerners. Says James G. Blaine, in "His Twenty Years In Congress":

"The war upon the 'Carpet-bagger' had not yet reached its era of savage atrocity, but the indignation pervading the governing classes of the South, as they were termed, was poured forth in unstinted measure upon the heads of all native Southerners, WHO CONSENTED TO ACCEPT OFFICES CONFERRED BY NEGRO VOTES."

"Rebs" Refuse To Quit

The readmission of the states was the signal for a NEW REBELLION! The men who had planned and engendered the Civil War and had been whipped were determined NOT TO STAY LICKED! Quoting Mr. Blaine still further:

"With all the advantages of old association and in many instances of kindly relation with the colored race, the former masters showed themselves deficient in the tact and management necessary to win the Negroes and bind them closely to their interest, in the new condition which Emancipation had created. * * * The late slave-masters did not adapt themselves to the new situation. They gave way to repining and regretting, to sulking and to anger, to resentment and revenge, and thereby lost a great opportunity for binding together the two races in those ties of sympathy and confidence which must be maintained as an indispensable condition of prosperity or even of domestic order and the reign of law, in the Southern States. * * * Events, as they developed in the stirring and sorrowful years that followed, were but a continual proof of that form of original blunder on the part of the Southern whites, which in affairs of civil administration is worse than a crime!"

Republican Party Steals Show

The success of Reconstruction in the South saw the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution ratified by the required number of States. It was carried first and last by the Republicans as a party measure. The benevolent measure failed to attract the vote of a single Democratic member in any State Legislature in the whole Union. Wherever in any state the Democrats were in majority the measure was rejected, and in every state where Republicans controlled the Legislature the measure passed.

The States of Ohio and New Jersey which had ratified it in 1866-1867 when their Legislatures were Republican, formally voted in 1868, when the Democrats had come into power TO RECALL THEIR ASSENT TO THE AMENDMENT AND TO RECORD THEIR OPPOSITION TO ITS ADOPTION!

Says Blaine, in "His Twenty Years In Congress":

"It has not been easy in succeeding years to comprehend the deep-seated, all pervading hostility of the Democratic party to this measure. Even on the Thirteenth Amendment, containing the far more radical proposition to ABOLISH SLAVERY, a few Democrats, moved by philanthropic motives, broke from the restraint of party and honored themselves by recording their votes on the side of humanity and justice; but on the Fourteenth Amendment the line of Democratic hostility in Nation and in State was absolutely unbroken!"

Black Statesmen Set Fine Example

On the 13th day of May, 1872, General Benjamin F. Butler, then a representative in Congress from a Massachusetts district reported to the House of Representatives a bill removing the disabilities

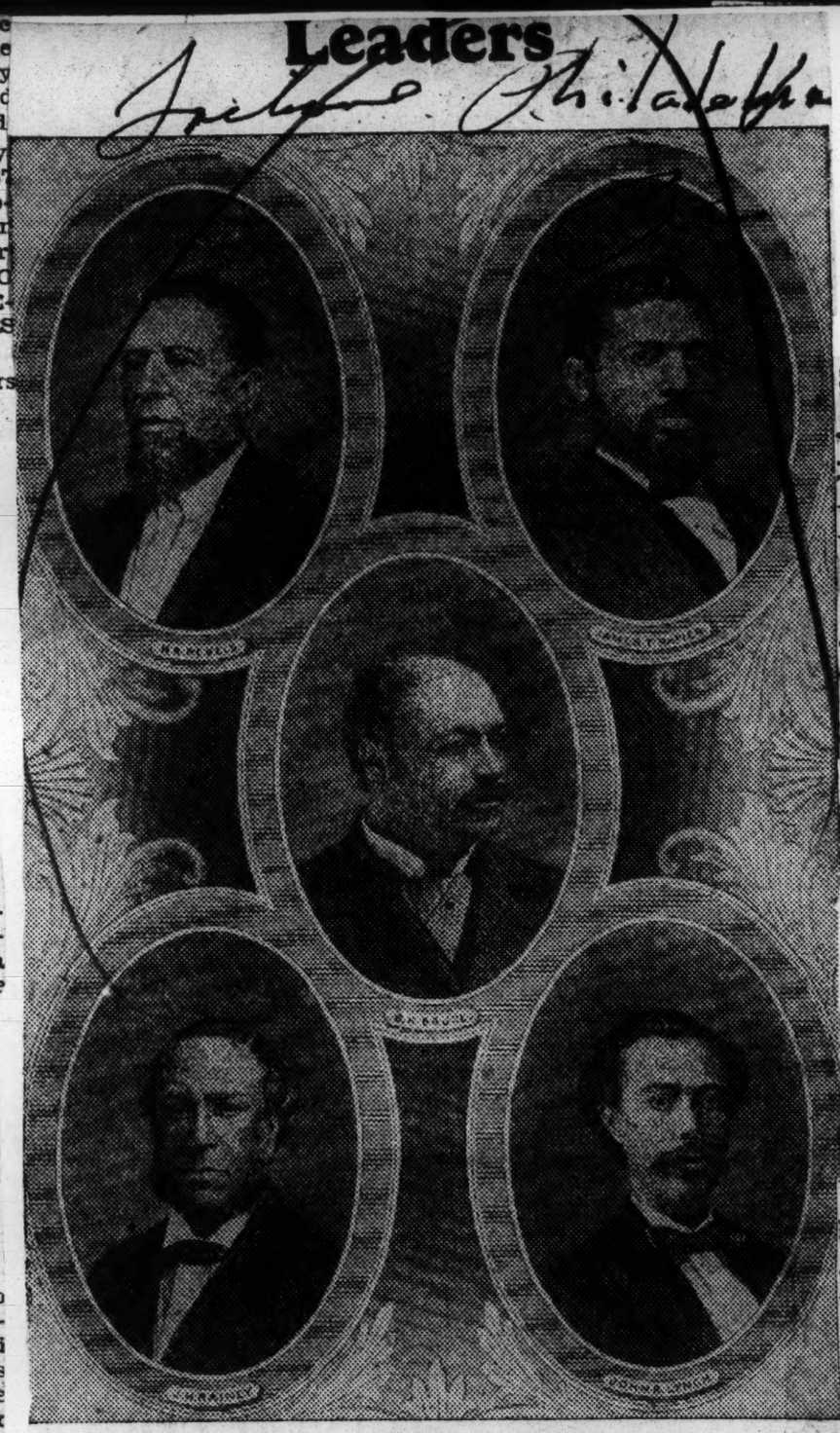
"From all persons whomsoever, except senators and representatives of the Thirty-sixth and the Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the Judicial, Military and Naval service of the United States, heads of Departments, and foreign Ministers of the United States."

This Amnesty Act which left so few of the former rebels under disabilities would have been completed long before, but for the unwillingness of the Democrats to support the Sumner Civil Rights Bill. Senator Sumner sought to broaden the civil rights of the colored citizens, to abolish by legislation racial discrimination in hotels, in schools, in places of public amusement, on the railroads, steamboats, and in short, in every capacity where the blacks were rendered unequal in privilege to the white citizenry.

The Democrats were not willing to accept amnesty for their political friends in the South, if at the same time it involved the liberation of the emancipated colored people from odious personal discriminations.

Congressman Rainey Sets the Pace

When the Amnesty Act came before the House for consideration Congressman Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina (grandsire of Philadelphia's Democratic Magistrate of the same name), speaking for the colored race, of whom he was a splendid representative, said:



The above illustrations portray the first colored representatives to sit in The Congress of the United States. Hiram R. Revels and Blanche K. Bruce represented the State of Mississippi in the Senate. Joseph H. Rainey and James T. Rapier from Alabama and John R. Lynch of Mississippi were the first three colored members of the House of Representatives.

"It is not the disposition of my constituents that these disabilities should longer be retained. We are desirous of being magnanimous; it may be that we are so to a fault. Nevertheless, we have open and frank hearts towards those who were our former oppressors and taskmasters. We foster no enmity now, and we desire to foster none, for their acts in the past to us or to the Government we love so well. But while we are willing to accord them their enfranchisement, and, here today, give our votes that they may be amnestied, while we declare our hearts open and free from any vindictive feeling toward them, we would say to the gentlemen, on the other side, that there is another class of citizens in the country, who have certain rights and immunities, which they would like you, sirs, to remember and respect. We invoke

you, gentlemen, to show the same kindly feeling toward us, a race long oppressed, and in demonstration of this humane and just feeling on our part. I therefore implore you to give your support to the Civil Rights Bill, which we have been asking at your hands, lo! these many days!"

The Amnesty Act Becomes Law

With General Butler and the colored representatives speaking for the colored race, radical sentiment of the House

his vote for amnesty to his former master when his demand for delay would have obstructed the passage of the measure."

Democrats Act the Mule Part

In the long-prolonged opposition of the Democrats to the granting of suffrage to the colored race the closing argument was usually posed as follows:

"Do you want to see them in Congress?" As if this silly query had

who had been slaves, were willing to release their late masters from every form of disability, but the immediate friends of the masters were unwilling to extend the Civil Rights of the Colored man. So far as chivalry, magnanimity, charity, Christian kindness, were involved, the colored man appeared at an advantage * * * It must always be mentioned to the credit of the colored man that he gave

the Amnesty Act was enacted without a division of the vote being demanded. Later when the Sumner Civil Rights Bill was voted upon, the Democrats, who numbered more than one-third of the House, voted almost solidly in the negative, and thus defeated the measure.

Says James G. Blaine in recording his observations of the conduct of the

aught to do with the fundamentals of the equation. Quoting James G. Blaine again:

"The right of colored men to sit in Congress does not depend in the least upon the desire or the prejudice of other States and other districts. It is solely a matter within the judgment of the State or district which in a fair vote and honest election may choose to send him."

Blaine Praises Conduct of Colored Statesmen

The revolution in favor of human rights swept onward, and in due season colored men were elected to both Houses of the Congress. Mr. Blaine was a member and served as Speaker of the House of Representatives during the incumbency of several of these colored members. Herewith follows his testimony as to their conduct:

"DID HARM RESULT FROM IT? NAY. Was it not the needed demonstration of the freedom and justice of a Republican government? If it be viewed simply as an experiment, it was triumphantly successful. The colored men who took seats in both Senate and House did not appear ignorant or hopeless. They were as a rule studious, earnest, ambitious men, whose public conduct —as illustrated by Mr. Revels and Mr. Bruce in the Senate, and by Mr. Rapier, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Rainey in the House—would be honorable to any race. Coals of fire were heaped on the heads of all their enemies when the colored men in Congress heartily joined in removing the disabilities of those who had before been their oppressors, and who, with deep regret be it said, have continued to treat them with injustice and ignominy!"

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
December 18, 1942

Money Is Not Magic

Of the foolish notions in human noodles the most commonly there lodged and perhaps the foolishest is that if only the rich could be eliminated, if only incomes could be reduced to a low level, the people would be "equal". DEC 18 1942

The notion is that by "passing a law" the differences between people will be wiped out and that everybody will be "in society".

Persons who can see and think well know that men are not born equal. Some have talents far superior to those of others. A notable and living illustration of this truth is "Joe" Louis. To the best of our information, he is, in his line of talent, the ablest man in the world, and the number of persons who can hope or aspire to enter his class is exceedingly small. That is an explanation of a vote, taken by one of the polling concerns, of negro youth, that Joe is next to the greatest man in the United States. Dec. 18, 1942

Another negro of great talent and one admired by all sorts of people, white and colored, is Dr. Carver of Tuskegee. He probably does not have and does not covet $25,000 a year, and still he is a more useful and a greater man than many of the thousands who have that much money to spend.

Were all the people of the United States paid $25,000 a year by the Washington magicians (many persons are sincerely convinced that government could hire the whole population of adult men and women and pay them that sum), the inequalities, the jealousies, the envies would persist. In the university Dickey would still "make the best frat" and Sammy might make no frat at all. If reduction of incomes should put a rich man's club out of business, other clubs would be formed, of "nice people", of Sons and Daughters of This and of That, of literary folk, poets, scientists, heroes, movie stars and so forth. DEC 18 1942

Many of the most exclusive societies are those into which money is no password, no open sesame. The late Charles Francis Adams II in his autobiography, published after his death, devotes five or six papers to rich business men as a peculiarly uninteresting class.

Those who try to amass titanic fortunes for the sake of their size are not numerous. Nearly all first rate men like "to gather gear by every wile that's justified by honor", as Burns puts it, "not for to hide it in a hedge nor for a train attendant, but for the glorious privilege of being independent", and most of those who have gained huge fortunes give much of their money away. That is why we have hospitals and orphanages—the Duke fortune has been of service to Charleston greater than any gift from PWA or WPA, and, in our mild opinion, the late Mr. Andrew B. Murray conferred more favor on this city than the New Deal administration, with all its generosity with your money and mine, conferred upon it. DEC 18 1942

Oh yes, no one disputes that always have been injustices, unfairness, scoundrelism in the accumulation and distribution of money —the writer speaks with feeling on that subject, having been cozened out of money—or so he thought—by highly disreputable corporations enjoying much respect—but the writer has relished the privilege of referring to them as rascals (they were not Charleston concerns), and still the conviction grows that the private robber is less dangerous than a government enabled by law to rob if so disposed. If a government squeezes one, and one complains, one may be sent to jail, and governments, when they are bad, have hundreds of ways, hooks and crooks, whereby to get even with their enemies.

Were no money, no private property, in the United States, social sets, caste, would survive, and Joe Louis would still have to flock with his kind.

It takes a long time to teach all the people sense, and anyone looking into the window of a shop displaying seventy-five or a hundred magazines will form an idea as to how much "education" has been gained since all the people have learned to read—the captions under the leggy pictures, the jokes, maybe a "mystery story".

Finally, were all the people sharing equally in the income of the country, a considerable number among them would still be paupers and dependents unless guardians were appointed for them.

24-1942

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
By H. N. Wilcots

JAN 15 1942

CONSTRUCTED LEVEES

I was born Oct. 1, 1846, on the Australian Plantation Parish of West Baton Rouge, Louisiana. My father was a cultured millionaire and where ever he chose to go, whether it was north for the summer or Europe for the winters I was always with him.

I entered school in 1859 under Professor Abadie, New Orleans, and in 1868 attended a private school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. After finishing my course, I returned to Louisiana and entered business, investing largely in the cultivation of sugar and rice. I was very successful and every commercial exchange in the city soon opened their doors to me.

JAN 15 1942

In the years of 72-74, I served my first term in the State legislature and 1875, I went to the State Senate. During a long period of years in public life, I was first to organize a public school in West Baton Rouge, for both the white and colored children. I introduced the bill that brought the first appropration for the erection of "Southern University."

I was selected to construct levees along the Mississippi by the State and, in 1882, was appointed on a committee with George Drury, to present before President Arthur and the United States the deplorable state of the Mississippi levees, and urge the necessity on the part of the National Government to take action toward builring and maintaining the same.

On April 18, 1882, before the committee on commerce at Washington, D. C., I made an appeal.

Who Am I? JAN 15 1942

Answer: Hon. Theophile T. Allain.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
By H. N. Wilcots

JAN 1 - 1942

FROM HOSTLER TO PRESIDENT

I was born September 18, 1841. As a youth my education was the most important thing in my life. After my grade school work had been finished I entered Wilberforce, as a hostler in 1864. I was not allowed the privilege of sleeping with students in this school, but I kept my courage and studied. Within thirteen years after my arrival, I was made president of the university, in which I was not permitted to sleep.

My father died when I was ten years of age, and from that time until I was twenty-three years old, I was employed on farms and in factories. 1864, I began night classes at Wilberforce. After one year, however, I was able to enter the school as a regular student, and received my A. B. degree in 1872. There was but few farms within a radius of three miles of the university where I had not worked, in order to pay my way.

There is one incident in particular that stands out in mind, on one occasion when I had gone to my "batch" (room) in the evening moneyless and crumbless, kneeling to pray, a voice called out, which voice proved to be that of Mr. Hannah McDonald, a sister of the presidents' wife, Mrs. Payne. Her sympathetic soul had prompted her to bring food. That act of kindness left a very warm spot in my heart that has remained through the years toward "Aunt Mac." JAN 1 - 1942

I joined the A. M. E. church in 1862, was ordained an elder 1872. After teaching and pastoring for a period of years I was called to the post of pastoral theology, homiletic and ecclesiastical history of Wilberforce. In 1876 I was made president of the university by the resignation of Bishop Payne.

I was always very happy in my work both as president of Wilberforce and of the work in the A. M. E. church in general.

Who Am I?

Answer: Rev. B. F. Lee, A. B., D.D.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
By H. N. Wilcots

JAN 8 - 1942

A FAMOUS SAILOR

I lived with my family on an island off the coast of Massachusetts, as a child; was told exciting tales of the sea by passing sailors; was taught arithmetic and navigation by a tutor; began life of a sailor at the age of sixteen; and first went whaling as a common seaman.

I bought a large boat called the "Ranger" and as captain put out to sea with a crew of ten; established a trade with the people of Virginia who were agreeable but surprised to see a Negro captain with a full crew of Negro sailors. JAN 8 - 1942

At twenty-five married a beautiful Indian girl; bought a large farm, and built a school on the farm; became very rich and made plans to return all free Negroes to Africa. After the first trip was made I became ill and died at the age of fifty-nine. At the time of death there were more than 2,000 colored people waiting to be taken to Africa.

Who Am I?

Answer: Paul Cuffe—a famous sailor.

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle. Washington

WHO AM I?

By
By H. N. Wilcots

AUTHOR

JAN 22 1942

My first foot print on American soil was in New York, April 13, 1869. And ten days later, I shipped as cabin boy on the bark Lepanto; captain, Cyrus E. Staples, and made a six months' cruise to Venezuela, Curacoa, Demerara and West Indies. But on returning to New York, I abandoned the sea and decided to remain in this country.

I had come up as a boy on the Island of St. Kevis, born March 31, 1855. Education had been made compulsory. After being prepared for college, I went to England and entered Trinity College, Oxford. Some few years afterward I lefgt for Sumatra, Java and other islands, in the East Indies and, then one day I stood on deck gazing out at that great mass the Statue of Liberty.

I took up work at odd jobs and soon came in contact with such prominent politicians as Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, Cornelius Vancott, and Joe Howard, Jr., editor of the New York Star, and where I was employed as an soliciting agent. I soon became acquainted with J. J. Freeman, editor of the Progressive American, who made me city editor of his paper.

The same year I became naturalized and began organizing the Hayes and Wheeler clubs in the various wards. After the smoke of the battle had cleared and Hayes had gone to Washington as President, I was given a position as letter carrier in the New York post office.

JAN 22 1942

I gave up the job after a few months and took up teaching in Kentucky, Alabama, and Arkansas. In 1880 I was admitted to the bar in the state of Tennessee. I was editor of the Colored Citizen, in Pittsbugrh, the Chronicle, at Evansville Ind., and the Negro American, a Birmingham. The author of: "The Boy Doctor"; "The Defender of Obadiah Cuff"; "Southland" and others.

JAN 22 1942

Who Am I?

Answer: R. C. O. Benjamin.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

NEGROES IN HISTORY

FEB 12 1942

Every once in a while someone remarks that the Egyptians were Negroes and immediately raises a storm of denial from others. Egyptians were not Negroes but they did have a large infiltration of Negro blood so that the whole nation had a mulatto character and now and then distinctly black folk took prominent part in the nation's history. The current number of PHYLON the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, carries as its frontispiece a picture of a black woman whom the greatest Egyptologist calls the "most venerated figure in Egyptian history." She was Nefertari, wife of the Pharaoh Ahmes, head of the Eighteenth Dynasty, and founder of the new kingdom of Egypt which had its greatest glory. Nefertari was always pictured as uncompromisingly black on Egyptian monuments and was without doubt of Negro descent.

FEB 12 1942

The current number of PHYLON contributes invaluable information to the greatest problem facing American Negroes, that is, the question of employment during and after the war. If the Negro established himself in America with a decent income sufficient for civilized living his future is assured; otherwise he is doomed. Charles Johnson of Fisk University presents a picture of the Negro in the railway industry where 162,000 Negroes were employed in 1930. Dr. Weaver of the Office of Production Management finishes his story of the integration of Negro workers into the defense industry, showing notable progress in shipbuilding, the making of airplanes and in other mechanical industries.

Many persons will be interested in the picture which William, Stanley Braithwaite draws of himself as manager of a little book store in Newport during the gay nineties. Celebrities of the fashionable and literary world frequented his shop and there he began his literary career. The current PHYLON carries a fourth installment of Mr. Braithwaite's fascinating autobiography.

We almost forget today the place which Canada has played in the emancipation of the American Negro. It was long a land of promise and thither the mobbed black victims of the thirties fled to succor. The settlements around Windsor and Ottawa are known but less is known of the migration of Negroes from California to Victoria. This story is told in the current PHYLON and relates a forgotten period of our history between 1858 and 1866.

FEB 12 1942

The current PHYLON has some interesting pictures: black Nefertari of Egypt, a woodcut of the decisive battle of Milliken's Bend, the new home of the American Legation in Monrovia and the Supreme Court and members of the bar of the Bahama Islands. There are also notable articles and poems.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro in Armed Forces Traced From French and Indian Wars Through The First World War

RICHMOND, Va. — The first appearance of the Negro in the military affairs of this country was in the Virginia militia of 1652, and from the French and Indian Wars to the present conflict he has served prominently in every war waged by the American people.

His exploits in the defense of the United States have been numerous. But while the death of Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre is often recalled, the deeds of Samuel Hayes, a native of Massachusetts and one of the Minute Men, have been nearly buried in popular history. The same is true of the feats of Salem Poore and Austin Dabney, two of the 4,000 Negro soldiers who served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

Publication of "A Brief Consideration of the American Negro Soldier' by the Work Projects Administration of Virginia brings to light these and other little-known names in military history. Other details stressing the Negro's part in the nation's military history have increasing interest today in relation to current events.

FEB 13 1942

Written by Samuel A. Madden, WPA Supervisor of Negro Adult Education in Virginia, the bulletin was issued by the Education and Recreation Department of the Virginia WPA. It was designed particularly as a help to teachers and students during Negro History Week observances. The swiftly moving account extends principally from the War of 1812 down to World War I.

FEB 13 1942

In the War of 1812 the Negro sailors comprised one-sixth of the naval forces of the United States, the Virginia WPA bulletin says: "Commodore Perry observed later in reference to Negro soldiers, 'They are as brave as ever fired a gun. There are no stouter hearts in the service'."

Evidence of the valor of colored sailors in that decisive struggle is abundant. John Johnson, struck in the hip by a 24-pounder that tore away the lower part of his body, exclaimed: "Fire away; no haul the colors down!"

Pointing out that 109 colored heroes fought in the Battle of Lake Erie, the publication also reviews the services of Negro soldiers in the Battle of New Orleans. The special proclamation issued by General Andrew Jackson to honor the colored men-at-arms under his command is quoted in part.

Turning to the participation of the Negro in the Civil War, the bulletin says: "By an estimate of the War Department, 187,017 Negroes served in the armed forces, not counting teamsters and others in the commissary department. At the end of the War there were in the Army, 123,156 Negroes. At the close of the War there were in the Service 120 regiments of Negro Infantry, 12 regiments of heavy artillery and seven regiments of Cavalry. Negroes held about 75 commissions in the Army during the Civil War. One was Lieutenant Colonel William N. Reed of the First North Carolina Volunteers."

FEB 13 1942

In addition to citing hard-fought battles in which Negroes distinguished themselves, the Virginia WPA publication tells how Negro pilots and stewards of some southern boats brought their ships and cargo north. The best known was Robert Smalls, Negro pilot of the Confederate steamship "Planter," who took advantage of the temporary short leave of the chief officers to steer the boat to the Union lines and present it to the Federal Government.

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When the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898, the bulletin recalls, there were four regiments of Negro regulars, the 24th and 25th Infantry, and the Ninth and 10th Cavalry. Colored troops likewise enlisted from many of the states. Outstanding amonb the Negro officers were Major Charles E. Young and J. R. Marshall. The bulletin tells of the arrival of the 10th Cavalry at the Battle of San Juan Hill, which has been credited with saving the troops commanded by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Negro troops also took an important part in the Battle of Santiago.

Nearly 400,000 Negroes served in the Army during the First World War, half of them reaching France, the WPA bulletin points out. They served to some extent in every branch: infantry, cavalry, artillery, signal corps, aviation, hospital and medical corps, as well as in ammunition trains, stevedore regiments, labor battalions, depot brigades, engineers, surveyors, etc.

One hundred and ninety-four officers and men received various decorations, including the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor. Twelve hundred Negro officers received commissions during the war. High tributes which General John J. Pershing and former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker paid to the Negro soldiers in the World War I are quoted.

FEB 13 1942

Helpful suggestions for teachers of history and some current periodical references on the Negro are set forth as conclusions to this publciation. The foreword to "A Brief Consideration of the American Negro Soldier" was written by James B. Patton Jr., state supervisor, Public Activities Program of the Virginia Work Projects Administration.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By

By H. N. Wilcots

FEB 5 - 1942

I came from the little town of Wright City, Mo., born May 17, 1866. I received my A. B. from Oberlin College, in 1891. I became principal of Columbus High school at Columbus, Mo., during the same year that I received my degree, and some time afterward, took up the same position of principalship at Guthrie, Okla.

In 1906, I organized the Excelsior Negro Woman's Club of Gutsrie, and under its auspices founded the first library ever established in America by a Negro woman. For several years I went about lecturing throughout the country. In this work I met many outstanding characters, such as: Mrs. Backer, of Wyoming, Mrs. Macon, of Illinois, and Mrs. Brown, of Iowa.

FEB 5 - 1942

As a delegate to the National Association of Colored Women's Conventions, at Louisville, Ky., 1910, Wilberforce, O., 1914 I was enabled to catch the spirit of progressive thinking women throughout the entire world.

In spite of changing conditions in the early life of my people, they were not very different from ourselves, their thoughts were the grandfathers of our thoughts, they managed to meet situations as difficult as those we have to face today. And we need to know how they did it.

Who Am I? FEB 5 - 1942

Answer: Judith (Carter) Horton.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Egyptians Were Not Negroes But They Did Have Large Infiltration of Negro Blood

FEB 7 - 1942

Every once in a while someone remarks that the Egyptians were Negroes and immediately raises a storm of denial from others. The Egyptians were not Negroes but they did have large infiltration of Negro blood so that the whole nation had a mulatto character and now and then distinctly black folk took prominent part in the nation's history.

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Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By

AN ACCOMPLISHED ARTIST

APR 30 1942

Born at Galveston, Texas, February 6, 1879, and as early as I can remember, my love for music was intense and ever present in me—it was my sole and sufficing religion, and as far as I was able, I gave to it my humble best.

APR 30 1942

After my grade and high school work was finished at Galveston I entered New England's Conservatory of Music at Boston. Afterward, I took special training in English at Lowell Institute Harvard University. And as a rare privilege, my next training was done as a private pupil of Edmund Ludwig, Edwin Klahre, and Master Listz of the Imperial Russian Institute for Noble Ladies, St. Petersburg (now Petrograd) Russia.

1897 I took my first position in the Department of Music, piano, theory and harmony in the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute for colored youth at Austin, Texas. And then as music teacher at the State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View.

The year 1904 found me touring as a concert pianist and giving a lecture recital, under the management of the Eastern Empire Lyceum Bereau, of Boston, Mass., and Syracuse, N. Y. My recitations included Development of Afro-American Folksong; Contribution of the Afro-American to Arts and Music; and Romantic Composer. For a number of years I was music and art columnist for the Crisis.

APR 30 1942

Who Am I?
Answer: Maud Cuney Hare.

24-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

YOUR PART

JAN 26 1942

While we do not in anywise advocate hysteria, the complacency in which many citizens rest in this time of dire peril presents the dangerous phase of pacificism to which our country could never adhere. A country so long at peace desiring no encroachment upon other peoples' rights and seeking no annexation of territory is hard to realize the existence of war. But war is here and not only do we see soldiers about us, but we feel it in our visits to the daily market and in the prohibitions of things we cannot have. On the other hand the discontinuance of open sales for many of the former necessities, now being converted to war purposes distributes a general dislocation in thousands of workers who formerly sold these commodities and their spending powers.

Now that we are in war, it becomes everyone to lay aside all grievances and things common to our natural struggle and inquire into the ways and means of defense in order that we might save the country.

JAN 26 1942

We all admit that things are not what they should be, that there are those who haven't carried their promises, that there is discrimination in this and that endeavor and there are those about us who would sacrifice the whole country, honor and all on the selfish rocks of their petty hatreds and race prejudices. These belong to our fifth columns and in time will be uprooted and taken care of. What we must do here and now is save the country.

In some quarters there was some such argument relating to Mr. Lincoln's attitude toward the slaves. It is said that Mr. Lincoln stated at first that it was his ambition not to interfere with slavery but to save the Union, that if it took freeing the slaves to save the Union—then let's free the slaves.

JAN 26 1942

If the Union had been lost the slaves would not have been freed. The Union had first to be saved, then there was somewhere to free the slaves.

The country must be saved first. We have always had and will always have differences: That is one of the principles of democracy. Even after the war we are going to have our differences of opinions and the minority must continue to the end to struggle for what it gets from the majority—this is a natural process.

JAN 26 1942

It is indeed encouraging to note the spirit in which our people are entering into the various phases of defense.

Sometimes it takes war with all of its horrors to bring out certain facts. We are met with a crisis that is going to try our faiths. We cannot come into the heritage of victory from any angle of a miracle or mere accident. We must face this grave peril boldly and lay aside our petty squabbles and strike as one man—for home, for liberty and for the right.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro Soldiers In Armed Forces Since Year 1652

FEB 14 1942

RICHMOND, Va.—The first appearance of the Negro in the military affairs of this country was in the Virginia militia of 1652, and from the French and Indian Wars to the present conflict he has served prominently in every war waged by the American people.

FEB 14 1942

His exploits in the defense of the United States have been numerous. But while the death of Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre is often recalled, the deeds of Lemuel Hayes, a native of Massachusetts and one of the Minute Men, have been nearly buried in popular history. The same is true of the feats of Salem Poore and Austin Dabney, two of the 4,000 Negro soldiers who served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

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FEB 14 1942

One Sixth of Navy

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In addition to citing eight hard-fought battles in which Negroes distinguished themselves, the publication tells how Negro pilots and stewards of some southern boats brought their ships and cargo north. The best known was Robert Smalls, Negro pilot of the Confederate steamship "Planter", who took advantage of the temporary shore leave of the chief officers to steer the boat to the Union lines and present it to the Federal Government.

FEB 14 1942

Saved "Teddy"

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Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

MAR 26 1942

By H. N. Wilcots

Somewhere at the back of my mind, or deep down in it, is a vague memory of the years that followed the freedom of my people. And now that we were free, free to assist in the building of the kind of world in which we could and would all enjoy, a democracy, a democracy for all the people, all the time, everywhere, we were a happy lot.

But today, as I look outward upon a bleak and ugly world, I wonder what became of that democracy that we were so willing to live for and even die for.

MAR 26 1942

Yes, I was glad of my assignment in the 9th Cavalry to scout duty near the Rio Grande river in Mexico, campaigning against Geronimo's Apache Indians in 1884. I was glad to receive a special medal for bravery by Lieut. McDonald for service rendered in Arizona, on being discharged from service, 1887. And on July 10 of the following year, I reenlisted for scout duty with General Corbin, who were seeing a bit of tough going with the Moqui tribe. Again, for the third time I enlisted and became engaged at Las Guarsimas. Later in the following year, 1898, I went to the rescue of the Rough Riders during ehe siege of Santigo, Cuba, where I received a medal of honor for gallantry, presented by the great Master of the Rough Riders (Teddy Roosevelt).

Who Am I?
Answer: Sergeant Isaac Bailey.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Two Fighters

THADDEUS STEVENS, *by Elizabeth Lawson. International Publishers. 10c.*
HARRIET TUBMAN, *by Carl Conrad. International Publishers. 15c.*

MAR 31 1942

THE importance of these two works cannot be overemphasized. I say works advisedly, for it is necessary to overcome the feeling, fostered by the commercial press, which will not review them, that pamphlets are not serious reading matter. Yet, in her thirty-one pages, Miss Lawson does more to clear up confusions about the Abolition movement and the Reconstruction period than a dozen books by "acceptable" historians like James Truslow Adams, David Muzzey, and their kind. Mr. Conrad's tribute to Harriet Tubman is matched only by similar research on the part of Henrietta Buckmaster and Herbert Aptheker into the Negro's own liberation struggle.

Miss Lawson has found an excellent form for her analysis of Stevens. By a series of brilliant quotations, she shows his growing understanding of the general and specific problems connected with slavery, suffrage, civil rights, and economic oppression. In 1835 he led the fight for free education in Pennsylvania. Later he denounced the plantation owners and the equally guilty members of the northern commercial, shipping, and banking aristocracy who served as the apologists of slavery. He fought in Congress against all appeasement of the southern leaders who were threatening to dissolve the Union unless their demands were met. He showed that emancipation was a pre-condition for victory, and he lashed out at those conniving profiteers who used the war to establish their economic sovereignty.

MAR 31 1942

Stevens' political stature became even more manifest during the early days of Reconstruction, when Andrew Johnson's confused petty bourgeois struggle against the big capitalists threw the President into the arms of the plantation princes. Stevens refused to permit the slightest compromise with those elements who thought they could retain the old tyranny within the legal form of emancipation. He demanded martial law for the South against the ex-slaveholders, pressed for the passage of the Federal Civil Rights Bill, and fought, though unsuccessfully, for resolutions which were later embodied in the Fifteenth Amendment.

His record as an "internationalist," as Miss Lawson calls him, is equally bright. He supported the fight for women's suffrage, and he exposed the plan of American manufacturers to reduce wages to the level of those of the European entrepreneurs. He also called upon the government to aid Juarez against Maximilian, "the puppet of Napoleon III."

Miss Lawson concludes her estimate of Stevens with a fragment from a speech to his Lancaster constituents in the fall of 1866:

"The Goddess of Liberty is represented in ancient statues as a very nice little goddess, but very small. I want her to grow—to put on the habiliments of mature age—until she can embrace within her folds every nation and every tribe and every human being within God's canopy."

If we remember that the respectable historian James Truslow Adams called this man "perhaps the most despicable, malevolent, and morally deformed character who has ever risen to high power in America," we may better understand the necessity for such penetrating revaluations of history as Elizabeth Lawson's.

MAR 31 1942

IT IS equally important to rescue from the oblivion of "official" history figures like Harriet Tubman, heroine of the Negro people. An escaped slave herself, she swore that she would not rest until her people were free. "I had seen their tears and sighs, and I had heard their groans, and I would give every drop of blood in my veins to free them." The biblical tone of this sentence is unmistakable. Indeed, Harriet Tubman is a kind of Deborah of the Negro people. She too was an organizer of victory. Her work in the Underground Railroad, for which she made nineteen secret trips to slave territory, earned her such deadly hatred from the slaveowners that the Abolitionist Unitarian minister Thomas Wentworth Higginson wrote of her: ". . . she will probably be burned alive whenever she is caught, which she probably will be, first or last, as she is going again." But Harriet was never caught. When the Civil War broke out, she joined the Union army, and led and participated in some of the most important guerrilla engagements. She was present at the storming of the Secessionist Fort Wagner which guarded the city of Charleston. She described the battle to the historian Albert Bushnell Hart in words that are unsurpassed by any passage in the Bible:

"And then we saw the lightning, and that was the guns; and then we heard the thunder, and that was the big guns; and then we heard the rain falling, and that was the drops of blood falling; and when we came to get in the crops, it was dead men that we reaped."

This was the woman whom the greathearted John Brown called "General Tubman," and whom Mr. Conrad has helped us never to forget.

CHARLES HUMBOLDT.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 7, 1942

Negroes In The Revolution

Some Virginia Negro soldiers of the Second World War, if they knew their genealogy, might be able to remark that men of their name and blood had been fighting for more than 150 years to maintain American freedom. Perhaps several thousand present-day Negro fighting men are descendants of soldiers of the War of the Revolution. Prof. Luther P. Jackson, of the Virginia State Teachers College at Ettrick, recently has been studying the careers of these soldiers and seamen. In The Journal of Negro History for July he lists those whose records he has uncovered.

They were honorable in number and in service. Some fought in the ranks, some labored in the service of supply. The heaviest blows, apparently, were struck by Negroes, slave and free, who lived in Lancaster and Northumberland and served on war vessels in Virginia territorial waters.

Negroes who today are wondering if their service in this war will assure them justice and equal opportunity will be interested in the recognition by Virginia of her Negro revolutionaries. A few of them, slave born, petitioned the General Assembly for manumission and received it. Free Negroes had their due allotment of Western lands, which were the "soldiers' bonus" of that struggle. Above everything, the records examined by Prof. Jackson show that pride of performance, the sense of duty done, then as now was the soldier's most enduring reward.—Richmond News-Leader.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 18, 1942

This Date In Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

The recent agitation for the employment of Negroes in jobs requiring skilled workmen is not the first time in Alabama's history for Negroes to be so employed.

During the War Between the States, Negro slaves were employed in foundries and other plants making guns, munitions and other materials and equipment for the Confederate Army and Navy. They had been trained before the war by their masters to work of the kind war demanded and they were well trained and prepared to turn out first-class work.

Prior to the war their masters had trained them, or had them trained, as carpenters, cabinet makers, in woodworking, in foundries and other places where more or less skill is required, so when the exigencies of war demanded it they were prepared to go into the factories and foundries to make guns, munitions and other war necessities.

In World War I, Negro men, now free, not only served valiantly in the American Army, but many, not of army age, were in war industry plants in Alabama and elsewhere, and likewise in the present war thousands of them are working in plants producing war materials. Many of them are highly skilled and have jobs that require skill, while others are learning the job that has to be done to support the men in the field.

24-1942
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred Douglass Demanded Legislative Acts To Give Negro Full Citizenship

By THOMAS WALLACE SWANN

Let me of my heart take counsel;
WAR is not of LIFE the sum;
WHO shall stay and reap the harvest
WHEN the AUTUMN DAYS shall come?

Long before and after the CIVIL WAR Frederick Douglass went up and down the highways of the nation preaching the doctrine of Freedom, Fraternity, Equality. When the war had ended in 1865, it left Douglass in the forefront of the fight for justice to the emancipated and for universal franchise.

REBS FOOLED BY YANKS

At the cessation of hostilities between the "Rebs" and the "Yanks", it was the ill fortune of the SOUTH to continue to be misled by the copperheads of the NORTH. Just as it had happened before on perilous occasions the "Bought" NORTHERN (copperhead) press and the windy Democratic orators had hoodwinked the SOUTH to believe as in the winter of 1860-61 that eorts at secession would not be resisted by arms. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, the most vicious and blatant of these KRISS-KROSSERS, ventured bodly to state that, "If any attempt at coercion should be made by the Lincoln Republicans, they themselves would meet it with force, that if as a result war should come, IT WOULD ORIGINATE IN THE FREE STATES of the NORTH and WEST and not in the slave states of the South!"

GUEST OF UNCLE SAM

In 1865 the South had apparently forgotten these baseless assurances, had forgotten that their false NORTHERN friends had left them high and dry in the hour of conflict. For immediately after the ill-begotten attack upon FORT SUMPTER the noisy NORTHERN COPPERHEADS took to cover or changed their abode; many migrating to the SOUTH, others fleeing to CANADA. The few, scattering exceptions, who were demonstrative for the "Rebel" cause, either became silent or were imprisoned in FORT LAFAYETTE as guests of their UNCLE SAM!

BACKWARD LEADERS ACTIVE

With the war over, the principal Southern politicians renewed contact with the NORTHERN Soreheads, the men who hated Lincoln and sympathized with THE LOST CAUSE! Willingly, the looking-backward politicos, both NORTH and SOUTH joined hands largely in a spirit of bravado and effrontery. It is even difficult at this late date to determine which displayed the greater folly—those who made false representations—or the SOUTHERN "gumps" who should have learned from previous deception, but on the contrary were ready to accept and to be influenced anew by deceptions equally as gross and dangerous."

REPUBLICANS IN CONTROL

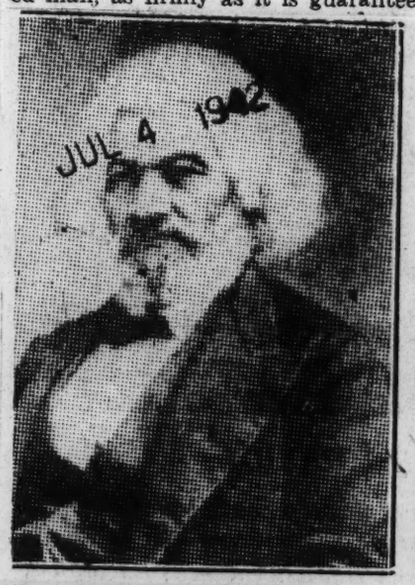
The elections held in the same year (1865) gave the Republicans complete control of both houses of Congress and a majority in every state government. The people of the North were deeply concerned as to the fate of the colored people of the South. Only a minority of Republican politicians were ready to demand full suffrage for the recently emancipated colored people, who from the ignorance peculiar to previous servitude were presumably unfit for the franchise.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS LEADS

This minority, however, led by the uncompromising Frederick Douglass was composed of very earnest men and women. They were the same type as those who had created the anti-slavery movement, and who were now dedicating their lives in espousing the cause of the partially liberated freedmen, for equality before the law.

THE BADGE OF MANHOOD

"Equality cannot be conferred nor maintained by simple fiat," said Douglass. "No matter how well-intentioned there can be no short cut to the franchise. The BLACK MAN must be invested with the BADGE of AMERICAN MANHOOD by legislative enactment. This is the only way to make it stick. The right to vote—the right to have an equal part in a government of his own choosing—the right of free speech, a right preservative of all other rights, must be as firmly guaranteed to the colored man, as firmly as it is guaranteed to all other citizens."



FRED DOUGLASS

"For this we contend," declared Frederick Douglass, "and like the invincible hero of Appomattox, we propose to fight along these lines until victory comes!"

THE PLUMED KNIGHT CONFESSES

James G. Blaine, in writing upon this historic episode, says in his invaluable memoirs "TWENTY YEARS in CONGRESS."

"The great mass of Republicans stopped short of the demand for full suffrage for the colored man. That privilege was still withheld in a majority of the loyal states and it seemed illogical and unwarrantable to expect a more advanced philanthropy, in reality a higher sense of civic justice from the SOUTHERN STATES, than had yet been attained in the NORTH!"

THE BATTLE FOR GOOD MORALS

Other rights in addition to the franchise were essentially necessary. Before the freedom could better their material condition or advance in knowledge he should:

a. "Have the full protection of the law of marriage of which under slavery he was denied. With this sacred privilege he should be subjected to the honest fiulfillment of the obligation which marriage impose. By this process good morals obtain and are inculcated. By this process every child may have a responsible father.

"(b) In the second place it is in the highest degree necessary the freedmen shall have the full benefit of law to secure and to protect his earnings at wage labor, and endowed with the right to acquire and to hold real estate and other property, with the SAME SECURITY and PROTECTION enjoyed by all other American citizens."



G. W. WILLIAMS

Finally, as a third proposition the contenders for equal justice demanded as an imperative necessity that provision be made for the rudimentary instruction of the youth. Stress was laid upon the wisdom of training the young in the mechanical arts and to extend to them when qualified to enter the callings best adapted to them.

DEMOCRATS MAKE A BLACKOUT

It is historically correct to state that many of the Republican politicians eagerly battled for the major portions of the foregoing demands, but "balked" on the franchise. A few far-sighted Democrats lent assistance; notably among these were Niblack of Indiana, John Wentworth and General John M. Palmer of Illinois, Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts and Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania. But the rank and file of Democrats, both North and South, wrote a sad chapter in history in the crucial hours when the manhood rights and the right of the colored Americans to equal suffrage were in the scale!

(To be continued.)

——A Colored Judge——

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 16, 1942

There Were Giants in Those Days (XXIV)

Slave vs. Slavery

Word 'Liberty' Burned Like Hot Flame In Soul of Frederick Douglass

By Angelo Herndon

THE LIFE of Frederick Douglass is a symbol of the highest hopes and deepest aspirations of the Negro people for freedom. By his fearless and selfless devotion to the cause of freeing the slaves, he helped to make America conscious of the fact that true democracy is not the exclusive privilege of any one race or group, but the right of all men of all races who would fight and die for it.

Born a slave on the Eastern shore of Maryland in February, 1817, it was not long before Douglass became aware of the cruelties of the slave system. As a child, his single purpose was to find the answer to the perplexing question: "Why am I a slave?" Such a presumption invariably brought down upon him the terrible wrath and violence of his slave master. But Douglass never retreated. "Knowledge," he reasoned, "unfits a child to be a slave. . . . It can not be that I shall live and die a slave." And he did not live and die a slave!

Liberty! Freedom! The mere thought of the words burned deeply in his soul like a flaming torch. Words? But how precious! By law and deed these were the exclusive rights of the "superior" white slave masters. Law and custom placed him on the same level with horses and cattle. His humanity was made extinct by the sordid idea of property—his manhood lost as a chattel.

Yet Frederick Douglass could stand on the banks of the Chesapeake Bay watching the white sails of ships as they moved off to sea, with such disturbing thoughts as these running through his mind:

"You are loosed from your moorings, and free. I am fast in my chains and am a slave! You move merrily before the gentle gale, and I am sadly before the bloody whip. . . . O, that I were free! . . . Alas! betwixt me and you the turbid waters roll. Go on, go on . . ."

Escaped to New York

Through carefully laid plans, and with the assistance of friends, Douglass escaped from the land of bondage, and arrived in New York, September 3, 1838, as a free man and a fugitive. Three years later he made his first public appearance at the Nantucket Anti-Slavery Convention, called by William Lloyd Garrison and his friends. Thus began his career as an agent and lecturer for the Abolitionist cause.

At the meetings he addressed, his Abolitionist friends always introduced him as a "fugitive slave," a "piece of Southern property," that could speak. But when narrating his experiences as a slave, Douglass never limited himself to a mere statement of the facts. George Foster, John A. Collins, and others, urged him to "stick to the facts. . . . We'll take care of the philosophy." But Douglass could not follow such instructions. He was now growing in knowledge and needed room. "It did not entirely satisfy me to narrate wrongs; I felt like denouncing them. I could not always curb my moral indignation for the perpetrators of slaveholding villainy long enough for a circumstantial statement of the facts. . . ."

It was not enough for Douglass to have his own freedom. He knew that the emancipation of all the slaves and the safety of America could not be made secure as long as men remained complacent and indifferent to the corroding influences of the slave system. Thus Douglass' life, which Vice President Henry Wilson once characterized as "an epic which finds few to equal it," was essentially the life of a genuine democrat. He understood that the freedom of the slaves could be effected only by the closest alliance with all those striving for universal democracy. For this reason he encouraged and supported every movement which sought to achieve this aim. Every foe that could be won against slavery was another triumph for justice.

The slave system itself: this was the thing that had to be destroyed. As a direct attack upon the system, at first, Douglass supported the Moral Suasion crusade led by the Garrisonians, in opposition to Gerrit Smith, Myron Holly and William Godell, who held that the system could only be destroyed by the use of the ballot box. During this period of appealing to the moral sense of the people against slavery, Douglass' duties consisted of traveling throughout the North and East, speaking at meetings and conventions organized by friends and sympathizers.

British Helped Him

While visiting London where Englishmen collected money with which to pay the ransom for his freedom upon his eventual return to America, Douglass decided upon a new plan which he thought would further enhance the cause of Abolition. The matter of an Abolitionist paper was discussed with his English friends who readily provided him with funds for such a purpose. But to Douglass' amazement, when he returned to America, he found William Lloyd Garrison and many of his friends in Boston opposed to the plan.

They maintained that no such paper was needed; that Douglass was more useful as a lecturer; that he was better fitted to speak than to write, and that the venture could not succeed. This came as a terrible shock to him. A disciple of William Lloyd Garrison, and fully in accord with his doctrine that the Constitution was a pro-slavery document, Douglass for the first time was compelled to make a break with the very friends to whom he had always looked for advice and direction.

Failing to convince the Garrisonians, he moved to Rochester, New York, out of "motives of peace," where he began the publication of "The North Star." Through his paper he continued to espouse the Garrisonian non-voting principle which called for the non-slaveholding States to dissolve the Union with the slaveholding States.

"The North Star" received the support of such eminent men as Chief Justice Chase, Horace Mann, Joshua R. Giddings, Charles Sumner, John C. Palfry, William H. Seward, Gerrit Smith, the Reverend Samuel J. May, and many others in America and abroad. After four years, Douglass changed the name of his paper from "The North Star" to "Frederick Douglass' Paper," "in order to distinguish it from the many papers with 'Stars' in their titles."

Changed View of Constitution

Douglass showed a singleness of purpose and clarity of vision which were rare in his time. The experience with his paper and the intimate knowledge of slavery, gained at first hand, perhaps gave him an advantage over most of his contemporaries. He understood that it was necessary to abolish the system of slavery, not only because the Negro slaves would thereby gain their freedom, but because America could not grow and develop into a free land as the Founding Fathers had intended.

Thus, it can be understood why he later changed his views with respect to the Constitution being a pro-slavery document. The Constitution, as he now understood it, was a "warrant for the abolition of slavery in every State of the Union." Although the Republicans based their platform of 1860 on limiting slavery to the slave States where it then existed, Douglass threw his support on the side of Lincoln because he felt that Lincoln's ultimate aim was the extinction of slavery.

As the storm of Southern secession swept the nation, Douglass urged the government to take a firm stand in quelling the threatened rebellion before it had a chance to develop. But his plea was to no avail. Every offer of compromise was made to appease the Southern slaveholders. Men who had formerly supported the cause of all-out abolition now wavered and succumbed to the pressure of the slaveocracy.

State legislatures repealed the laws which had formerly been passed to provide protection against the capture of fugitive slaves. It appeared to Douglass that the loyal government itself was ready to accept peace at any price. Even when Rebel cannon began to roar at Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Big Bethel and Fredericksburg, Lincoln clung to the hope that peace could be maintained.

When the war had already begun and havoc wrought upon government property by Rebel forces, President Lincoln expressed his belief that the Negro was the "cause of the war." But in spite of all these half-hearted efforts of the government in prosecuting the war, Douglass saw it as the beginning of the end of slavery. To win the war in short order and to crush the power of the slaveocracy, he urged Lincoln to enlist Negroes as soldiers on the side of the Union forces.

24-1943

Beethoven's Color, Biographer Says It Was Blackish-Brown!

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

FEB 25 1943

By CARY MURPHY
(In Afro American)

FEB 25 1943

BEETHOVEN

BEETHOVEN — "BLACKISH" BROWN SKIN . . . BLUNT NOSE . . . BLACK HAIR STANDING ON END . . . GRANDMOTHER UNKNOWN."

* * *

How to write a column in bed: Call in a physician who, like my friend Dr. B. M. Rhetta, talks about Emil Ludwig, Ludwig van Beethoven and S. Coleridge-Taylor.

Emil Ludwig is the German writer of famous biographies (now in the U. S. A.) and is said to be planning one of F. D. R.

FEB 25 1943

BEETHOVEN WAS THE GERMAN COMPOSER (1770 - 1827). "NO OTHER MORTAL HIS EQUAL IN EMOTION WAS EVER BORN NORTH OF THE ALPS . . . HE, BEYOND OTHERS, TAUGHT US FREEDOM AMONG MEN." MOST PEOPLE THINK THIS WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICIAN WAS WHITE. HE WAS COLORED.

COLERIDGE-TAYLOR WAS AN ENGLISH COMPOSER. HIS MOTHER WAS ENGLISH, HIS FATHER AFRICAN. OUR HISTORY BOOKS LISTS COLERIDGE-TAYLOR AS COLORED, BUT NEITHER COLERIDGE-TAYLOR NOR ENGLAND CONSIDERED HIM A NEGRO.

FEB 25 1943

Dr. Rhetta read Ludwig's biography of Beethoven, condensed, in December, 1928, issue of Hearst's International Magazine, better known as Cosmopolitan.

BROWN BEETHOVEN!

There, describing Beethoven's appearance, Ludwig wrote: "Was he not ugly? Little, squat, broad-shouldered, with a short neck, a big head, a blunt nose; his skin blackish-brown, the hands hairy, the fingernails broad . . . His pitch black hair stood on end . . . A beard made the lower part of the face darker than it actually was."

Now when Ludwig's biography of Beethoven was printed in book form in 1930, two years after the magazine article appeared, the book was titled, "Three Titans," and included life stories of Michael Angelo, Rembrandt and Beethoven.

FEB 25 1943

MOST STRIKING WAS THE CHANGE IN REFERENCE TO BEETHOVEN'S COLOR. THE MAGAZINE ARTICLE IN 1928 TERMED THE GREAT MASTER'S SKIN BLACKISH-BROWN. THE BOOK, TWO YEARS AFTERWARDS CHANGED THIS TO "SWARTHY, WITH AN UGLY RED FACE."

Since Beethoven died in 1827, writers should by now have their minds made up as to what color he was. So Dr. Rhetta wrote Emil Ludwig and asked him why he changed Beethoven's color from blackish-brown skin in 1928 to swarthy and ugly red in 1930. Ludwig's reply: He was making this concession to white Americ

FEB 25 1943

COLERIDGE-TAYLOR

Now as to Taylor—Some years ago the author of "Hiawatha" came to America from his English home to tour the country and direct performances of his works.

Dr. Rhetta recalls a reception afterwards in which Will Marion Cook asked Mr. Taylor whether he suffered any inconveniences in England because he was a Negro. Mr. Taylor's answer was that he wasn't a Negro and nobody there considered him one.

What he had reference to was that everywhere, save in the U. S., a man half colored and half white is considered white.

BEETHOVEN AND COLERIDGE TAYLOR WOULD BE COLORED HERE, WHITE IN EUROPE.

The poet Langston Hughes is colored. Thrilled at the first sight of Africa, he stepped ashore in what he considered his motherland and looked about him. 2A native approached, looked at him, said, "White man," and moved on.

THE KREUTZER SONATA

By the way, there's another yarn Ludwig spins about Beethoven that must be told here. It concerns the famous "Kreutzer Sonata", called one of the world's famous pieces of love music.

BEETHOVEN WROTE IT FOF A COLORED FRIEND. LUDWIG CALLS HIM A MULATTO VIOLINIST WHO WAS GIVING A CONCERT IN VIENN

FEB 25 1943

The colored violinist got the sonata in time for his concert all right, but Beethoven held him up until the last minute. The custom at that time was to dedicate music to the fellow who ordered and publicly performed it.

The colored violinist's name is not attached to this world-famous "Kreutzer Sonata" and the reason: He and Beethoven, says Ludwig, "quarreled over a girl."

I have asked Emil Ludwig the name of this mulatto friend of blackish-brownish Beethoven, and I'll let you know what he says.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Trotter's Trip To France

Story Deserves Permanent Place In Colored American History, Said Late Columnist

By Late KELLY MILLER

FEB 1

"He who would be great among you, let him be your servant; and the greatest of all is the servant of all." Of all the distinguished leaders I know or have known, I can think of none other than William Monroe Trotter who would degrade his social position in order to serve his race. Many of our would-be fastidious leaders would not forego the assumed dignity of a starched front, an evening suit or a p[illegible] head for any conceivable form of service.

Trotter's trip to the Peace Conference in 1919 as an accredited delegate of his race happened in this wise. The Equal Rights League, of which he was founder and president, called a convention for the purpose of effecting arrangements for putting the races case before the assembled peace makers of the world. It was deemed necessary that the would should know of the hollow mockery then masquerading under the guise of holy democracy. The attention of the world must be called to the inconsistency of the apostle of self-determination in light of its travesty in Mississippi and Georgia. The resolutions were adopted [illegible] plans were laid and the money was raised, someentous occasion none but Trotter three three thousand dollars forter stood the test. Finding all this purppse. But the Convention was faced with the practical question: "Whom shall we send and who will go for us?" Several delegates were chosen. Application was made to the State Department for passports. The request was sent to President Wilson, then in Europe. The executive order was issued not to grant passport to any of them. The whole scheme of the Convention seemed to be frustrated. On a famous startegic occasion, Joshua selected the leaders of his hazardous enterprise from among the volunteers who were willing to lap

[illegible] water like a dog. On this mom- [illegible] besought the [illegible] go and mail [illegible] had [illegible] putting [illegible] ed about [illegible] careful- [illegible] to conceal [illegible] structions as [illegible] allotted in his [illegible] his person be- [illegible] He then proc- [illegible] gentleman [illegible] a gentleman [illegible] himself as a menial, shaved off his mustache, donned [illegible] clothes, hung around the [illegible] restaurants about the wharf, which the [illegible] acting the assumed role by ac- [illegible] cepting work as a kitchen scul- [illegible] lion in order that he might be- [illegible] taken on as a member of some- [illegible] crew about to sail for Europe. [illegible]

FEB 13 1943

The Baltimore Afro-American

[illegible] for his race. [illegible] dergo such hazardous hardships [illegible] ored by circumstances to un- [illegible] tion could impel a man so fav- [illegible] and profound loyalty and devo- [illegible] but a consecrated sense of duty [illegible] tion across the seas. Nothing [illegible] race in high diplomatic func- [illegible] suse of a soullion to serve his [illegible] ceived its deserved place in [illegible] colored annals. The story care- [illegible] fully documented deserves a [illegible] permanent place in the Journal [illegible] of Race History.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

MAR 24 1943

24



Sergeant HENRY JOHNSON

AMERICAN HERO-WORLD WAR I
AN INSPIRATION TO OUR FIGHTING MEN TODAY



HENRY JOHNSON AND NEEDHAM ROBERTS WERE THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO RECEIVE THE COVETED CROIX DE GUERRE

LATER THEIR ENTIRE REGIMENT WAS DECORATED!

MAR 24 1943

BEFORE THE WAR, JOHNSON WAS A PEACEFUL REDCAP IN ALBANY, N.Y. !!



"The BATTLE of HENRY JOHNSON"

Alston

WHEN A RAIDING PARTY ATTEMPTED TO DRAG ROBERTS, HIS SEVERELY WOUNDED BUDDY, AWAY AS A PRKONER, LITTLE HENRY WENT TO WORK WITH HIS DEADLY FRENCH BOLO KNIFE. BETWEEN THEM, ROBERTS HURLING GRENADES, AND JOHNSON WIELDING HIS WICKED BOLO, THEY KILLED FOUR OF THE RAIDERS, AND WOUNDED OR ROUTED AT LEAST TWENTY FOUR MORE!!

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

MAR 20 1943

24



RESCUED TEDDY ROOSEVELT AND HIS FAMOUS "ROUGH RIDERS" AT SAN JUAN HILL.

THE LATE Col. Charles Young

WEST POINT GRADUATE
MILITARY ATTACHE HAITI, LIBERIA.

SPINGARN MEDAL 1915



MAR 20 1943



LIEUT. CLARENCE DAVENPORT



LIEUT. ROBERT TRESVILLE

FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THEIR FAMOUS PREDECESSOR — THESE WERE RECENTLY COMMISSIONED IN THE CADETS U.S. ARMY.



IN THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION DURING A TERRIFIC TROPICAL STORM, HE LED HIS MEN ACROSS A RIVER THROUGH A HAIL OF BULLETS TO THE RESCUE OF OTHER TROOPS, BRINGING THEM FOOD AND AMMUNITION.

MAR 20 1943

Alston

A NATIONAL HERO

Crispus Attucks, first martyr for American freedom and independence, does not belong to Boston only, the scene of the "Boston Massacre," in which he and four other patriots were slain; he belongs to the entire nation. By the observance of "Attucks Day" authorized by a city council Resolution, and a proclamation by Mayor LaGuardia, New York has taken a fitting step toward nationalizing the story of Attucks's fame and sacrifice. Here in Boston in accordance with an act of the Massachusetts State government the annual observance of March 5 is regarded as a solemn duty to perpetuate the memory of the first heroes of America's revolt against tyranny; and every year Indianapolis participates by forwarding a wreath for the single grave in which all five of the martyrs are interred.

We salute New York for her thoughtful, patriotic action. Other cities should similarly take note of what Attucks did for the nation. Let his name and deed be as familiarly known and honored in Mississippi as in Massachusetts—a national hero.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.
March 20, 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

George Washington's Waiter Was Famous In Connecticut

MAR 20 1943

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., (ANP) —An interesting addition to his history of the Negro in New England came to light last week through a curious pamphlet acquired by the Russell Library here.

The pamphlet was written many years ago by a Miss Emilie T. Steadman, white, as a memorial to Hammet Achmet, Negro servant of Gen. George Washington. Achmet died November 19, 1842, and was buried somewhere in this city.

MAR 20 1943

Of him Miss Steadman wrote: "He had been a servant of Gen. Washington, at first as a little boy holding the general's horse, and then a waiter." When he died he had buried with him "a gold handled rapier, or dress sword" and "a small silver box shaped like a coffin in which was a wooden box containing a lock of Gen. Washington's hair.

Another memento of his life with Gen. Washington was a "waistcoat of "lowered silk." The garment actually belonged to the general and for that reason Achmet, though a lover of gay clothes, never wore it. Miss Steadman wrote that he would exhibited it reverently to friendly people and then lay it carefully away.

MAR 20 1943

The first Mrs. Achmet, according to Miss Steadman, was buried in Mortimer cemetery. Interestingly enough, the second Mrs. Achmet was a young white woman. She colored her face and hands with walnut stain and renewed it as it would wear off. When her husband died in 1842, she stopped using the stain and married a white sailor who dealt in parrots in Middletown.

Achmet earned his living by making drums. Over the door of his cottage work shop was a large sign reading "Drums Large and Small, Made and Sold by General Washington's Waiter.

MAR 20 1943

He received a pension from the State of Connecticut of $1,200 a year because of his service as a drummer in the Revolutionary war. He made additional money by "drumming for the vendue" which meant he drummed in order to advertise public auctions of one kind or another.

Colored Centenarian Still Celebrates On Birthday

Franklinton, La., Era-Leader
October 14, 1943

"Aunt Patsy" Rickham, colored, of the German community celebrated her [illegible] birthday Saturday, October 9. Aunt Patsy" in spite of the hundred years, is still able to milk her cow and to keep house for her son.



"Free men, to the rescue! Slave catchers are in our midst!" Editor Booth shouted as he galloped through the city, and 5,000 Milwaukeeans followed him to the courthouse square.

When Wisconsin Defied U. S.

Federal Judge Recalls Celebrated Clash With Supreme Court on Eve of Civil War When State Came to Rescue of Milwaukee Editor Who Aided Fleeing Slave

Journal 6-4-43 Milwaukee, Wis.

Condensed from an address by Judge Evan Evans of the United States circuit court of appeals before the Milwaukee Bar association Thursday night.

A FEW years ago I asked the bar of Wisconsin to select 12 cases in the state which had carried the widest interest. On one case of the 12, all lawyers agreed. It was Ableman vs. Booth, which grew out of the escape of a slave and the activity of a Milwaukee editor in preventing his return to his master in the slave state of Missouri.

The fugitive slave law of 1850, enacted to protect slaveholders' property, was so harsh and so unpalatable to free citizens that it was inimical to its own purpose.

By this act an escaped slave was denied a trial by jury. He was denied the writ of habeas corpus, all on the theory that he was a chattel, nd the personal liberty rights of Constitution were not for him. ddition, persons hindering the on of the law were to be fined and imprisoned.

Although Wisconsin was not in the line of travel of slaves fleeing from southern owners to Canada, its sentiment from the beginning was intense.

In the winter of 1854, a Negro named Glover was working at a sawmill a short distance from Racine. On the evening of Mar. 10 of that year, just before dusk, there appeared at Glovers house seven white men who had driven out from Racine. In the party were two United States deputy marshals and four assistants, and a Mr. Garland of St. Louis, who claimed to own Glover. Entering Glover's house, they attacked him and struck him over the head with a bludgeon. Glover was a powerful man and fought desperately, but they finally subdued him and took him to Milwaukee, where, wounded and bleeding, he was placed in jail.

The people of Racine, learning of the capture, were indignant. A mass meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed. The heat of the excitement in Racine, however, was mild compared to that which immediately broke out in Milwaukee. Milwaukee, Wis.

* * *

In Milwaukee lived Sherman M. Booth, courageous editor of a small antislavery paper. Booth was an abolitionist of the Garrison and Phillips type. He was almost as impolitic as John Brown. On Saturday morning Booth mounted a horse and began "riding the town." Stopping at the corners of each block and rising in his saddle, he shouted: "Free men, to the rescue! Slave catchers are in our midst! Be at the courthouse at 2 o'clock."

Responding to this, their only notice, some 5,000 citizens—one-sixth of the population of Milwaukee—appeared at the courthouse square. The county judge issued a habeas corpus for Glover, but the sheriff refused to serve the writ when Judge Miller, the federal judge, gave him the impression that it would not be wise for him to do so.

The excitement continued to spread and at 5 o'clock the Racine delegation arrived by boat and was taken to the courthouse square. At this time the local militia was called out to preserve order, but they failed to respond. At the close of Booth's address at 6 p. m. the mob demanded the prisoner and when they were refused, battered in the jail door and took Glover out placed him in a wagon and carried him through the streets. He was put in charge of an underground railway clearing for Canada, in which country he arrived safely. He was never returned to his owner.

* * *

The foregoing supplies the factual background for the legal controversy which was to follow, and which intrigued, yet rocked, lawyers, jurists and citizens throughout the entire United States.

The controversy was between the United States on one hand, and Booth, a citizen of Wisconsin, on the other side. Booth received the protection of the Wisconsin court.

An action was begun by the United States through Col. Ableman, the 6 foot 3 giant whom President Pierce had appointed United States marshal for Wisconsin. Journal

Booth's antislavery newspaper was the Free Democrat. Glover's seizure and treatment and imprisonment were coal on his fire. All through the state the press denounced the fugitive slave law. A Madison paper declared that the act was "so inherently unjust that no good man can or will obey it."

The Milwaukee Sentinel declared that "neither laws nor jail will stan against the people when they thin their sacred rights are involved."

The Chicago Tribune announced:

"We regret such disturbances of the public tranquility, but slave hunters must learn, if they have not learned already, that the days of kidnaping are about over and if they desire to escape the punishment people in that business deserve, they will keep clear . . . of Wisconsin."

All over the state citizens gathered and sent "hearty thanks and congratulations to the citizens of Milwaukee and Racine." In New York and other states, meetings were also held. One group in Syracuse, N. Y., "pledged themselves to join with Milwaukee and Racine in a holy confederacy which by all that is venerable in the memories of our fathers, all that is glorious in the structure of our institutions, all that is precious in the reputation of our country . . . shall not fail," etc.

On Mar. 15 Booth was arrested on a warrant from the United States commissioner on the charge of aiding and abetting the escape of Glover. Booth's attorney, Byron Paine, applied to a Wisconsin supreme court judge, A. D. Smith, for a writ of habeas corpus. Journal

Fight Between State and Federal Courts

Thus the legal battle between the state supreme court and the federal courts began.

The writ was granted and Booth was discharged. Judge Smith held the fugitive slave law unconstitutional. Milwaukee, Wis.

A few days later the case was argued before the entire supreme court, which affirmed the decision of Judge Smith. This decision of the supreme court received wider and more popular approval throughout the north than the proceedings which resulted in the freeing of Glover.

The federal authorities, however, did not give up. In January, 1855, the grand jury indicted Booth. The Honorable Edward G. Ryan, a proslavery Democrat, and later to become a chief justice of the Wisconsin supreme court, assisted in the prosecution. Booth was convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of $1,000, with costs of $451.

Feeling, before, was hot. It now reached the boiling point. Meetings

lice appreciated the far reaching consequence of his decision.

This decision, however, did not by any means end the case. The Wisconsin supreme court refused to recognize the decision, which had reversed its own decision.

* * *

Booth remained at large. The federal government did not concede the validity of the Wisconsin supreme court action, but took no action to enforce its judgment in the criminal case.

The legislature was at the time in session. It promptly took up the matter and passed a ringing resolution upholding the Wisconsin supreme court.

Presiding over the Wisconsin senate when this litigation arose was the lieutenant governor of the state.

Then unknown to fame, he bore a name which was later to be acclaimed by young and old throughout the state and nation. It was Arthur MacArthur. He was the father of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who won a name for himself in the Civil war, and the grandfather of our Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who, in the Philippine islands last year, brought a cheer, a tear, and a toast from every loyal American throughout the land.

June 4, 1943

Milwaukeeans Again to the Rescue

Booth was much in demand as a speaker. He enjoyed the publicity. However, in March, 1860, he was again unexpectedly arrested by the marshal and this time he was confined in the customs house in Milwaukee. Application was at once made to the state supreme court for that hard worked writ of habeas corpus. But Judge Paine, who had been Booth's counsel, was now on the Wisconsin supreme court and declined to sit because disqualified. A new justice, Judge Dixon, held the fugitive slave act constitutional and valid, and the court, consisting of three judges, one of whom could not sit, was evenly divided. The application for habeas corpus failed. Booth was remanded to the Milwaukee jail.

June 4, '43

But the battle was not over. There was one more fight in the citizens of Milwaukee.

On Aug. 1 the citizens of Milwaukee again took matters in their hands and forcibly rescued Booth from the government prison, and he escaped to the northern part of the state. He enjoyed his freedom for but a short time when he was again seized and placed in a Milwaukee jail. He thus became the original "in - again - out - again Finnegan." His sentence was for one month. Four times he was in jail, yet not half his sentence had been served.

* * *

During Booth's last confinement in Milwaukee he was treated as a royal guest. Women of Milwaukee were as much aroused as the men, and they daily sent to the jail large quanties of their choicest cooking. Even the hoboes and tramps confined there were unable to stand up under the rich food, though they grew in numbers, coming from Chicago and other Illinois places.

Booth's imprisonment was cut short when President Buchanan pardoned him.

Journal

Thus ended the story so far as Booth and the government were concerned. But the fire which had been burning was spreading in area and intensity.

Milwaukee

The fugitive slave law passed by congress, which determined the status of the Negro slave, and the supreme court decision which upheld it were hardly dry on the pages of history when the booming cannon at Fort Sumter announced the question was still unsettled. Four years of civil war and bloodshed passed, then at Appomattox the supreme court and congress were overruled and the fugitive slave law was forever repealed.

Wisc.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
July 31, 1943

Ancient Negro Plans Wedding From Jail Cell

ORLANDO, July 30, (UP)—A wizened, bald old negro, who claims to be 128 years old, six times married, and father to 43 children, sat in jail here today, where he is being held on charges of embezzlement, and diligently mapped a campaign to acquire his seventh wife—when he gets out.

George W. Gross, who announced his search for a wife yesterday following his arrest, feels that he has had ample time to sufficiently meditate such a serious step as marriage.

He has been single for 13 years—since he was 113 years old when his forty-third child was born.

The old-in-body, young-in-mind ancient attributes his long life to living nine months of the year on a rigid diet of herbs and vegetables and the other three on rare meat.

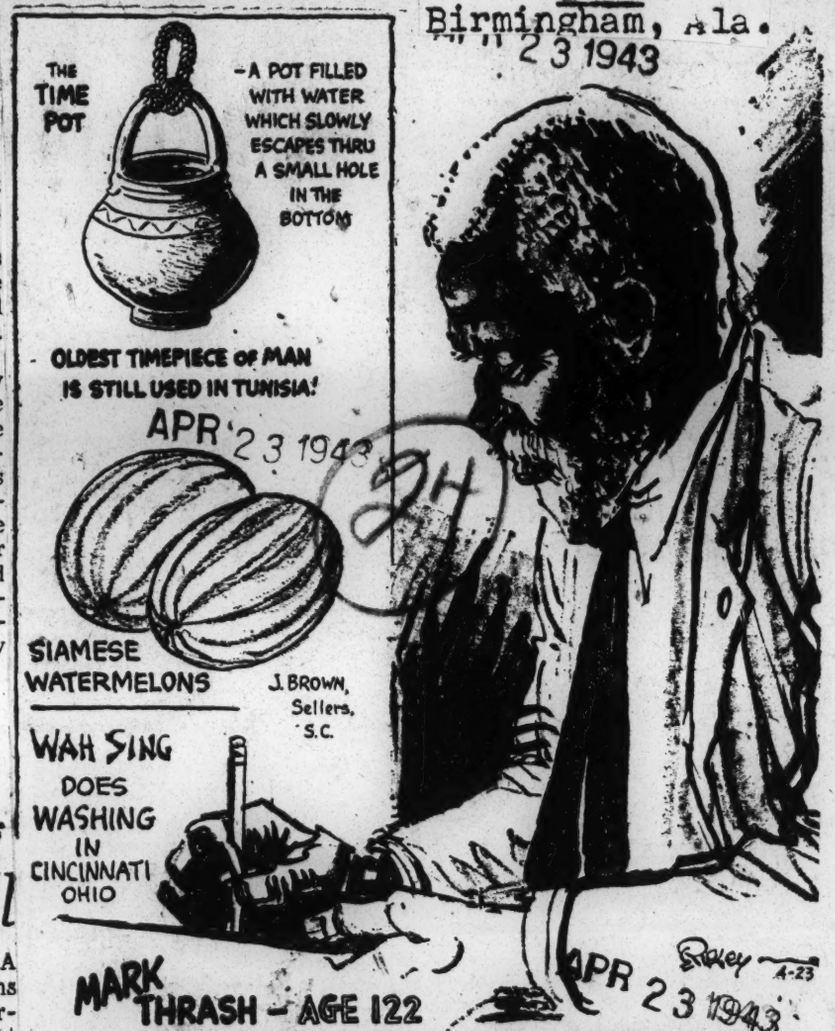
George asserts he was born in San Francisco June 1, 1815, the son of an Indian mother and a negro father. The incredulous are referred by George to records of priests and nuns of that city for verification of his claims.

Both of the aged negro's legs are missing, which he says he lost during the Civil War while fighting in Virginia.

Of his 43 children, 42 are still living, George says.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT —By Robert Ripley

News
Birmingham, Ala.
APR 23 1943



St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 26, 1943

Friends, White and Negro, Put Rolly Payne to Rest

CLEARWATER— (U.P.) —While a large number of his closest friends sang the songs he liked to sing, the body of Rolly Payne, 109-year-old negro who for a number of years was servant for President Abraham Lincoln, was buried here yesterday in "The Eights," a small plot owned by a family who cared for him his last dozen years.

Payne died here penniless Wednesday in his dilapidated cabin. But what he lacked in money he had made up for in friends. Even though all traces of his wife and 22 children had been lost, he had won a place in the lives of all residents of Clearwater — both white and negro — and his death brought the end of one of the town's most interesting characters.

After Rev. W. R. Monroe of St. Matthews Baptist church read from the Nineteenth Psalm, "so teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom," the choir sang his favorite hymn, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus."

A number of white persons attended the burial, but the number was restricted because of mixed funeral announcements.

Pinellas county allotted $40 toward the funeral.

Virginia Maxwell, negro maid, who knew him when she was a small girl and who took care of him in his late years, said she would pay the remaining $110 bill at $5 per week from her salary. "I wanted grandpa to have the nicest funeral possible," she said.

Payne claimed to have also worked for Presidents Ulysses S. Grant and William McKinley. He was a veteran of the Civil and Spanish wars.

Born in Boston in 1834, he was the son of an African Methodist church minister.

Jacksonville, N. C., Record
June 8, 1943

Negro Marines Participate At New Bern

Help Observe Memorial Day; Col. Wood, Jr., Present

In their first public exhibition of drilling off their reservation at Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps' only Negro recruiting depot and training center, Negro Marines participated in a Memorial Day parade and program sponsored by the New Bern Negro Civic League.

The band and three platoos of Negro recruit Marines were directed by Negro non-commissioned officers. The band was directed by Drum Major Sgt. I. R. Elmore of Washington, and the platoons were commanded by Sgt. Gilbert J. Johnson of Alabama.

To witness the parading were Col. S. A. Woods, Jr., commanding officer of the Negro Marine camps; Lt.-Col. T. A. Holdahl, commanding officer of the Negro recruit depot at New River; and Marine Gunner Grasper, supervisor of the Negro recruit taining. They wee highly complimentary of the drilling by the Negro Leath-

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
July 22, 1943

Negro Farmer to Give Barbecue

Harper Brown, Negro farmer will give his annual barbecue today at his home five miles west of Sandersville. This has been a custom of Brown for nearly a quarter of a century. Whether times are good or not, Brown always gives a barbecue to his white and colored friends every July.

Two long tables are spread under the oak grove near his home, one for white and one for colored, and after invocation Brown invites his guests to come up and help themselves. Several pigs are used each year, besides a dozen or more cakes,

Old-Democrat.

Born in Washington county, Georgia, May 15, 1825, Wilson was a slave. After emancipaiton he moved to Toombs county, where he worked on various farms until recently. Now he does only odd jobs such as stemming or stringing tobacco and light hoeing around his yard.

Although he was 71 years old when he died, the fact was not known until he was buried Sunday. He had lots of friends in both races and at Rosenwald High School here last spring with the boys and girls, going through all the details, even to buying a class ring and a graduation suit of clothes. He was a credit to his race.—Trenton Herald.

August 13, 1943

"A CREDIT TO HIS RACE"

A rather remarkable case came to my attention this week. Will Wilson was a called in a doctor to make an examination of parently was not seriously hurt.

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal

118-Year-Old Negro Finally Calls Doctor

24-1943

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

24

Proclamation

MAR 20 1943

WHEREAS on March 5, 1770, the first man who died in the war for American independence was colored, Crispus Attucks, who sacrificed his life for the cause of human liberty and freedom, and

WHEREAS it is fitting today, while we are engaged in a terrible war, struggling to maintain this right to freedom which was won by blood, tears and human suffering, that we honor the great patriots of all races, colors and creeds who have gone before us while fighting to keep the principles that we hold so dear, and

WHEREAS the Council of the City of New York has passed a Resolution to pay tribute to the valiant heroism of Crispus Attucks and has requested the Mayor to issue a proclamation designating Friday, March 5, 1943 as Crispus Attucks Day,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of the City of New York, do proclaim Friday, March 5th as CRISPUS ATTUCKS DAY, and do call upon the citizens of New York to honor and observe this day by participating in special ceremonies dedicated to this great man who has so enriched the great heritage of our democracy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of New York to be affixed this 3rd day of March, 1943.

MAR 20 1943

(signed) F. H. La Guardia
Mayor

BY: (signed) Lester B. Stone
Executive Secretary to the Mayor

PM
New York, N. Y.

Beethoven and Hitler

MAY 3 1943

Dear Editor:

On the occasion of Hitler's oft-lamented birthday, the Berlin radio played the *Hymn to Joy* (Beethoven's Ninth Symphony) whose line "Alle Menschе werden Bruder" is antithetical to the Nazi creed.

In view of the so-called German thoroughness, it appears that Hitler has chosen to ignore the fact that Beethoven was a member of that "race" which he has dubbed half-ape, and unfortunately too many Americans are inclined to agree. This fact caused Emil Ludwig, Beethoven's contemporary biographer, to arbitrarily change Beethoven's color from "blackish-brown" (as Beethoven's contemporaries described it) to "dull red" to appease the sensibilities of his American reading public. His other facial characteristics are readily discernible from his life-mask and those portraits which have not been so Nordicized that Beethoven himself would not recognize them.

MAY 3 19

So that the reader will not dismiss these statements as being uncorroborated, he is asked to refer to Paul Bekker *Beethoven*, Brunold Springer *Racial Mixture as the Basic Principle of Life*, and J. A. Rogers *Sex and Race*.

MAY 3 1943

Cambridge J. C.

Pulaski, Tenn., Record
September 15, 1943

Negro Chairman G. O. P.

A Negro, John R. Lynch, was the temporary chairman of the Republican national convention that convened in Chicago in 1884 and nominated James G. Blaine for President.

They Made History As District Recorders

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia



MAY 1 1943

For 60 years the affairs of the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia have been administered by some of the race's most distinguished men. Control of the office, which has been headed by a Negro American since 1869 and which has been considered a purely Negro political patronage appointment since that time, will pass from Negro hands to the District of Columbia commissioners, under the provisions of the district appropriations bill H. R. 2513 which has just been presented to Congress.

Shown above are some of the distinguished men who have held the office since 1869. The list includes such names as Frederick Douglass, B. K. Bruce, James Monroe Trotter, C. H. J. Taylor, John C. Dancey, Henry Lincoln Johnson, and Dr. William J. Thompkins, the incumbent.

MAY 1 1943

Mrs. Rockefeller Entertains Wife Of Haitian Envoy

Informer Houston Tex.

Feb. 27, 1943

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — As part of the vast program of the co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, wife of the Coordinator, entertained at luncheon at one of the exclusive clubs in the city in honor of Madame Andre Liautaud, wife of the Haitian Minister to the United States.

Present were the wives of the ministers from Brazil and Chile and a host of ladies of the official and semi-official set in governmental circles. This marks the first time for such an occasion, it being customary to hold stag events in order not to create friction.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Distinguished Men Have Held Office Of Recorder For 60 Years

MAY 1 1943

(Editor's Note: Background and importance of recorder of deeds office to the race, as written by the late Dean Kelly Miller, and printed in the New York Sun, March 16, 1939. The article was inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, April 24, 1939, as a congressional document.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.— When President Garfield appointed Frederick Douglass recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia and Senator B. K. Bruce register of the Treasury in 1881, he recognized these distinguished colored citizens because of their standing and worth and service to the nation and to the Republican Party. It was not a part of his purpose to have these places forever thereafter earmarked as reservations for the colored race under succeeding administrations.

When Grover Cleveland succeeded to the Presidency in 1885 he first appointed James C. Matthews, of Albany, N. Y., and then James Monroe Trotter, of Boston, Mass., both Negro Democrats, to the position for which Frederick Douglass had paved the way. Since that time it has become traditional with both political parties to assign a colored man to this lucrative and important post.

Negro politicians throughout the nation aspire to the recordership of deeds as their peculiar racial patronage. Both the Republican and the Democratic Parties have now come to look upon this office as the position in the Federal service for satisfying the ambition of Negro politicians.

POLITICIANS PROTEST MOVE

MAY 1 1943

From time to time there has been repeated effort to deprive the Negro even of this small crumb of official comfort. The local District Commissioners have insisted that, as the function of this office is purely local, the appointment of the recorder should come under their jurisdiction. The pending Griffenhagen bill for the reorganization of the District government advocates the city management plan, which would, of course, abolish the national character of this office and limit it to its purely local function.

MAY 1 1943

Against all such attempts Negro politicians, North and South, Democratic and Republican alike, have registered an emphatic protest on the grounds that the race would thus be eliminated from the highest responsible position which falls to their lot under the general government.

MAY 1 1943

The recordership of deeds is the only independent bureau of the government which remains under Negro handling and control. It is the only assignment which is appointed by the President and confirmable by the Senate and is directly responsible to the President, with no higher intermediate control. The recorder appoints his own personnel and handles his own pay roll, and has full charge of the management of his office.

MAY 1 1943

SENATE UNFRIENDLY

At one time the registership of the Treasury and the Ministership to Haiti were assigned to this category. Woodrow Wilson in 1921 endeavored to keep up the traditions by appointing a Negro Democrat to this post, but being unable to secure his confirmation from an unfriendly Senate he withdrew the nomination and sent in the name of a full-blooded Indian as Registrar of the Treasury.

While he was unable to sustain the tradition of a colored appointee he still gave it some semblance of color by the assignment of an Indian substitute. Since then neither a Republican nor a Democratic President has sought to honor the precedent.

DISTINGUISHED MEN HELD OFFICE

MAY 1 1943

The Ministership to Haiti, because of its diplomatic importance, in light of the Panama Canal and the international complications of the Caribbean situation, has been considered too involved and delicate to be handled by any Negro citizen. Three Republican and two Democratic Presidents have taken the same view of this appointment and filled this position with a white diplomat. This leaves the recordership of deeds as the only remaining vestige of full authority under the President now exercised by any Negro in the public service.

MAY 1 1943

The recordership of deeds has been under Negro headship for nearly 60 years. The most distinguished names of the race have figured on the list. Frederick Douglass, B. K. Bruce, William Monroe Trotter, C. H. J. Taylor, John C. Dancey, Henry Lincoln Johnson, and William J. Thompkins have been conspicuous among the number.

MAY 1 1943

During all of these years the conduct of this office has been efficient and satisfactory. There has never been any charge of mismanagement or loss of public confidence. The office has measured up to the required standard of the public service and has met the approval of 12 Presidents under whom Negro recorders served.

The Negro press, pulpit, and leaders in public life of all political parties are now memorializing Congress and the President to defeat the pending reorganization bill and to keep this office under Negro management which has prevailed for the last 60 years.

NOT A JIM CROW OFFICE

In demanding the continuance of this office as a racial reservation, the Negro advocates may seem to be illogical and inconsistent. Of all men, the Negro insists upon the conduct of public affairs without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color or previous condition. Race prejudice, however, does not conform to the formulas of logic, the standards of ethics, nor the creed of democracy.

MAY 1 1943

The treatment which the Negro receives in church, in schools, in industry, and in public life violates all such canons. Race prejudice makes it all but impossible for the advocates of 100 per cent democracy to be consistent and logical, and wholly impossible for the Negro to be so. He is compelled to make the best adjustment possible under circumstances which he does not create and cannot control.

MAY 1 1943

It must be said, however, that the recordership of deeds is not a Jim Crow office and does not operate on the basis of segregation. The personnel of the office consists of five or six hundred appointees divided about equally between the races. Throughout the 60 years under Negro headship there has never been the slightest indication of race friction or antagonism. Indeed, this office furnishes the best laboratory of racial good will in the federal service.

MAY 1 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

President Pays Respects To Race Troops, Barclay

Fierce African Fighters Sail To Thick Of Battle

APR 15 1943

MONROVIA, Liberia — (SNS) — President Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the United States, had paused in Liberia Thursday and paid his respects to President Edwin Barclay, of the Republic. The President also viewed and praised the activity of American Negro troops stationed in the country that freed American slaves colonized in the nineteenth century.

Through President Roosevelt, Liberia has granted lend-lease aid and serves as a base for strategic Allied operations.

APR 15 1943

The American Chief Executive paused in Liberia in the round of his tour of the Allied African front and his historic conference with British Prime Minister Churchill and French Allied chieftains at Casablanca, French Morocco.

APR 15 1943

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

To Acquire Home of Harriet Beecher Stowe

JAN 28 1943

Cinti., O., Jan. 21, 1943.

Dear Friends:—The purchase and preservation of the historic Harriet Beecher Stowe Home, Foraker and Gilbert avenues, Walnut Hills, is an obligation of not only our group, but of every loyal patriotic citizen of Cincinnati and the United States at large. * * *

JAN 28 1943

With the vew of memorializing this great woman through the purchase of her former home and making it a National Shrine and Social Center, we are selecting you together with a few other civic minded citizens to meet with us at the Ninth Street Y. M. C. A. Sunday, February 7, at 3:30 P. M. to consider ways and means to accomplish the above result. We are asking you to be a member of a "Charter Group", the names of which we hope to have inscribed on a tablet to be placed in the Home along with other important and significant data as evidence of appreciation of this noble woman and her achievements. To this meeting we have invited and are expecting President Raymond Walters, of the University of Cincinnati; President Steiner, of Xavier University; Dr. Claude Courter, Superintendent Public Schools; Rabbi Wohl of Wise Center; Rev. Msgr. Ryan of Cincinnati Parochial Schools; Prof. E. Eubanks of the University of Cincinnati; Alfred Segal of Cincinnati Post; Miss Olive Kackley nationally known WCKY Commentator and our Honorable Mayor, James G. Stewart and others.

JAN 28 1943

Please notify members of the undersigned Committee of your inability to be present. Sincerely,

Atty. Geo. W. B. Conrad, Chairman
Prof. J. W. Scott, Vice-Chairman
Miss Sadie Samuels, Secy.-Treas.
Miss Dorothy Gillam, Cor.-Secy.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

'Siamese' Twin Boys Are Born

APR 30 1943

To Negro Cook

By United Press.

ORANGE, Tex., April 30.—Siamese twins born to a Negro cook and housemaid here were in an incubator at a Beaumont hospital today. The mother is Clara Mack, who has worked in many Orange homes. The twins, both boys, were per-

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

JAN 23 1943

Dies at 102

fectly formed, of identical appearance and joined at the hips, doctors said. An operation to separate them was being considered.

JAN 28 1943

Mrs. [illegible] ily records show that she was fore emancipation she was owned by the late Wade Hampton White of Pulaskie county, Miss., where she served as nurse and house servant. Famous Negro [illegible] believed to have been born in 1841 and that her mother had lived to be 137 years old.

APR 30 1943

[illegible] a. — (ANP) — [illegible] reference were male persons, Eng and Chang, born in Siam of Chi- Mary White, believed to have passed away here [illegible] nese parents and united by a car- been the oldest woman in Laurens county, [illegible] tilaginous band between their the age of 102. Born in 1811 to [illegible] bodies. They lived from Wednesday at the [illegible] 1874.

24-1943
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

APR 1 3 1943

Aristocrat, letter-writer and no public speaker, a man of books and sciences, averse to public appearance, how did Jefferson come to be a great popular leader and hero? His success seems a little paradoxical, but the popular instinct was sound. We are apt to forget that the Declaration of Independence didn't sweep away social and political inequalities and injustices. In the young States there were property qualifications for voting and for holding office. Virginia was controlled by the great landholders. By "equality" Jefferson meant equality of opportunity, but even equality before the law didn't exist in Virginia.

APR 13 194

Fresh from Congress and the Declaration he went to the Virginia House of Delegates. He had said that the Virginia code of law must be "adapted to our republican form of government." Two years he served on the committee to revise that code. He brought about the abolition of entail and primogeniture. By the Statute of Religious Freedom he disestablished the Anglican or Episcopalian Church. In Massachusetts the Congregational Church wasn't disestablished till 1833.

APR 13 1943

With an exact sense of proportion Jefferson had this statute recorded on his tomb along with the Declaration and the fact that he was father of the University of Virginia. Splendid in site and architecture and proud of its illustrious graduates and professors, his University is a monument worthy of its founder. His bills for education, especially those for "the more general diffusion of learning" and "for establishing a public library," mark him as a pioneer of popular education who sought "to illuminate, as far as possible, the minds of the people at large."

The Louisiana Purchase, too, though made for other motives, was an immense step toward that expansion of territory that gave every man willing to work and not satisfied at home a chance to reach a competency in new conditions and on an unexhausted soil. A slaveholder whose slaves adored him, he not only wrote strongly against slavery, but he tried to have it abolished in the Northwest Territory, and, contrary to the opinion of that time, he was skeptical of the alleged "inferiority" of the Negro. In short, he was to the maximum the kind of a man we call a democrat and he called

APR 13 1943

Columbia, S. C. State
February 24, 1943

J. Ernest Lowry, York's Last Confederate Veteran, Celebrates 94th Birthday

York, Feb. 24—(Special)—The last surviving Confederate veteran in York county, J. Ernest Lowry, residents of the town of York, celebrated Tuesday his ninety-fourth birthday.

The reaching by Mr. Lowry of another milestone was an event of interest to the entire town, for by common consent Mr. Lowry is recognized as York's first citizen and he is a man the town delights to honor. Here he was born; here he has lived almost continuously for nearly a century, and here he is held in esteem and affection by hundreds of devoted friends.

At the advanced age of 94, Mr. Lowry is still in fairly good health and is physically active and mentally elert. He is on the streets, even in mid-winter, every day that the weather permits. He walks rapidly and threads his way easily through the crowd when sidewalks in the business district are congested. Long an ardent devotee of the silver screen, he still goes to the picture show occasionally but in recent years his liking for this kind of entertainment has waned perceptibly.

Hardly one person in a hundred, meeting Mr. Lowry on the streets for the first time, would suspect that the keen-eyed, brisk-stepping man, with the erect and dignified carriage that bespeaks his military training, was nearing the century mark in age.

Mr. Lowry was born February 23, 1849. His parents were Dr. James McLure Lowry and Mrs. Louisa Avery Lowry, members of two families long prominent in York county.

When a youth he attended for three years the famous Kings Mountain Military school of York, and then, with the Confederate war nearing its closing stages, he joined the Arsenal cadets of Columbia. Company B of this organization, Mr. Lowry's unit, soon became a part of the Confederate army and Mr. Lowry saw active service when South Carolina was invaded. His company was known as the "Last Corps of Cadets."

When Sherman's army approached Columbia, Mr. Lowry and his company were on guard at a bridge over the Congaree river. There they witnessed the shelling of the State House by federal artillery, when that structure received scars that are still visible. Powerless to stop Sherman's strong army, the Confederate forces evacuated the city. The command of which Mr. Lowry was a member marched northward and its members were finally disbanded at Ninety-Six.

After the close of the war, Mr. Lowry attended the University of South Carolina and later was a student at the University of Virginia. Then came the troublous days of Reconstruction, followed by the organization of the Ku Klux Klan as a measure to uphold white supremacy, and the determined efforts on the part of the federal government to destroy the organization and punish its members. As a consequence of this turmoil, Mr. Lowry left York and spent about two years in Texas. Then he returned to York and devoted his energy and ability to the upbuilding of his home community, which was in need of all its loyal sons after the ravages of war and demoralization for succeeding misgovernment. In the days of Wade Hampton, Mr. Lowry wore a "Red Shirt" and took an active part in the movement that ousted carpetbaggers and Negroes from control of the state government and restored it to white South Carolinians.

With the confusion of Reconstruction finally at an end, Mr. Lowry devoted his attention to farming and other business interests. His qualities of leadership in civil life were soon recognized. He was chosen a member of the original board of trustees of the York town schools and was elected mayor of York for several terms. Later he was elected a member of the York Commission of Public Works and served until last year, when he resigned. Whatever his post of service, it is generally agreed that he measured up to all its responsibilities, always doing his duty regardless of consequences.

It is farming, however, that has claimed Mr. Lowry's principal attention throughout his long life. His father was a planter as well as a physician and the love of agriculture was passed on from father to son. Up to relatively few years ago, Mr. Lowry actively managed his large farm seven miles from York. He still visits the farm often. The love of open spaces of growing crops and rural scenes has always been strong with Mr. Lowry.

In 1874, Mr. Lowry married Miss Julia Bratton, daughter of Col. J. S. Bratton and Mrs. Harriet Rainey Bratton. Mrs. Lowry died a number of years ago. Mr. Lowry has six living children: P. A. Lowry of Columbia, Mrs. H. D. Wolff of Petersburg, Va., and E. B. Lowry, Miss Gerald Lowry, Mrs. W. C. Erwin and Dr. S. K. Lowry, all of York.

Mr. Lowry spent his ninety-fourth birthday quietly. He took his usual walks and spent the rest of the day at his home on South Congress street, where he enjoyed the comforts of a cozy room and an open fire. Friends who called to felicitate him were received with characteristic courtesy and cordiality. During lulls in the conversation he gazed intently into the leaping flames in the fireplace. And during these brief intervals one could imagine that his memory went back from prosaic today to the storied long ago—to the colorful, glamorous days of white-columned houses and boxwood-bordered walks—to the Old South in the years "Before the War."

New York Herald Tribune
Circ. D. 330,138 S. 538,005
June 26, 1943

Noted Negroes Are Honored by Pupils' Pageant

P. S. 113 Show Is Attended by White Delegation of 7 High-School Students

A five-part pageant, honoring five outstanding Negroes in American history, was presented yesterday by seventy-five students of Public School 113, 113th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, with seven white pupils from a Brooklyn high school included in the audience of 450 which warmly applauded the production.

The pageant, titled "Negro Workers for Freedom," and built around a stirring appeal for racial tolerance, featured the semi-annual promotion exercises of the Negro grade school in Harlem, which is attended by 1,400 students ranging in age from six to twelve years. Members of the audience and pageant cast yesterday were fifth and sixth-graders.

Mrs. Lillian Greenwald, a teacher at Public School 113, who wrote the dramatic sketches and was in charge of the music for the program, explained that the pageant attempted to show that "Negro history is not written as it should be in the text books."

Five Negroes Honored

The five Negroes honored yesterday were Crispus Attucks, who was killed in the Boston Massacre of 1770; Benjamin Banneker, who is reputed to have helped plan the City of Washington; Mrs. Harriet Tubman, who is said to have led more than 300 slaves to freedom in the North and in Canada during the period preceding the Civil War; Frederick Douglass, a fiery abolitionist and adviser of President Lincoln, and Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, trade and professional school for Negroes.

The seven white students represented the second-year English class at James Madison High School, Bedford Avenue and Quentin Road, Brooklyn, and were led by Mrs. Rose Nurnberg, English teacher, and Miss Phyllis Rattner, sixteen years old, of 2828 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, who greeted the Negro children yesterday.

"We have come here," Miss Rattner said, "so that today we may know each other better and tomorrow we may live and work in complete understanding. Certainly, a world fighting for the equality of all men shall be a more tolerant world when the peace is finally won."

Class Studies Discrimination

"The second year English class of James Madison High School has done a small share towards solving a great problem. As a group we read 'Up From Slavery' by Booker T. Washington and, as individuals, discussed many questions of racial inequality.

"Your race has contributed much to our modern world in many fields and, realizing this, our class has produced projects on Negro achievement that various students will soon explain to you.

"The problem is tremendous and we don't pretend to have even partly solved it, but all of us did learn that an outstretched hand can do a world of good in a world of evil and that hand is outstretched to you."

Participating in the program, which ran from 9 to 10:30 a. m., were Miss Ella Gross, principal of the school; Mrs. Helen Green and Mrs. Cecila Wagner, teachers; Harry Lawrence Freeman, Negro grand opera composer, of 214 West 127th Street, and Langston Hughes, Negro poet and short story writer.

Elderly Negro Messenger Dies

Eddie, as he was known to de-partment officials who called him by mixing into domestic pol-a remarkable memory and possessor of tact and ambassador when the United States en-tered the World war. He also handled passports to Sir Sackville West, the British ambassador who

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier (AP): Ed-ward Savoy, 88-year-old, five-foot messenger in historic happenings as a master of tact and to the Spanish ambassador when he had a part in the Spanish-American war in 1898. He also handled passports to the Austrian ambassador when the United States entered the World war.

On March 12, 1933, when Savoy retired, President Roosevelt called him to the White House and thanked him for 64 years of faithful service.

Savoy died Tuesday of old age.



Bee
Chicago, Ill.

JUL 1943

Couple Wed 50 Years And Apart But 1 Month

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

JUL 17 1943

The social event of the widest general interest in the Weissinger-Gaulbert Apartments within the next week is the golden wedding anniversary of Thomas Hughes and his wife, of 1729 Dumesnil.

Hughes is the popular and obliging porter and iceman at the apartments, a post he has held the last sixteen years.

His father was a slave belonging to the Carr Hughes family of Nelson County, and his mother was a slave belonging to the Jim Wells family in Bullitt County.

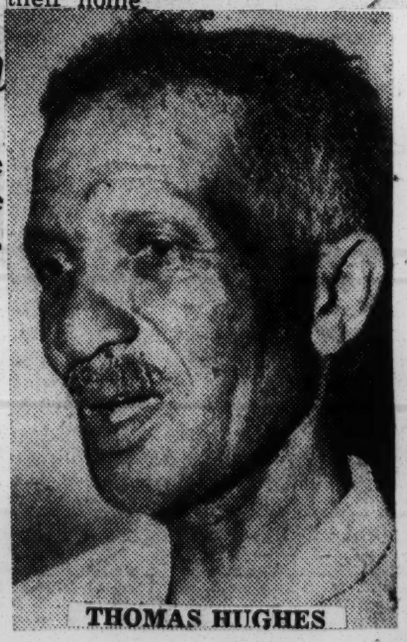
Separated One Month.

The Hugheses, have been separated only a month during their married life and that was when Tom came to Louisville in 1905 to get located. They were married by Father Davis in Fairfield, Nelson County. He was 19; she was 17.

"The only time we ever had a cross word was when I took a little too much toddy one time," said Tom. "There is no excuse for married people not getting along peaceably with each other. They must act as Christian toward each other as they do toward outsiders."

Mrs. Hughes is one of a family of nineteen. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lewis. Her mother lived to be 95.

A high mass will be held for the Hugheses at 9 a.m. Monday at St. Augustine's Church. Thereby a family who cared for him will be a reception at 8 p.m. at their home.



THOMAS HUGHES

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

JUL 1 1943

Negro Woman Dies In Laurens at 102

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

DUBLIN, July 13.—Aunt Mary White, Negro woman, died here Wednesday. She was believed to be the oldest woman in Laurens county, having reached the age of 102.

Before emancipation, she was owned by the late Joe White, of Pulaski county, whose family she served as nurse and house servant.

Family records showed that she was born in 1841, and that her mother before her lived to be 137 years old.

"Aunt Mary" had nursed a number of well known people in this section, and for years was in the employ of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hobbs, of Dexter. During that time she "raised" the Hobbs children, including Walter A. Hobbs, of the Citizens & Southern Bank, Dublin; the late James D. Hobbs, of Dublin; Mrs. A. L. Camp, Mrs. W. K. Carswell and Mrs. J. C. Goodson, all of Atlanta, and all of whom continued to look after the aged woman.

JUL 1 1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Abe Lincoln's Servant Buried In Florida

CLEARWATER, FLA., June 25.—(U.P.)—While a large number of his closest friends sang the songs he liked to sing, the body of Rolly Payne, 109-year-old negro who for a number of years was servant for President Abraham Lincoln, was buried here today in "The Eights," a small plot owned by a family who cared for him his last dozen years.

Payne died here penniless Wednesday in his dilapidated cabin. But what he lacked in money he had made up for in friends. Even though all traces of his wife and 22 children had been lost, he had won a place in the lives of all residents of Clearwater—both white and Negro—and his death brought the end of one of the town's most interesting characters.

JUN 26 1943

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

JUL 10 1943

Ex-Sailor, 105, Dies

PLAQUEMINE, La.—(ANP)—Charles Scott, 105 years old, was buried here on July 2. He served as a landsman in the United States Navy from 1864 to 1866. Scott was aboard the federal gunboat Antietam when it was sunk by the Confederates at English Turn, near New Orleans. He was born in March, 1838.

IT HAPPENED IN ALABAMA

Last week a Major General of the United States Army entered a small house in Birmingham, and there awarded to a bedridden old colored woman the Distinguished Service Cross, a posthumous award for bravery in action on the part of her grandson, a young negro soldier, Pvt. George Watson.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

Pvt. Watson earned this medal for extraordinary heroism near Porlock Harbor, New Guinea, last March, when an American ship was attacked by enemy bombers. The ship was abandoned, and Watson, instead of seeking to save himself, remained in the water assisting his comrades, until, weakened by his exertion, he was dragged down by the suction of the ship and drowned.

August 20, 1943

General Hazlett, in making the award, said, "George Watson died in the shining splendor of high courage and utter unselfishness, true to the best traditions of the American soldier, an inspiration to every real American."

Other Alabama negroes will die in various parts of the world as this conflict runs its course, and many more will experience new disciplines and learn new skills in Uncle Sam's great Army. They will return to Alabama better equipped to serve themselves and their communities.

Meanwhile, all of us can share with the negro community its pride in the heroism of Pvt. Watson.

JUN 26 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Russia Honors Pushkin's Birth

LENINGRAD, USSR, June 24 (ANP) — Neither German air bombs, nor Fascist long range artillery shelling prevented Leningrad from marking the 104th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Pushkin, June 6 (May 26 by the old style calendar) in that same room where Pushkin breathed his last.

It has been a long tradition also to mark the great poet's birth and death anniversaries with meetings at this ancestral estate at Mikhailovakeye and his tomb at Trigorskoye Monastery near the city of Pskov, but this year these sacred spots are in German hands.

FURNITURE MOVED

The cracks in the walls of Pushkin's house witness the barbarous German Luftwafe bombings. The tomblike quiet prevailed inside the damaged house. The interior apartment was over half empty because Pushkin's personal furniture and belongings had been removed to the rear for safe keeping. Pushkin's bust stood on the very spot in the room where stood the divan on which Pushkin died. The apartment was filled with Russian sailors, Red army soldiers of many nationalities and Leningrad citizens, who came to pay homage to the national poet. Representatives of literature, citizens of the Literary Institute and Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Union of Soviet Writers and of the Pushkin society made short speeches before the microphone which was placed near Pushkin's bust.

JUN 26 1943

Georgia Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Triplets Are Born To

SPARTA, Ga. birth record [illegible] state w[illegible] Mrs. El[illegible] Reese, a Hancock [illegible] colored farmer. [illegible] Woman, 33 gave birth to triplets, with only a midwife in attendance.

24-1943

Wilson Raiders In Montgomery!

Advertiser

How Advertiser Reported It

Montgomery, Ala.

By ATTICUS MULLIN

Wilson's raiders, when they took Montgomery without opposition in the War Between the States, kept order in the city during the two days they occupied it and even protected the citizens against unduly joyful negroes who thought they saw "white folks" riches turned over to them. A little trouble was caused mostly by stragglers.

Mrs. William Burney loaned the writer two copies of the Montgomery Advertiser of those old war days, one dated April 18, 1865, and the other April 19, 1865.

Contrary to the belief the writer formerly held, it was the retiring Confederates who set fire to the cotton stored in Montgomery as well as all government property. The Yankee soldiers found the fires when they entered the city the next day.

It was a disillusioned and fearful committee of Montgomerians who went forth to meet the Yankee general McCook and offer surrender. The body was composed of Mayor W. L. Coleman, W. J. Bibb, W. B. Bell, M. J. Saffold, Lewis Owen, J. Avery Shepherd, Dr. A. A. Wilson, Dr. James Berney and Josiah Morris.

The Yankee general Wilson, who was in supreme command, ratified and kept all of the promises made to the citizens committee which turned the city over to the invaders. The Montgomery Advertiser of April 18, 1865, carried a complete account of the entry of Wilson's raiders and their conduct during their stay in the city. Under the heading "Occupation of Montgomery" the newspaper account follows:

"When we wrote our last editorial for our morning edition of the 11th, (our last issue,) we were far from supposing that Montgomery would be within 48 hours in the hands of the enemy, surrendered without a struggle. News came during the night, of such importance, as to make the immediate evacuation of the city inevitable. On Tuesday morning, it was found that most of the troops had been marched off, and the day passed in completing the evacuation. The citizens generally, were so confident that the city would be defended as announced by the State and Confederate authorities, that this sudden change of program was received with stupor and no little dissatisfaction. Civilians who have made up their minds to fight, cannot understand readily that it has become a policy to run, unless the reason is fully explained, and as it is not in the habit of military men to give explanations, and besides there was no time to spare in enlightening the public, not a few maledictions were heaped on the head of Gen. Adams. We will not say rightfully, for all depended upon the movements of Gen. Forrest who was stated to be watching the enemy in Selma; the fact of their having left that place and crossed the river was evidence that Forrest was not following in force at least. We could have delayed the enemy's march for a few days, but, without outside succor, Montgomery must fall and with it the garrison.

Burning the Cotton

"On Tuesday evening, the evacuation being completed, all the government stores and the cotton, (either in warehouses or piled up in the streets of the city for this purpose) were set on fire. The alarm and excitement in the city, grew intense, for it was feared that a general conflagration would ensue; there was but little wind, the fiery element confined itself to its intended boundaries, and did not extend to any private buildings.

Preliminaries

"The night was passed in dreadful suspense, for it was believed the enemy might enter the town at any time, and sundry rumors of their arrival spread useless alarm among the wretched families who expected to see re-enacted scenes of vandalism that usually mark the arrival of the Yankees. The Mayor, however, with a deputation of citizens had made preparations to meet the enemy under a flag of truce, and obtain protection for the undefended city. The party went out during the night, and on Wednesday morning it was made known by a printed placard that the city of Montgomery having been "surrendered into the protection of the United States," all private property would be respected, except such as was required by military necessity. The citizens were invited not to attempt to leave the corporate limits.

The committee on surrender was composed of the following named citizens:

W. L. Coleman, Mayor, W. J. Bibb, Esq., M. J. Saffold, Esq., W. H. Smith, Esq., Lewis Owen, Esq., J. Avery Shepherd, Dr. A. A. Wilson, Dr. James Berney, Josiah Morris, Esq.

Taking Possession

"Between seven and eight o'clock that morning, the First Division, under Brig. General Ed McCook, entered the city. The troops marched up Market street to the Capitol, where the U. S. flag was hoisted amid acclamation. Quite a number of citizens, and many ladies had congregated there, anxious to know the fate that awaited them, some perhaps as anxious to show their friendliness towards the new comers and thus secure the immunities and advantages due Union men of the eleventh hour. The military and citizens were addressed by Gen. McCook, who assured the people of his protection, and warned the troops against any outrage on property or persons.

The Negroes

There was also a large number of negroes who came up grinning and rejoicing, to shake hands with their friends the Yankees. The deluded wretches thought the day of jubilee had come, and they were going to have things their own way. They were slightly mistaken, however, although kindly received. The Yankee officers advised them to go home and attend quietly to their usual duties, and late in the evening, many of them perambulating the streets were driven off by the troopers, who used the flat of their sabres without stint over the pates of the darkies.

How The Yankees Behaved

"The promise made by Gen. McCook was ratified by Maj. Gen. Wilson, and faithfully kept. A sufficient guard remained in the town, and the several divisions as they arrived regularly marched through. We have heard of no disturbance in the central portion of the town. In the suburbs isolated cases of robbery are reported, committed by stragglers. We have heard of but one act of violence: Mr. Glascock's premises were entered by robbers who demanded a large sum of money he was reported to have concealed. He resisted, and a fracas occurred, during which he was shot at twice, happily without effect.

"Mrs. (widow) Robertson's house was entered on Thursday afternoon by two drunken troopers, one of whom claimed to be a captain. They searched her trunks and drawers, for firearms they said, and stole some articles of jewelry and sixty-five cents in silver. They broke open her servants' trunks and took the rings off the fingers of her black cook.

"Mrs. Johns' house, in the same neighborhood, was also plundered of every article of silver or gold. Mrs. Johns being made to empty her pockets in their presence.

"All horses and mules were taken, and a considerable number of negroes went off—mainly from the neighboring farms. Many of the town darkies, however, after having had a confab with the blue-coats, concluded to stay at home.

Their Last Acts

"On Friday evening, the whole force having passed through, the rear guard proceeded to destroy the public property, and burned the Alabama and Florida, and the Montgomery and West Point depots, together with the machine shops of these two roads. The destruction was complete. Janney's Foundry, the Bibb Rolling Mill, and the Nitre Works, were also consumed. On the river, the steamers King, Augusta, Milner and Folley, were burned to the water's edge.

"At dusk the last Yankee videttes exchanged a few shots with Forrest's advanced scouts who entered the city. One of the blue-coats was killed and one wounded. During the succeeding twenty-four hours some twenty odd stragglers were picked up in and around the city and brought in by our scouts.

Their Force and Intentions

"The force that passed through our city is estimated at some ten thousand. Some of the Yankees state that the whole expedition numbered some thirty thousand; that they were marching on to Columbus and Macon, and going through Georgia. They said they expected to find resistance in Montgomery, and contemplated the sack of the city. The quiet surrender disappointed their hopes of pillage and rapine."

A state of freedom meant a state of full-fledged citizenship for Negroes in this country; yet with all the numerous legal restrictions placed upon the Negro race, they, like the Jews, have managed to accommodate themselves to adverse conditions and to prosper notwithstanding. Such fundamental rights as citizenship, the right to work for a living, the right to own and sell property, the right to an education, the right to religious worship, the right to use the courts, the right to be granted all of the rights and privileges of citizenship, were granted at the time, to the Negroes of the Southern states.

How they fared along these lines in the State of North Carolina has been recently told by John Hope Franklin in his book "The Free Negro In North Carolina," 1790-1860. Published by the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, this volume sells for four dollars.

Dr. Franklin's book is the product of painstaking research in the archives of North Carolina; it brings to light a number of forgotten Negroes, and, best of all, it is well written. Although prepared originally as a doctor's dissertation for the history department at Harvard University this volume can be appreciated and easily understood by the general reader.

FUELS NEED FOR RACE LITERATURE

Coming along with two other books published this past year on the Negro in this country before the Civil War, Dr. Franklin's book fills the great need for more literature on the race during that period of history when we have thought that advancement was impossible.

In this scholarly work we find that advancement of a very high order fell to the lot of John C. Stanley, barber, of New Bern; Louis, Sheridan, merchant, of Bladen County; James D. Sampson, carpenter, of New Hanover; and Thomas Day, cabinet maker, of Milton. Starting life very low in true American fashion and these men eventually accumulated wealth to the extent of thirty-thousand dollars or more; each was the leader in his section of the state; and each was the owner or hirer of slaves, or the master of apprentices.

These men and others were the John Merricks and C. C. Spauldings of the days of slavery. "Jack" Stanley, like Merrick, began his career as a barber, but whereas Mer-

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

Journal and Guide

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Norfolk, Virginia

"The Free Negro In North Carolina"



DR. JACKSON

SO DEEPLY rooted is the democratic concept in the American mind that even slavery at times felt the force of it. Throughout the slavery period it was a common occurrence for a master to liberate his slave and "endow him with all the privileges of a free man" which the law allowed; and it was also common for a slave to sue in court for his freedom if his present owner held him in bondage contrary to the last will and testament of his original owner.

Then, as now, Negroes won cases in court and thereby widened their claims for complete citizenship in this country. Thus the force of democracy ingrained in American law ushered thousands of Negroes from a state of slavery into a state of freedom in all the Southern states, but particularly in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina. In these states free Negroes were fairly numerous; in Maryland one half the blacks were already free men when came the Civil War freedom of the entire race.

FREEDOM VS. FULL-FLEDGED CITIZENSHIP

rick launched out into the insurance business. Stanely launched out into the ownership and operation of plantations around New Bern.

ACTIVITY OF FREE NEGROES IN POLITICS

Probably the most interesting bit of information revealed by the writer was the activity of the free Negroes of North Carolina in politics. Allowed to vote until 1835 they sometimes held the balance of power in certain counties. John Chavis, the noted teacher, preacher, and associate of North Carolina's leading white people, was the political mentor of his day. Upon Willie P. Mangum, his former pupil, and member of Congress, he exercised considerable influence in advising him what side to take on certain questions in Congress. (Again it must be said that all these events were taking place before the Civil War in the dark days of slavery).

For the growing number of lovers of Negro and American history, the "Free Negro in North Carolina" deserves careful reading. And in reading this book it is well to remember that it was written by a man who is still in his twenties, who took his doctorate from fair Harvard, and who is one of our most prominent scholars in his chosen field.

24-1943

There's a New World A-Coming

Daily Worker
New York, N.

NEW WORLD A-COMING: Inside Black America, by Roi Ottley. 364 pp. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.00.

Aug. 27, 1943

By Eugene Gordon

"New World A-Coming," subtitled "Inside Black America," is a Negro newspaperman's—a very good newspaperman's—history of his people in the United States, the core of that tale being New York and the heart of that core being Harlem. Its historical features are important as source material for writers and speakers who, in the future, will seek certain kinds of information. Its topical features, while good, are not so good as the historical. Mr. Ottley, in writing his last chapter, for instance, leaves the impression that he believes the whole struggle of oppressed peoples to revolve around the hub of skin pigmentation.

He refutes, in earlier chapters, that very theory, and refutes it well. One feels that toward the end of his task Mr. Ottley, in his haste, had little time for reflection.

"New World A-Coming," is, first of all, a praiseworthy contribution to those areas which properly are called the social sciences. It is, on the whole, a scientific work: knowledge of the Harlem community brought together and verified by a trained and honest observer, this knowledge finally being classified according to the value its various parts bear toward one another. In gathering all the information he could find about the Harlem community and then setting down that information as its various parts related to one another, Ottley created a relatively complete—that is, a relatively true—picture.

The author has done what James Weldon Johnson in "Black Manhattan" (Alfred A. Knopf, 1930) failed to do. He has done what Claude Mckay in "Harlem" (E. P. Dutton, 1940) did not do. Johnson failed to give so complete a picture of Harlem because he was interested chiefly in the literary, theatrical and sporting worlds of Negro New York. McKay did not do it because he seldom, if ever, explained the why of phenomena in Harlem. The only other exhaustive work on Harlem, so far as I know, which gives a larger quantity of authentic information is "A Political Manual for Harlem," issued in September, 1939, by the Harlem Division of the Communist Party. 8-27-43

Ottley's book, if it had contained all the valuable information in this "Manual," would have been perhaps too bulky. "New World A-Coming" is, however, literature, made so by its author's artistic rendering of the stark facts in the "Manual."

"New World A-Coming" is an overall and, in the main, a clear-sighted statement of the Negro question in the United States and of the origin and growth of Negro Harlem. The picture Ottley paints is blurred wherever his understanding of the question is blurred. For instance, a detail of the last chapter. This chapter is generally splendid as a plea for justice and democracy. The advocate cuts the ground from under himself, however, when he implies the world's oppressed got that way solely because they were not "white." The colonial question and the national question become, from this point of view, questions solely of color.

These are not questions of color, and it would be unfair to so brilliant a scholar and so excellent an observer as Mr. Ottley to impute to him so distorted a conception of the historical development of exploitation and oppression of man by man. The fault seems to lie in his mistaken belief that all the Negro's expressions of difference with the "white" world are "racial." Without realizing it, Mr. Ottley seems to believe, mistakenly, that "race represents a compound of physical, mental, personality and cultural traits which determine the behavior of the individuals inheriting this alleged compound," a view refuted by Ashley Montagu, the anthropoligist. Mr. Ottley does not seem to realize that the term "race" correctly implies only that subdivision of a species which takes on the physical characteristics that distinguish it from others of that species.

An Excellent Reporting Job

His picture of Black America and of Harlem, its capital, is nowhere blurred when he goes about the business, logically and naturally of setting down the causes of effects and of describing, as only a good reporter can, the way these effects look to him. Thus his accounts of the Garvey movement, of Father Divine, of the origin and meaning of anti-Semitism in Harlem, are excellent. So also is his story of the Negro press an excellent one. These pictures lack completeness only in so far as the author did not give all the causes of the abberations he describes.

The reader might wish, for instance, that Mr. Ottley had told more about the **reason** for house-rent parties, in addition to describing them as places where Harlem "Negroes mostly sought their entertainment" once upon a time.

This superficiality of approach to basic phenomena is a minor fault. It is a fault which, at the end, one has completely forgotten. The total effect of the book is that the author **understood** the basic causes of what happens in Harlem and that now the reader, too, understands them better than before.

Ottley Is Objective And Thorough

The reason for that effect is that Ottley, steeped in knowledge of his subject and being in love with his job, is a skilled craftsman and a splendid writer. The writing is at times easy and conversational, in the best sense. He is discussing entertainment in Harlem, for instance, when, suddenly, he is describing a "barefoot prophet" who went around to house-rent parties. Ottley gets back to the main theme, however, in easy, smooth transitions. Good craftsmanship! 8-27-33

"New World A-Coming" is going to be sought for its solid and tested facts about the people who make up the Harlem community. The book tells who they are; where they come from; how they live. These people are treated with the dignity and the respect due them. The chapter dealing with them, "How colored is Harlem?, is an invaluable bit of historical data. It is no less a source book of facts on present economic and social conditions in that area, the chapter titled "Slum-Shocked" being especially partinent.

Mr. Ottley's information on and discussion of "the Negro's leaders" is objective and fair, though he seems to underestimate the present influence—not to mention the potential influence — of men like James W. Ford and Ben Davis, Jr., (to select two from among several he mentions) on the masses of the Negro people. Mr. Ottley seems to believe that these men's influence is considerable "in intellectual circles" only. He nevertheless states a fact when he says that the Communist Party "did more than any other agency in American life toward breaking down the rigid color barriers that once existed between the races" and when he adds that it was the Communist position on the Negro question which helped many a Negro to "discover" himself.

Mr. Ottley's treatment of other organizations among the Negro people is equally objective and thorough.

The book would have been more useful still as an encyclopedia—as it surely will become—if it had not almost completely ignored the part played by the Negro woman both in the country at large and in Harlem. It is only incidentally, in connection with a reference to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, that he mentions the National Council of Negro Women. He characterizes it as a "powerful organization" and says no more about it. That one is and that "in spite of selfish interests a new world is a-coming among the many "powerful" organizations of Negro women in the United States, and particularly in Harlem, and it is too bad that Mr. Ottley overlooked them, their leaders and their memberships.

The author in his final statement sees clearly that this anti-fascist war "undeniably belongs to the Negro" as to the white man



Illustration by John O'Hara Cosgrove for "New World A-Coming."

Aug. 27, 1943

24

Blatta Ephrem had been expected to arrive by plane in New York City but a State Department officer in New York was informed a few minutes before the plane's expected arrival there that the Ethiopian minister-designate was landing in Washington within fifteen minutes.

Arrangements were made in time for the party to be met at the airport by Washington and escorted to their quarters.

The arrival of Blatta Ephrem Ethiopian minister-designate, who formerly served as vice-minister for foreign affairs in Ethiopia, was accompanied by Tessema, secretary of the Ethiopian legation.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ethiopian Minister Arrives in Capital

The NNPRO tried to locate the visiting minister at Carver Hall, the dormitory for male war workers which the State Department has used to rose to house dignitaries from darker countries in the capital, but learned that he was visiting at the home of Mrs. Frederick P. Sterling, 2134 Kalorama Road, Northwest.

He could not be reached for an interview, however, because he was quartered with State Department officials.

At UNRRA Ceremony

The new minister, whose assignment here followed the recent appointment of John K. Caldwell as U.S. minister to Ethiopia, represented his country at a ceremony of signature at the White House on Tuesday at the formal establishment of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

He is also attending the first session of the council of the organization this week at the Claridge Hotel in Atlantic City.

Thaddeus Stevens, Militant Fighter for Negroes' Rights

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
MAR 1 - 1943

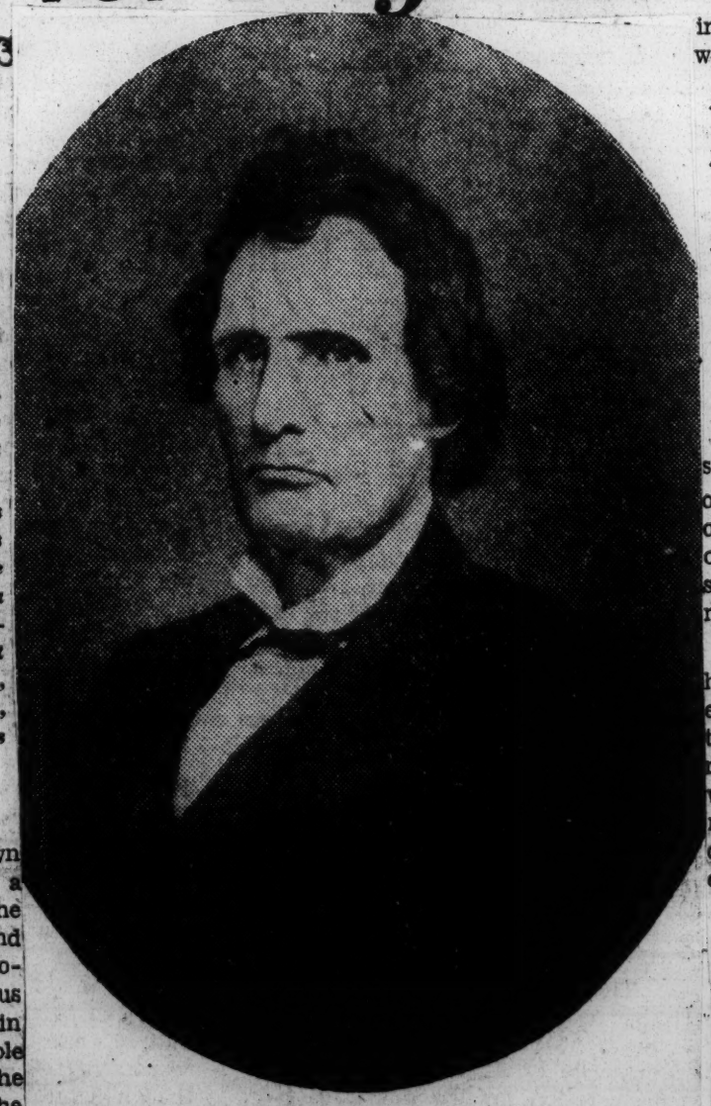
["Tennessee Johnson" moves out of the Astor tomorrow and will soon be playing in the neighborhood theatres. Although it has been a flop in Times Square, MGM may try to put the picture over in the neighborhoods by smuggling it into a double feature. A subtle attack on Negro rights, an out-and-out attack on Thaddeus Stevens, Civil War statesman who defended Negro rights, the film is extremely dangerous at this time.

The Daily Worker presents the real story of Thaddeus Stevens, in serial form, in the hope that it will serve as a weapon for patriotic community organizations in their fight against the movie. Miss Lawson, an authority on the Civil War, is a teacher at the Workers School.]

By Elizabeth Lawson

In the poorer district of the town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is a secluded cemetery which holds the grave of one of our greatest—and hitherto least honored—of democrats and progressives, Thaddeus Stevens. This was the man who, in the day of America's death-grapple with slavery, won for himself the title of the Great Commoner. The inscription on the tombstone was written by Stevens himself:

I repose in this quiet and secluded spot,
Not from any natural preference for solitude,
But finding other cemeteries
Limited by charter rules as to race,
I have chosen this that I might illustrate in death
The principles which I advocated through a long life,
Equality of man before his Creator.



THADDEUS STEVENS

Thaddeus Stevens was of the stature of Tom Paine; he was one of those rare figures in the history of bourgeois revolutions—a thoroughly consistent democrat, who scorned to circumscribe or limit democracy.

Too many other leaders of the era hesitated and compromised, frightened by the intensity of the storm they had called forth. But Stevens rejoiced to unleash a whirlwind that would sweep America clean of human bondage. His enemies have called him Jacobin—a proud name, even when flung as a taunt.

By almost unanimous consent of historians, Thaddeus Stevens has become the arch-villain of American history. Writers who find ready palliation for Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold cannot forgive the man who fought in the cause of free education, emancipation of the slaves, universal suffrage, equality under the law. The measure in which they repudiate Stevens is the measure of their disdain for the Negro people.

Slanders Against Stevens

To James Truslow Adams, for example, Stevens is "perhaps the most despicable, malevolent and morally deformed character who has ever risen to high power in America."

To David Mizzey, he is the "harsh, cynical, vindictive septuagenarian."

A text-book written by Samuel Morison and Henry Steele Commager declares Stevens to be "one of the most unpleasant characters in American history . . . with no redeeming spark of magnanimity." Stevens has been slandered on the screen in that most chauvinist of films, "The Birth of a Nation." And there are historians who explain away Stevens' long crusade for the oppressed as the outcome of his physical defect, a club foot—as if love of freedom could be only the intellectual counterpart of bodily deformity!

The period of Stevens' great achievements, the middle years of the nineteenth century, was an era of sweeping reforms and revolutions. With the growth of industry, with expansion to the West, there grew in numbers and in consciousness the classes that were the bearers of progress in that day—the manufacturers, the industrial workers, the independent farmers and frontiersmen, the Negro people.

In these years, industrial capitalism—the manufacturing capital which in America began rapid development with the war of 1812—was preparing to seize national power from the hands of the reactionary slaveholders, bankers and merchants. That struggle was brilliantly consummated in the Civil War and Reconstruction.

The workers were building their early craft unions, their first labor parties; they demanded the right to organize, the ten-hour day, the abolition of slavery, public schools, free land for homesteads.

From the West, the region of small independent producers, came strength for all democratic innovations and power for the anti-slavery movement. The West bred Abraham Lincoln. The West gave first impetus to the formation of the Republican Party when it was a new and daring political organization, born in revolutionary crisis.

Fascism Menaces What Stevens Stood For

The Negro people brought their vast abilities to the Abolition cause. They contributed to it its outstanding leader, Frederick Douglass. They conceived and carried through more than two hundred and fifty slave insurrections. They were tireless in the secret tasks of the Underground Railroad. They were indispensable in the Civil War and were the shock troops of Reconstruction.

The immigrants were a leaven in the political ferment of America. To the United States came the despised, the persecuted, the oppressed, the downtrodden of the old world. Some, like Joseph Weydemeyer, were already Marxists. To Abolition and to the labor movement, they brought numbers, experience and clarity.

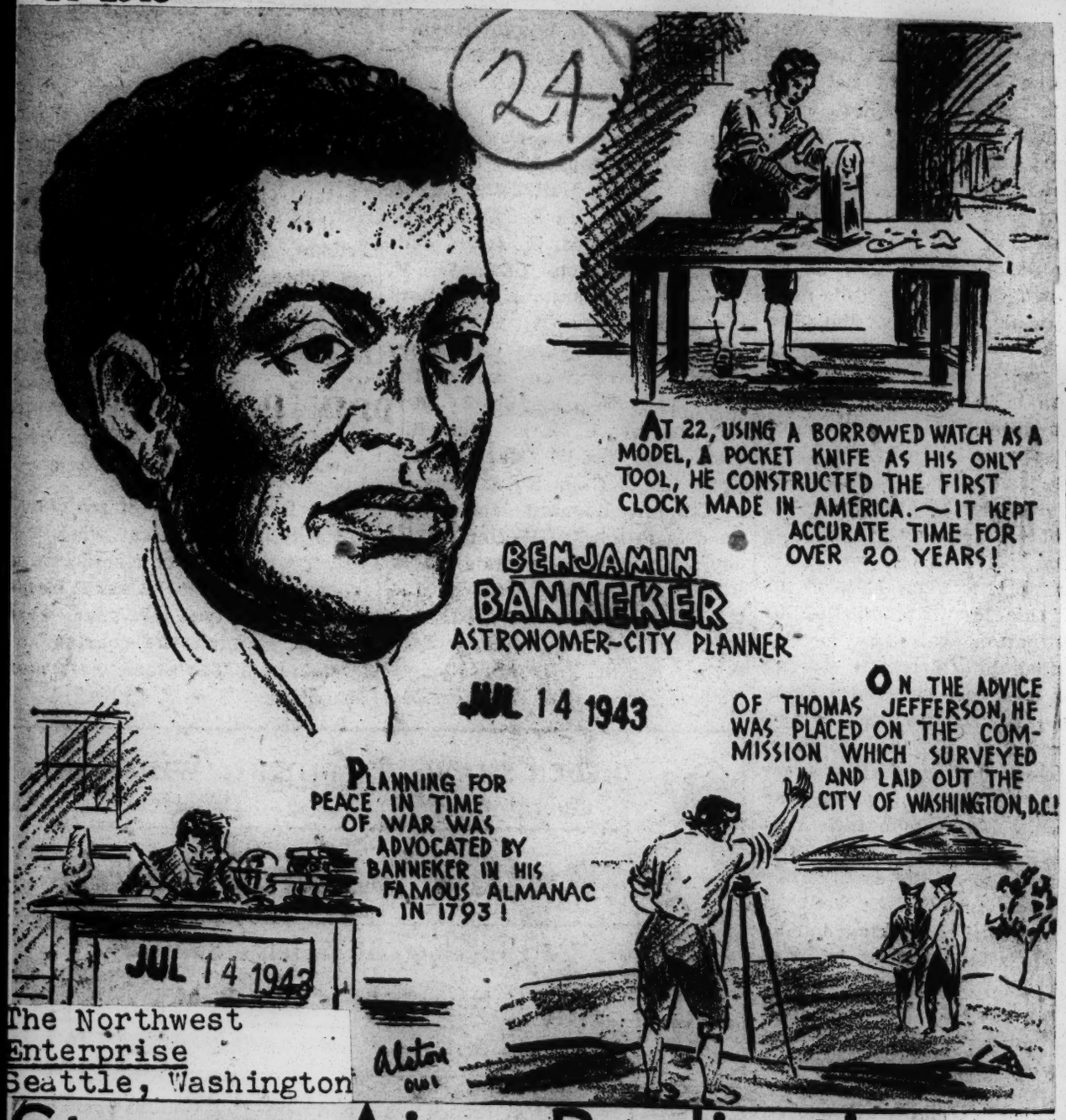
From all these groups came the call for nineteenth century progress and reform: the abolition of slavery, the rights of labor, civil liberties, free education, free land, woman suffrage. The most pressing and immediate of these was the abolition of slavery. Upon the outcome of this demand depended the fate of all the others.

Thaddeus Stevens caught the revolutionary current at its full tide.

Because Stevens' tasks were so well done; because in a later day they were in part undone and must now be shouldered once more; because all that he stood for is today menaced by fascism—for these reasons the story of Thaddeus Stevens must be told again.

To a generation that has heard of him little but vilification, defamation and slander, he must be portrayed as he was, that he may take, in the estimate of sincere democrats, a place alongside Jefferson, Franklin, Paine, Jackson and Lincoln.

24-1943



The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Stevens Aim: Realization Of Our Democracy

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

This is the last installment of a series of articles on Thaddeus Stevens, by Elizabeth Lawson, instructor in the Workers School. The series is a condensation of the pamphlet "Thaddeus Stevens," published by International Publishers.

By Elizabeth Lawson

In the Congressional election of 1866, the voters were aware that they were to choose between two divergent paths of Reconstruction — the progressive plan associated with Stevens, and the reactionary plan of President Johnson and the former slave-holders. They sent to the House and Senate an overwhelming majority of "Stev- four million sla he said. "We ens men." In such a Congress, have impo upon them the privi- Johnson's veto would be powerless lege of fighting our battles, of dy- "We have broken the shackles of ing in defense of freedom, of bear- ing their equal portion of taxes, but where have we given them the privilege of ever participating in the formation of the laws of the Government of their native land? By what civil weapon have we enabled them to defend themselves against oppression and injustice? Call you this liberty? Call you this a Republic, where four million are subjects, but not citizens?"

Reconstruction Acts of Congress

On Feb. 6, 1867, Stevens reported out of his committee a bill he had drafted, providing for martial law in the South to sweep away the usurpations of the ex-slaveholders. The bill disregarded state lines and divided the territory of the Confederacy into five military districts, under command of the Union army. The Southern states were to call new constitutional conventions; no state constitution would be approved "which denies to any citizen any rights, privileges or immunities which are granted to any other citizens in the States. All laws shall be impartial."

Johnson vetoed the bill; the House overrode the veto by 136 to 43.

Stevens had hoped to embody universal suffrage in the Constitution; the compromise of the 14th Amendment failed to satisfy him. He now made another effort and submitted a resolution which later became the basis for the 15th Amendment, prohibiting disfranchisement by the United States or the states because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. That amendment, also, awaits enforcement.

Stevens was realist enough to know that civil and political rights meant little without jobs, land, bread, and shelter. He introduced into Congress in March, 1867, a bill to confiscate the great landed estates of the leading Confederates and divide them among the tillers of the soil. Each freedman would receive 40 acres and $50 for a homestead. Holdings under 200 acres would remain untouched.

The slogan of "forty acres" became the rallying cry of the Negro people of the Black Belt in their revolutionary struggle against Bourbon restoration. But Stevens' plan did not carry; and because it did not, because the plantation system lived on, the black man was sentenced to the semi-slavery of sharecropping and peonage.

Meanwhile Johnson had continued his policy of assisting the slaveholders to reverse the outcome of the war. He not only vetoed every legislative act designed to enforce democracy in the South; he went further and removed officials who sympathized with the program of Congress. To curb him, Stevens succeeded in having Congress pass a Tenure-of-Office Act, which forbade the President to remove office-holders unless the Senate agreed. In spite of the Act, Johnson suspended Edwin M. Staunton, Secretary of War, a member of the Radical group.

Impeachment Of Johnson

Then, for the first time in the country's history, impeachment was invoked in the House. The impeachment articles were brought to the Senate for trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. The case opened on March 13, 1867.

By a majority of one vote, the President was acquitted. Six months later came the Presidential elections. Johnson was not a candidate and Grant was elected to carry out the Radical Republican policy. There followed the era of Radical Reconstruction, in which Negro and white legislatures — the so-called "Black Parliaments" — brought to the South for the first time universal manhood suffrage, free public education, and equal political, civil, and legal rights for all citizens.

But Stevens did not live to see even this brief era of democracy in the South. He died on August 11, 1868, just before his labors bore their finest fruit.

The death of the Old Commoner brought a tremendous outpouring of Negro and white to do him homage. Negro soldiers mounted guard over his coffin, and the body was carried to the capitol by five Negro and three white pall-bearers. He was buried in Lancaster, in Schreiner's Cemetery — an unpretentious place open to all. Shortly before his death Stevens had discovered that the burial plot he had at first chosen drew the color line, and he disposed of it. His will, endowing a home for orphans, stipulated that "no preference shall be shown on account of race or color in admission or treatment. . . . All the inmates shall be educated in the same classes and fed at the same table."

Internationalists

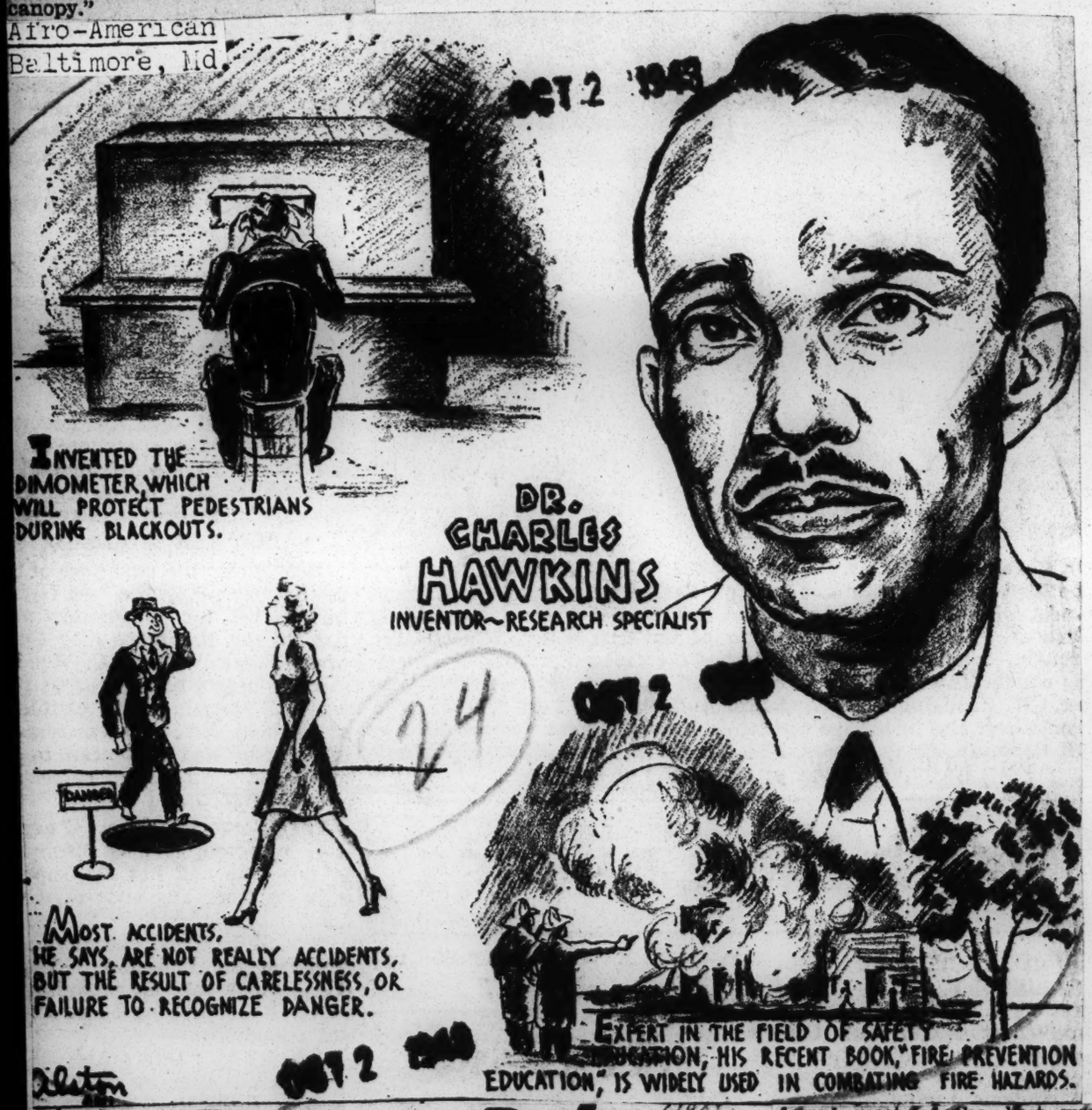
In every field in which he labored, Stevens was a bold pioneer. To a woman suffrage delegation which visited him in the summer of 1867, he gave encouragement and urged the women to complete their work. He denounced angrily the efforts of manufacturers to reduce wages to the level of Europe.

Stevens' foreign policy matched his crusade for democracy at home, for he was sincerely an internationalist. Thus he was one of the first Americans to welcome publicly the liberation of the serfs in Russia in 1861. He gave consistent encouragement to the Republican forces in Mexico under the leadership of Benito Juarez. In 1866, when the Juarez government was still contending against the forces of the usurper Maximilian, puppet of Napoleon III, Stevens offered a res-

habiliments of mature age—until she can embrace within her folds every nation and every tribe and every human being within God's canopy."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

OCT 2 1943



'No Retreat Before The Slave Oligarchy'

The Daily Worker 8 1943
New York, N. Y.

[This is the sixth part in a daily serial on the life of Thaddeus Stevens. The author, Elizabeth Lawson, is an authority on the Civil War and Reconstruction.]

By Elizabeth Lawson
Instructor, Workers School

In the President's seat, completing the last months of his term, was the plaint James Buchanan, who had secretly connived with the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, and who was now secretly conniving with the Confederacy, abetting its treason from the White House.

"It became evident," Stevens said later, "that Mr. Buchanan was to be the last of Southern Presidents, and his Cabinet, being almost wholly devoted to the interest of slavery, set themselves boldly at work to weaken the North and strengthen the South. They transferred most of the best weapons of war from the North, where they were manufactured, to the South, where they could be readily seized. They plunged the nation into a heavy debt in time of peace. When the Treasury was bare of cash they robbed it of millions of bonds, and whatever else they could lay hands on. . . . They had reduced our Navy to an unserviceable condition, or dispersed it to the furthest oceans. Our little Army was on the Pacific Coast [or] sequestered in Utah."

No Compromise Lincoln Warned

MAR 8 1943

Against the cowardly offers of new appeasement and betrayal, two political figures stood out above all: Abraham Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens. President-elect Lincoln wrote his managers in Chicago: "Entertain no proposition for a compromise in regard to the extension of slavery." Later he said: "There is one point . . . I can never surrender—that which was the main issue of the Presidential canvass and decided at the late election, concerning the extension of slavery in the Territories."

Stevens, now the acknowledged leader of the Republicans in the House, declared:

"I have no hope that concession, humiliation, and compromise can have any effect whatever . . . The North has taken from them [the slaveholders] the power of the government, which they have held so long. According to the strictest forms and principles of the Constitution, they have elected the man of their choice President of the United States. No violence was used, no malpractice is charged; but the American people dared to disobey the commands of slavery; and this is proclaimed as just cause of secession and civil war. Sir, has it come to this? Cannot the people of the United States choose whom they please President, without stirring up rebellion, and requiring humiliation, concessions and compromises to appease the insurgents? Sir, I would take no steps to propitiate such a feeling. Rather than show repentance for the election of Mr. Lincoln, let me cease to exist."

MAR 8 1943

Stevens called for the immediate and forcible suppression of the traitors; he demanded that the national government collect the Federal revenue from the South as usual, and hold the Federal fortifications; all vessels should be prevented from leaving or entering the Southern ports, to keep the South from laying in supplies.

Lincoln took office. What would be his course? The answer came at once: Lincoln would stand by the Republican platform, bar the way to the extension of slavery, hold and retake the Federal forts in the South. To the distress of the appeasers, he sent aid to the besieged garrison at Fort Sumter. The slave-owners knew at last that compromise was at an end. They fired the shot that opened the Civil War.

MAR 8 1943

On July 4, 1861, Congress met in extraordinary session. Stevens became chairman of the most important House body, the Ways and Means Committee. Brushing aside hair-splitting and technicalities, designed only to delay action and pave the way for the counter-revolution, Stevens guided through Congress the necessary measures to supply Lincoln with men and money. He ridiculed the faint-hearted; denounced and exposed the traitors, the Copperheads, the "fifth column" of the Civil War.

Towards Emancipation

MAR 8 1943

From the outset of the conflict, Stevens thundered emancipation. He called on the nation to free the slaves and arm them against their masters. As early as December, 1861—more than a year before the Emancipation Proclamation—Stevens introduced into Congress a resolution requesting the President to declare the slaves free if they would leave their masters.

"When you have rescued an oppressed people," he pleaded in Congress, "from the oppression of the enemy, by what principle of the law of nations, by what principle of philanthropy, can you return him to the bondage from which you have delivered him, and rivet again the chains you have once broken! . . . I do not believe that the free people of the North will stand by and see their sons slaughtered by thousands and tens of thousands by rebels, with arms in their hands, and forbear to call upon their enemies, to be our friends, and help us in subduing them."

Months later he continued his plea:

MAR 8 1943

"Although the black man never lifts a weapon, he is really the mainstay of the war. . . . Prejudice may be shocked, weak nerves may tremble, but they must hear and adopt it. Those who now furnish the means of war, but who are the natural enemies of slaveholders, must be made our allies. Universal emancipation must be proclaimed to all. . . . The sympathizer with treason would raise an outcry about the horrors of servile insurrection. . . . Which is more to be abhorred, a rebellion of slaves fighting for their liberty, or a rebellion of freemen fighting to murder the nation? . . . What sickly loyalty and inconsistency is that which would allow lawless insurgents to murder a hundred thousand freemen, rather than liberate an oppressed people to prevent it? . . . We have put a sword into one hand of our generals and shackles into the other. Freemen are not inspirited by such mingled music. Let the people know that this Government is fighting not only to enforce a sacred compact, but to carry out to final perfection the principles of the Declaration of Independence . . . and the blood of every freeman would boil with enthusiasm, and his nerves be strengthened in this holy warfare. Give him the sword in one hand, and the book of free-

dom in the other, and he will soon sweep despotism and rebellion from every cornor of this continent. . . . The occasion is forced upon us, and the invitation presented to strike the chains from four millions of human beings, and create them MEN; to extinguish slavery on this whole continent. . . .

Slowly this urging was heeded, these overpowered in the end the pleading of Copperheads and appeasers.

With the first hesitant fervor of Stevens, Douglass, Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, and scores of other Negro and white leaders; the irresistible pressure of steps taken, the pace quickened. In the space of a year, Congress made a dozen measures, which a decade before had seemed to most

MAR 8 1943

24-1943

Duties Of Bus Driver Varied, This One Saves Stricken Baby

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

PORTSMOUTH — The Port Norfolk bus leaving Crawford street, Monday night, June 28, was not very crowded. There was an elderly bus driver sitting in one of the front seats, apparently on his way home after the day's work. A middle-aged white woman and a boy were the only other white passengers.

In the rear were about eight colored passengers, including a woman with a small baby. Then, as the bus turned into County street, the elderly bus driver suddenly came out of the rear of the bus where the woman was holding the baby.

"What's wrong with that baby?" exclaimed the man, grabbing one of its little arms and rubbing briskly.

The colored woman looked don at her child in terror. The baby seemed to be gasping for breath. The elderly bus driver seated up front had been the first to notice it.

Then the middle-aged white woman came in the back and began to briskly rub the baby's other arm. The white boy patted the child's face. All were working frantically over the child, but their efforts did not seem to bring relief. The baby's condition became worse.

"That child is gasping its last breath!" the white woman exclaimed.

By this time the driver had stopped the bus and he, too, was in the awed crowd around the stricken baby. It was cruel, stark terror.

Then suddenly the elderly bus driver took the baby by its ankles and held it upside down for a brief moment. That moment seemed an eternity. But it worked!

The baby gasped and gurgled. Then it began to cry. That was sweet music to the stunned passengers. Everybody sighed in deep, solemn relief.

The baby was placed back in its mother's lap. But the white boy kept on patting its little brown face; the elderly bus driver went on briskly rubbing its arm and the white woman continued to rub the other.

The bus was driven to a doctor's office and the woman was told to take her child in for immediate attention.

The vastly relieved passengers settled back in their seats as the bus cut back into its interrupted run. And those aboard had a new and loftier regard for the elderly bus driver who sat on the front seat. He was credited with saving the life of a child.

JUL 10 1943

NT Handler Dead At 116

GREENWICH, Conn.—(ANP) — Henry Lewis Walker, an ex-slave died here Wednesday at 116 years of age. Born in Albemarle county a., Walker came to Greenwich 6(ears ago; he died after an illness six months.

The Journal of the American edical association, in 1939, pub- shed an account of a glandular peration which Walker underwent 1938 at the age of 112. He was for any years a handler of dynamite d other high explosives.

JUL 10 1943

Of Two Bands

NEW ORLEANS — (AP) — The white friends of Sam Sparks granted his life-long wish to be buried with two bands.

The 71-year-old negro of Gretna died Sunday and an extra band was engaged from New Orleans to join his funeral possession Wednesday.

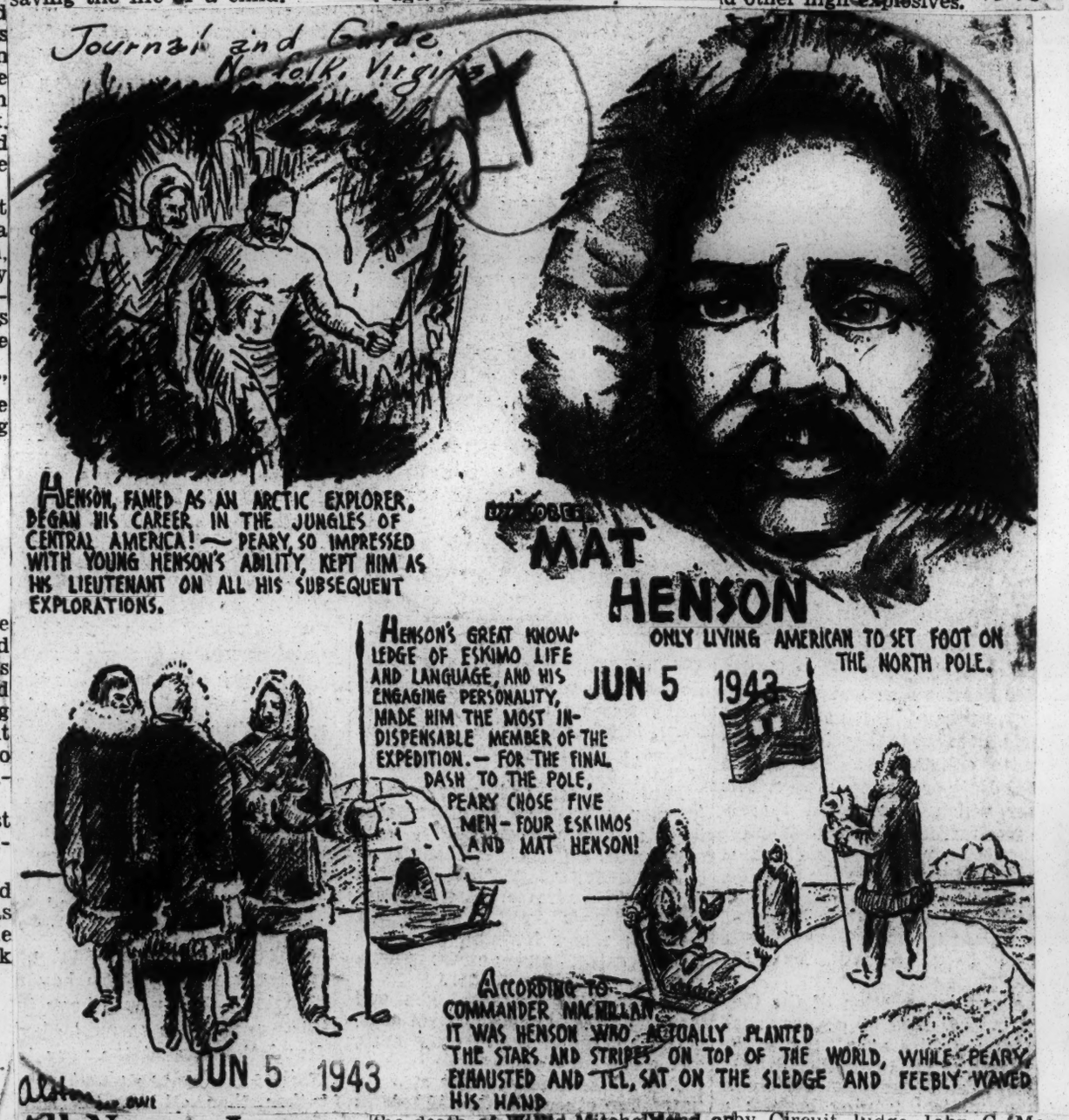
Sparks' record showed he had buried in grand style 91 members of his club, the Wolves Aid and Pleasure Club. Wearing his high beaver hat and long-tail Prince Albert coat, Sparks always marched ahead of the band as it played a slow funeral dirge en route.

"What I wants when I dies, white folks," Sam often said, "is to be the onliest negro in Gretna ever to be buried with two bands."

The Wolves, in order for Sam's funeral procession to pass the bar and restaurant where he worked, added several blocks to the route.

stitute alumni of the northeastern region of the Abyssinian Baptist Church yesterday.

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Virginia



JUN 5 1943

JUN 5 1943

121 Years Old



Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

"UNCLE" MARK THRASH of Chickamauga National Park, Ga., is now 121 years old. He will be 122 Christmas Day, and is oldest person on the pension rolls of the U. S.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 25, 1942

STAMP DRIVE TO AID CARVER FOUNDATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—(AP). Stamps bearing a likeness of the late George Washington Carver, Negro scientist, will go on sale in a few weeks in a nation-wide campaign to aid the Carver Foundation at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

The plan to sell 1,000,000 1-cent stamps was made at a conference of Tuskegee In-

All-Negro Jury Used In Georgia

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.— (ANP) —An all-Negro coroner's jury, the first in the history of Glynn county, Tuesday decided that Columbus Holley, Negro, charged with murder, should be held over to the grand jury.

Coroner J. D. Baldwin decided to summon an all-Negro jury because he had heard some complaints from leading Negro citizens regarding previous inquests into Negro slayings.

The jury recommended that Holley be held on a murder charge in the death of Willie Mitchell and on an involuntary manslaughter charge in the fatal shooting of Mitchell's wife.

MAY 1 1943

Unique Grand Jury Undertakes Duties

Birmingham, Ala., News
October 5, 1943

Jefferson County's Fall term Grand Jury, regarded in courthouse circles as unique because it is the first county Grand Jury to have Negroes among its members, was busy Tuesday investigating a docket of routine law violation charges.

Though their names on the jury cards did not indicate they were Negroes, Charles J. Wiggins, a warehouseman, and James Glover, a candy-maker, answered to present on rollcall and were qualified by Circuit Judge John C. Morrow to serve.

Courthouse observers said it was the first instance in which Negroes have been placed on a county Grand Jury. Negroes have served occasionally on petty juries, however, since the U. S. Supreme Court began reversing certain cases appealed from the South because of the claim that Negroes had been systematically barred from jury rooms.

John W. Bradshaw, a loading foreman, was appointed by Judge Morrow to serve as jury foreman.

The jury planned to recess late Wednesday.

Jackson, Miss. News
September 29, 1943

Negro Club Chief Buried to Music

Ed Savoy, Old U.S. Messenger, Dies

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (ANP — With the death of Edward A. Savoy, 88, another link with the past was broken and Washington loses another of its colored citizens who were closer to world affairs than the present day

Former messenger to the state department, Mr. Savoy died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Savoy Morgan, Wednesday.

He had served as messenger under 22 secretaries of state, his first job being with Secretary Hamilton Fish, father of the present con- gressman of the same name.

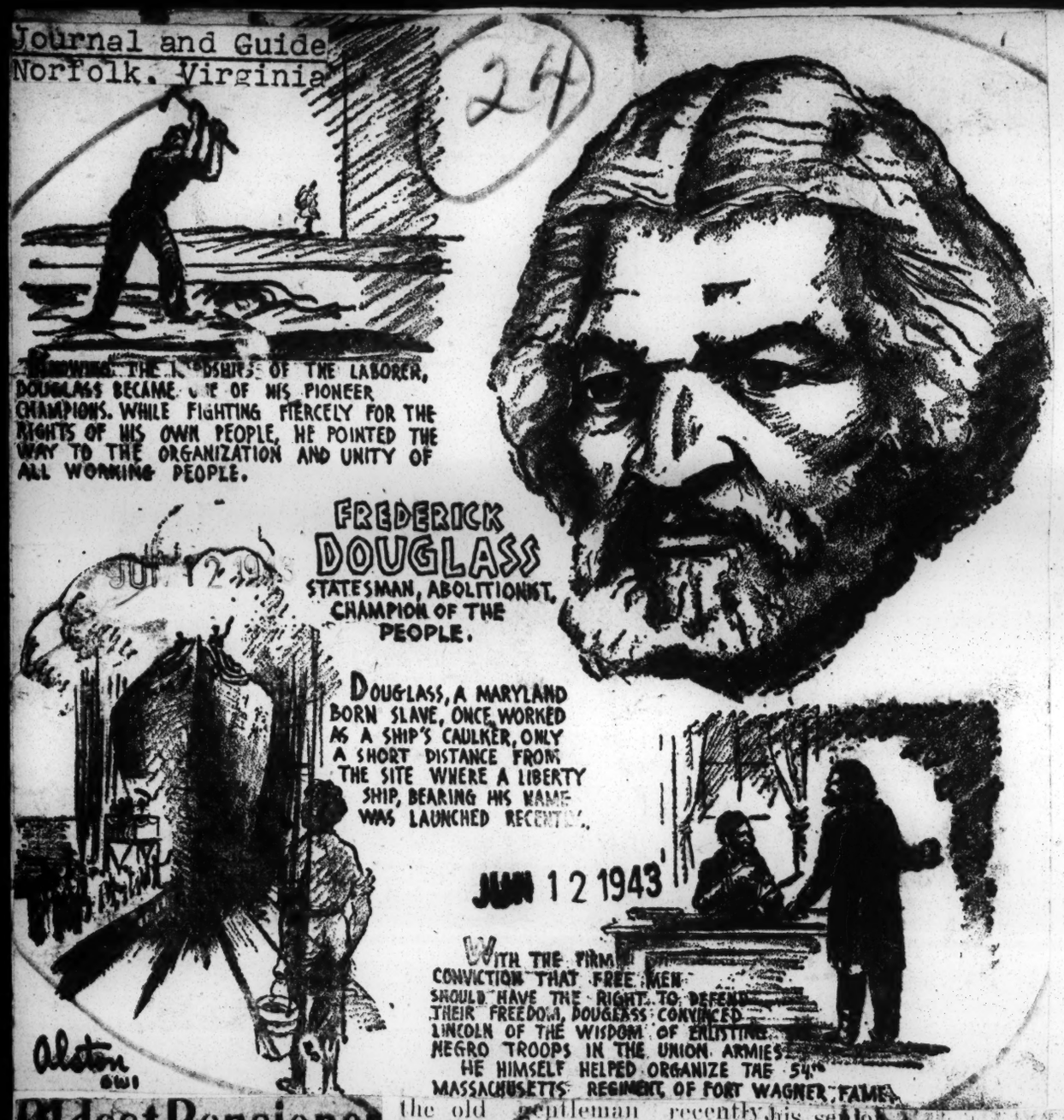
Mr. Savoy was born in Washington on May 2, a few blocks from the Fish mansion.

Known to be a master of tact and possessor of a remarkable memory

Mr. Savoy had handed many am- bassadors their walking papers in the form of their passports on occasions of crisis.

It was he who handed the passports to the Spanish minister, Polo de Bernabe, when the United States and Spain went to war in 1898. He also handed such papers to Sir British envoy Sackville West, the British envoy who was sent home by Grover Cleveland for interference in American politics. Passports were also handed by Savoy to the Aus-

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia



JUL 12 1943

JUN 12 1943

Oldest Pensioner Of "Uncle Sam"

Globe and Independent

Is Mark Thrash

Nashville, Tenn.

Chicamauga Park Veteran Will Be 122 Christmas Day; Twin Brother Is Preacher In Africa

"I am living here with my fifth wife and if I outlive her I am going to try again."

So speaks "Uncle" Mark Thrash of Chicamauga Park, who if he lives until Christmas day of this year will be 122 years old.

According to Dr. W. A. Beck of this city who visited the old gentleman recently, there are records to prove his age. Dr. Beck states that the aged man's memory for historical events of 100 years ago is remarkable.

He was born in Virginia on Christmas Day, 1841 and is said to be "Uncle Sam's" oldest pensioner. The first president he remembers was John Quincy Adams. He was 43 years old when the battle of Chicamauga took place and helped bury the dead of both the Blue and the Gray. He states that for several weeks after the Civil War he and his family lived on acorns boiled in salt and water.

"Uncle Mark" says that 9 of his 29 children are still living in different parts of the United States. His oldest is 98 and the youngest is 60. He has a twin brother, now preaching in Africa, who is 16 minutes his senior.

He lives in a two-room cabin, built for him by the government. Does not drink liquor but smokes and chews tobacco in moderation. He never went to school but his children taught him to read. He has three Bibles and reads them regularly.

"Uncle" Mark is a good cook and a caretaker of horses. He well remembers his first marriage, and says that the ceremony consisted of him and his bride jumping a broomstick forward and backward. That done, they were pronounced man and wife. He always goes about dressed in his white apron and never feels dressed up unless he has it on.

Man Who Served 22 State Department Secretaries Dies

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward Augustine Savoy, whose services to twenty-two Secretaries of State made him a legendary Capital character, was buried here last Friday. He died on August 23 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edith Savoy Morgan, at the age of 88 years.

Master of tact and possessor of a remarkable memory, Mr. Savoy also was known for his Chesterfieldan manner and the Oxford preciseness of his speech.

USHERED THE GREAT

No other man in Washington—perhaps in the world—knew so many leaders of world diplomacy. It was his duty to usher the great who visited the State Department between 1869 and 1933 into the presence of the Secretary and he handed them their hats and canes as they left.

It was Mr. Savoy who handed passports to Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador, who left here when war was declared on Spain in 1898; to Sir Sackville West, the British Ambassador who displeased President Grover Cleveland by mixing into domestic politics, and to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, when the United States entered World War I.

He was born in Washington on May 2, 1855.

Secretary Hull retired him on March 11, 1933, but the next day Mr. Savoy was called to the White House, where President Roosevelt personally thanked him for his 64 years of faithful service.

Surviving are two sons, Alfred Kiger and Dr. Sevellon D. Savoy; his daughter, five grandchildren, two of whom are officers in the Army; and one great grandchild.

Day Triplts Get Supplies From Meade Company

Roxboro, N. C., Courier
October 28, 1943

Dr. H. M. Beam, of Roxboro, today said that three sixteen ounce bottles of Mead's Standardized Cod Liver oil and a case of "Pablum" have been received for Person's Negro triplets, Isaac, Abraham and Jacob Day, sons of James and Mabel Day, of near Concord church.

The triplets are under the care of Dr. Beam. Active in assistance with their care are members of the nursing staff of the Person Health department. Authorization for the gift from Mead, Johnson and company, Evansville, Ind., came from W. M.

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
Side by Side SEP 30 1943

Newark, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

When speaking of the part the free Negroes took in the battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, Bancroft's History of the United States says:

"They took their places, not in a separate corps, but in the ranks with the white man; and their names may be read on pension rolls of the country side by side with those of other soldiers of the Revolution."

And in the Battle of Monmouth at Freehold, N. J., June 28, 1778, Bancroft says: "More than 700 black men fought side by side with the white."

N. M.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Willis to Take Oath On Bible Given Negro

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 29 (AP)—When Simeon S. Willis takes the oath as Kentucky's forty-ninth Governor December 7 his hand will rest on a Bible given by the Legislature twenty-five years ago to Jim Hudson, then a Negro elevator operator in the Capitol.

The story goes that when the House of Representatives met it could not find a Bible and as search progressed through the building Hudson heard of it.

Shuffling beshfully into the House chamber he offered a small, well worn one of his own, which was accepted.

Shortly before the term ended he was called back to the House and presented with a new, handsomely bound Bible.

He has kept it all these years and will be on the inauguration stand next week to tender it for the ceremony, the inauguration committee announced today.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Georgia's Oldest Woman, 110, Dies

Madras, Ga., Sept. 16—(ANP)—Georgia's oldest woman, Mrs. Cerly Cook Shepard, passed away here Wednesday at the age of 110. Born in Morgan county in 1833, she became the wife of another slave. She died at the age

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Oldest Woman In Georgia Passes

MADRAS, Ga.—The oldest Negro woman in Georgia died recent-five ge... ly on Pine Street. She was 110 in her family. Aunt Cerly's oldest

...old at the time of her death, child is 87 years old, while her ...er name was Cerly Cook youngest is about 64. While the ...was born in Morgan Coun- oldest child of Aunt Cerly's oldest ...1833, and when about 20 daughter is 67 years old. ...f age, married another slave, ...dd, eleven children ...born to the couple. Cerly's husband was sold ...from her, but she never ...again. While she was ...generations were repre- ...family.

Her oldest child is 87 years old, while her youngest is 64. The oldest child of her daughter is now 67 years old.

24-1943



ROSE LANE SAYS:—

Courier

Every Colored American's Insistence on Equality Has Historic Importance

BY ROSE WILDER LANE

Cutlaw Enquirer

APR 1 1943

EVERY American nowadays is overboard in a sea of troubles. What with priorities, quotas, rationing coupons, regulations, rules, shortages, war news, war stamps, war bond drives, sales taxes, victory taxes, income taxes, wage taxes and trying to get three meals a day and the day's work done, it's all a body's brain can do to come up for air.

Somehow all these incessant troubles must be battled through. But after all, they're only surface waves. One at a time, or all together, they are not important. The one important thing is to save our lives. And for an American, that means saving the existence of this republic, and the basic meaning of this republic which makes what's called, "The American way of life."



Miss Lane

That's why I am here. I am writing for the one group of Americans who see most clearly that there must be a double victory. Not only the body must be saved, but the soul.

"And let me say here, that in this crisis which will decide the course of history and of civilization for centuries to come, the most valuable asset is the existence in this republic of fifteen million Americans whose human rights have not yet been recognized. Other Americans can forget, and many have forgotten, the value of human rights. Here are millions of Americans who know what that value is, because it has been denied to them. Here are Americans who are still, consciously, fighting for human equality and individual freedom.

"It is an outrage upon justice and common sense that such a group exists. There is no reasonable nor moral justification whatever for this fact. But historically, this fact may be the pivot upon which the future turns. Communists, who nowadays imagine that history is a pagan god controlling men, would say that it is "the historic mission" of the brown and black American to save the human race. I never worshipped economic necessity and I do not now worship history, but I think that every colored American's insistence upon human equality has a great historic importance, which some day will be as obvious as the importance of each farmer's stand against the British troops at Lexington is obvious now. Though at the time that affair at Lexington was only a minor outbreak of the lower classes."

WHAT ARE THE VALUES FOR WHICH THEY FIGHT

Certainly the first necessity, in saving anything, is to know what it is. Therefore it is essential to understand precisely what is the meaning, the soul, of our country. What is the value for which all Americans willingly give up every pleasure, every comfort, and willingly endure anxiety, loneliness, grief, and danger and pain and death? What is this value for which the colored American fights two battles—one to gain it within his own country, the other to preserve his country which holds his only hope of gaining it?

THIS value was once put into a few words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inallenable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

It is easy enough to repeat those words glibly. To understand them, you need to see them against the whole record of six thousand years of history, and against the panorama of this whole world today. I have spent 20 years, in beginning to understand the meaning of those words.

APR 17 1943

I WANT to tell you, for your consideration, what I have learned in these 20 years. I want to show you my present view of history and of the world today, a view that is not in textbooks nor in current publications. This can not be done in one short column. If you are interested, will you perhaps clip these bits that I shall be writing, until you have them all together and can see what I want to say, as a whole?

Dr. Crowe Enlists The Kiwanis Club In Move To Preserve Alabama's Great Plantation Homes

Talladega, Ala., Mountain Home

Symbols Of Lordly Past Fast Decaying; Action Must Come Speedily

September 1, :

A Kentuckian who looked at Alabama Friday found the romance of his adopted state and urged Alabamians to take steps to preserve its symbols before the relentless sweep of time erases them forever from the scene.

The Kentuckian is Dr. William Crowe, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and the man to whom he spoke are members of the Talladega Kiwanis Club.

Specifically, Dr. Crowe asked the Kiwanians to launch a program, eventually to become state-wide in scope, to enlist the state, historical societies and other agencies in a move for the restoration and preservation of the magnificent plantation homes now decaying.

In the opening portion of his address Dr. Crowe had outlined the marvelous resources of Alabama and its potentialities for the future.

"Now I want us to think of heritage and destiny," he said. "We have seen what the future promises.

"Let us look to the past for the heritage that is ours."

Alabama, Dr. Crowe said, was the scene of the first imperial plantations developed in the South, with the lordly mansions of the great planters the center of complete economic worlds where Negroes toiled in fields stretching into thousands of acres.

"That's the romance of Alabama," he said. "But if something is not done that romance soon will be only a page in a textbook."

He told of magnificent old homes he has visited from the Tennessee line to the Gulf.

"A large percentage of these great old plantation houses, once the homes of the great, now are nailed up," he said. "Decay is attacking them.

"In 20 years the last vestige of the old Ante-Bellum life is going to be swept away. The relics are rotting down.

"They have made of Natchez a show place, but Natchez hasn't as much to show as the State of Alabama."

Then he made his proposal that the club take over and work vigorously on a movement for the purchase and preservation of such homes.

"These old mansions should be purchased, restored and re-stocked with colonial furnishings so that generations yet to come may discover our heritage was in such a past as that."

The club responded enthusiastically to Dr. Crowe's proposal.

Negotiations were begun immediately which may result in his appearance with the same message before the coming state convention of Kiwanis Clubs.

At the same time the machinery was set in motion for the arranging of a meeting of Dr. Crowe and Governor Sparks for a discussion of the plan.

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer

July 29, 1943

RESPECTED COLORED MAN DIES IN TIRZAH SECTION

Henry Warren, aged 82, died Monday evening at 9 o'clock at his home on the Warren place near Tirzah.

Henry was loved and respected by his friends, white and colored alike for

JUN 12 1943

RIPLEY, Tenn., June 10—Born a slave in Brownsville, Tenn., and boasting a 78-year career as Sunday school teacher, "Mother" Mary Dupree Lee celebrated her 88th birthday on Elm street, Saturday, May 29.

Saturday, May 29.

Lee greatly influenced religious, civic and educational life in Ripley, all of her six daughters having become teachers with three of them—Mesdames E. Nelson, Bessie Parrow Ivy and Geneva Hara-

HALE, HEARTY AT AGE OF 88

Courier

ROGERS SAYS:—

Pittsburgh Courier

BY J. A. ROGERS

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS OF HISTORY PROVED MANY NOTED EUROPEANS HAD NEGROID STRAIN

TO take up this week a few of the scattered thoughts that have been buzzing around in my brain for some time.

First, Joe Louis saying, "We'll win because we're on God's side." That's a modest and beautiful thought. When quoted it bids fair to become an American classic.

But I wonder. I recall what another champion in his line—Napoleon—said, "God is on the side of the strongest battalions." Also the American General Forrest's "Get there fustest with the mostest men."



Mr. Rogers

Did Joe Louis win because he was on God's side or because he was stronger and more clever and better trained than his opponents? Was Hitler able to conquer nearly all Europe because he was on God's side? And did the French, Belgians, Dutch, etc., lose because they were on the Devil's side?

ARE the victorious Reds, who don't believe in God, on God's side? And do they lose in the summer, because they are on the Devil's side; and Hitler is then on God's side?

Then there are the Chinese, who don't believe in God, but are Confucians. And the Japanese, who are Shintoists and Buddhists. And how much God is there in White America? Or the white South? Or the British Empire?

Yes, yes, I wonder.

• • •

WHAT RACIAL ORIGIN WAS BEETHOVEN?

Carl Murphy in his column, "This Week," gives an example of how history is doctored to suit American color prejudice. He relates how Emil Ludwig, noted biographer, in an article on Beethoven in 1928, spoke of him as being "blackish-brown" in color. In 1930, however, he changed it to "swarthy and ugly red." When asked why he did that, he said, according to Mr. Murphy, that it was "a concession to White America."

I've read every available description of Beethoven by those who saw him—the only authority that really counts—and I've yet to see where he is spoken of as being other than Negroid in color and appearance. Frau Fischer, who knew him intimately, said he was "blackish-brown" and so on with the others.

VIENNA SCIENTIST GAVE PROOF

When I said in my "100 Amazing Facts About the Negro," in 1934 that Beethoven was undoubtedly a mulatto and gave my sources, not a few educated Negroes, not to mention white people, ridiculed or doubted me. Among them was my highly esteemed friend, the late Arthur Schomburg, who was so sure I was wrong that he wouldn't even bother to look it up and would say to those who asked him, that I was exaggerating.

HOWEVER, one day there came to the library of which he was curator no less a personage than Dr. Otto Neurath of the Munda-neum of Vienna, one of the world's greatest scientists. I was presented to him, and in the course of conversation I gave him a copy of my "World's Greatest Men and Women of African Descent." Seeing the picture of Beethoven in it, he said in Schomburg's presence, that not only Beethoven was colord, but that Goethe, Germany's greatest literary figure, was colored, too. Later, Dr. Neurath sent me the sources from Vienna.

But that was not all. Soon afterwards I happened to be looking through one of the books in Schomburg's own collection—"Race and Civilization," by Hertz, another great German scientist, and there on pages 123 and 178 were references to Beethoven's "Negroid traits." I showed it to Schomburg, who marked them in the book and was thereafter silent on the subject.

BUT what really silenced my sceptics, the Negro ones, at least, was an article published in the New York Times, July 1, 1940, entitled "Negroid Blood In Hitler's Aryans," in which another German scientist, Brunold Springer, named not only Beethoven as of Negro ancestry but several other noted Germans, too.

IT makes not only some whites, but some educated Negroes mad to hear it said that this or that great man they had believed to be white, was really colored. In the case of the Negroes it may be due to one of two things; either because they weren't the first to spring it, or because it does violence to their white training and their worship of everything that's white.

Still, I don't see anything surprising in certain great Europeans having a Negro strain. Europe is only fifteen miles away from Africa; we are 5,000 miles away and look at the Negro strain in white America. And while there has been some opposition to mixing in America, there's been none in Europe.

BEETHOVEN HAD A NEGRO ACCOMPANIST

Beethoven's great friend, that is, until he took away Beethoven's girl, was another Negro, George Bridgetower, who used to accompany Beethoven on the piano. These two gifted mulattoes, Bridgewater was a marvelous violinist, together made a tremendous hit in Vienna.

Incidentally, one day while talking with one of America's greatest litterateurs, (white) and I said that Beethoven once had a Negro accompanist, he at once queried me sharply as if I didn't know what I was talking about. Seeing that he didn't know his Beethoven but was ready, just like any ignoramus, to contradict one who had taken the trouble to get the facts, I immediately shut up. Good thing I hadn't said that Beethoven was what he, an American, would call a Negro, too.

The LOW DOWN.—

The Worker, New York

Will Joe Louis Be Too Old to Fight After the War? We Doubt It.

NAT LOW

Sgt. Joseph Louis Barrow had a few words to say the other day which are typical of him and which caused a good deal of comment in the sports pages. Interviewed by a U.P. reporter, King Joe said, among other things, "My main business when there isn't a war is prize fighting, and I'm banking on the ring again when the war is over. If the war lasts four or five more years, however, I guess it will retire me. Five years from now I will be 34 and I think that will be a little too old to fight again. . . . Meanwhile, the first thing we've got to do is win this war."

Joe's preoccupation with winning the war is well known. He always had a healthy, conscious and positive position on the war despite the fact that the humiliating Jim Crow regulations which hamstring millions of his people from complete and full participation in the struggle must have shaken his faith in the character of the war any number of times.

The most interesting part of his statement for a sports writer is his desire to come back to the ring and the game which gave him his unprecedented fame and success.

Joe is 29 years old now and has been in the Army a little over a year. He is in wonderful shape and as he himself said not many weeks ago, he could get into shape for a fight in eight or nine weeks. Army life is rigorous, wholesome and healthy if not particularly satisfactory to the special demands which prize fighting makes on a man's muscles and body. But there is no doubt that Joe is now just a wee bit removed in physical equipment from the devastating fighter who left behind him a trail of battered and beaten fighters.

He isn't any better than he was say, in 1940, but he certainly has not slipped too much.

The Worker, New York

And what he may have lost in the way of speed and recuperative powers (**a fighter seldom loses his punching prowess**) he most certainly will make up for it in experience, knowledge and general ring acumen.

• • •

He'll Still Be Great in 4 Years

Joe says he may be unable to fight if the war lasts four or five more years. Well, the only way the war can possibly last that much longer is if the second front is not opened at all.

However, if and when that second front is opened, and it had better be, the war will be over this year in Europe and next year in Asia and the Pacific.

The whole time elapsed will be two years, at the most, from today. Joe will be then just 31 years of age and that is still a good age to fight for a man of Joe's ability and habits.

There have been any number of heavyweight champs who have won the title at 30 or better. Bob Fitzsimmons, the Cornishman, stopped Gentleman Jim Corbett when he was 35. Jack Johnson (in the opinion of many, including our cartoonist Freddy Ellis, he was the greatest of all heavyweights) beat Tommy Burns for the title when he was 32. Jim Jeffries took the title (or was it given to him?) from Johnson when he was 32. And Jim Braddock, the most recent of the old men, beat Maxie Baer at the ripe age of 30.

In recounting these names let it be said that none of the fighters mentioned above suffered less punishment in the ring than Louis and this is important for a fighter. The only real bad beating Joe ever took was in his first fight with Max Schmeling, when at the age of 21 he was slaughtered for 12 rounds before collapsing to the canvas in a heap.

Joe has always taken good care of himself and his stolid, imperturbable nature has made it possible for him to conserve great strength and energy for the future.

• • •

Greatest of All Time

It is our considered and thoughtful opinion that Joe is the greatest fighter in history. Old timers of course may disagree, but it is hard to conceive of any man matching the all-around strength, speed, hitting power, boxing skill and native ring intelligence of this soft spoken Negro battler who has proven himself as great a man as he is a fighter.

Sure King Joe may be beaten one day—it is only natural, for the world moves on and nothing remains static. But for some years to come Louis will still be a champion of the fistic world. Nobody around today can beat him and that includes Billy Conn, the laughing boy. Conn's battle with Louis two years ago was a masterpiece—perhaps one of the greatest ring fights in history—but had they met again Joe would have halved the time it took him to kayo Billy in the first fight. He most probably would have put him away inside of six rounds, for no one fights Joe twice and does better the second time out. Joe learn too fast, too keenly; and his learning is rapidly expressed in action—swift, thunderous and devastating action which in its dazzling speed and thoroughness is the most beautiful thing to behold in the world of sports.

King Joe is still King Joe—and will be for some time to come.

Leningrad Holds Fete For Pushkin

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

By CHATWOOD HALL

LENINGRAD, USSR—(ANP) — Neither German air bombs, nor Fascist long range artillery shelling prevented Leningrad from marking the 104th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Puskin, on June 6 (May 26 by old style calendar) in that same room where Puskin breathed his last.

It has been a long tradition also to mark the great Negro poet's birth and death anniversaries with meetings at this ancestral estate at Mikhailovskoye and his tomb at Trigorskoye Monastery near Pskov, but this year these sacred spots are in German Fascist hands.

The people began wending their way along Moika embankment, Leningrad, at 1:30 toward Pushkin's apartment. They passed along the same sidewalk stones which felt the tread of Pushkin's feet.

The cracks in the walls of Pushkin's house witness the barbarous German Luftwaffe bombings. The tomb-like quiet prevailed inside the damaged house. The interior apartment was overall empty because Pushkin's personal furniture and belongings had been removed to the rear for safekeeping. Pushkin's bust stood on the very spot in the room where stood the divan on which Pushkin died.

Note To Hitler, Canada Monuments Honor Negro, Jew

VANCOUVER, B.C.—"You can tell that to Mr. Hitler," asserted R. Rowe Holland here Saturday, as he explained that "the only two monuments ever to be put up in Vancouver by public subscriptions, were to honor a Negro, Joe Forts, and a Jew, S. Oppenheimer, second mayor of this city."

Holland was addressing the ninth annual meeting of the General Accountants' Association in the Azetc hotel and told the delegates present that Joe Forts was the first custodian of English Bay and deserving of special recognition. As chairman of the Parks board, he also outlined the history of the Squamish Indians who lived in Stanley Park for over a hundred years in peace and harmony with their neighbors.

24-1943
Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.



Birmingham, Ala. News
January 10, 1943

A Negro Mathematical Genius

BY OLIVER D. STREET

A recent issue of your paper contained an interesting article by Mr. Emmet R. Calhoun on the marvelous Negro musical prodigy, Blind Tom. There now hangs on the wall of my office in Guntersville a photograph of another Negro prodigy equally marvelous as Blind Tom. His name was "Cap," and, like Blind Tom, he, too, was an idiot. His talent or genius, or whatever you call it, ran to mathematics.

In the 1850s my grandfather, Col. Arthur C. Beard, acquired from a Mr. Pressley McLemore a family of Negroes, consisting of Lucy and Cap, her brother, and Charles and Porter, her sons. I have known personally all of these Negroes except Cap; he died before I can remember. Lucy was long my mother's fancy washerwoman and ironer; she was an expert and died about 1890. Charles was for many years my father's teamster; he died only a few years ago in Marshall County. In my early years it seemed to me that everybody knew about Cap; but I discover that now there are only a few.

* * *

From my grandfather, my father and my mother, in fact from all the older members of my family, and from many others, I have listened to innumerable stories of test problems in arithmetic given to Cap, and I have never heard of a failure by him to give almost instantly the correct result. It angered him if one gave a problem not containing all the necessary elements; whereupon he would sometimes sulk and refuse to answer further.

Cap was not a total idiot, but had intelligence enough to bring in wood and water, and make fires and perform other domestic chores. I have heard more than one story as to how his possession of this strange faculty was discovered. It was necessary to teach him only the enumeration table. He was of the large angular type, healthy and a hearty eater. His sister Lucy and his nephews, Charles and Porter, were much above the average of intelligence for their race, though Lucy had another son who was a total idiot.

My grandfather had none of the showman's instinct about him and would never hear to exhibiting Cap on the stage, but shortly after the Civil War a Yankee captain got possession of Cap for the purpose of carrying him North and exhibiting him. My grandfather sued out a writ of habeas corpus to prevent his being carried away, but the court held that it had no power to interfere. I have the original papers of this proceeding in my possession. He was carried to Cincinnati, where he soon after contracted cholera and died.

A neighbor and friend of my grandfather was Judge Louis Wyeth. He had a son, John, who was often a visitor at my grandfather's home and personally witnessed many times Cap's performances. This boy afterward became the distinguished physician and surgeon, Dr. John A. Wyeth, of New York City, whose statue stands in front of our Capitol at Montgomery.

* * *

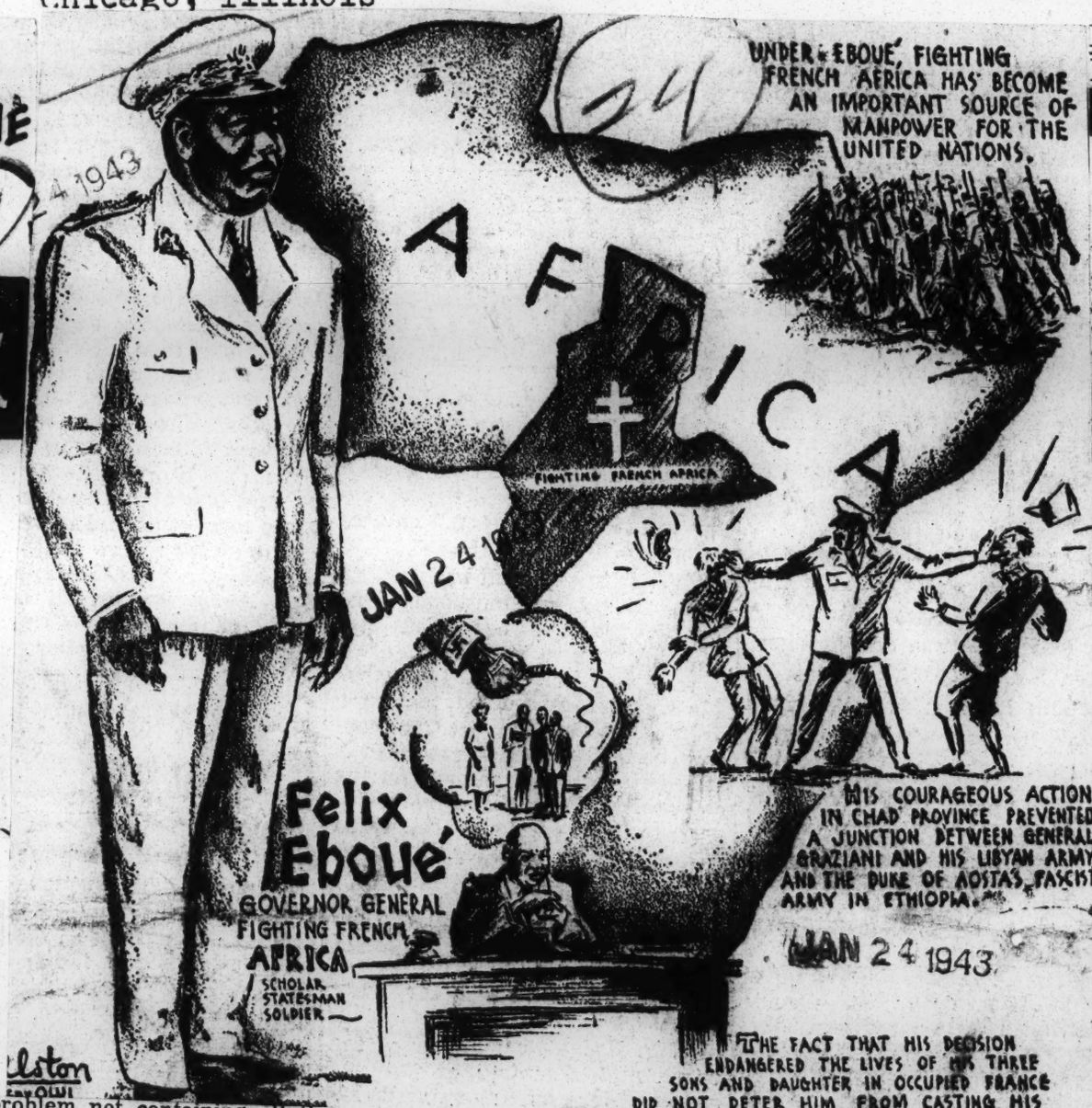
The following is taken from his book, entitled With Sabre and Scalpel (Harper's 1914):

"He (Cap) was about 25 years old when I first remember him; dark brown or almost black in color, and of normal development physically, with the exception of his eyes, which were unusually prominent (exopthalmus) and opened wider than I had ever observed. As his parents were field hands, at work on the plantation during most of the day, the kind master had built a cabin for them in the yard of his old home, where the helpless boy might be cared for while the mother was absent. Although he never learned to read or write, he developed into one of the most remarkable mathematical machines I have ever known. He would solve instantly problems in multiplication which would take me an hour or more to work out and prove. For instance, he was given this example:

"'Cap, the hind wheel of a wagon is five feet in diameter; it is 40 miles from here to Huntsville. How many times will it revolve in going that distance?'

"As the proposition was being given out his eyeballs would turn upward, and, with the lids half closed, only the white portion visible. By the time the last word of the questioner was spoken he would begin with the answer, which was invariably correct; and after the last figure was named his eyes would open as he politely added 'Sir' to each answer. Time and again I have tried to catch him in the multiplication of the most confusing figures, such as 789, 687, 431, and so on, by the same figures rearranged. Though the answer ran into quadrillions, it made no difference to him, for he gave the correct answer immediately. In course of time many well-known persons, teachers, professors of mathematics and others came to investigate this phenomenon or to satisfy curiosity. He would have been as profitable on exhibition as was Blind Tom, another Negro prodigy, but his kind-hearted and proud master would not permit his ward to be car-

Chicago Bee.
Chicago, Illinois



Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama
MAY 27 1943

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S GUEST

By United Press

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Edwin Barclay, a grandson of American slaves who rose to become president of Liberia, was to address the Senate and the House today.

Barclay, who was received by President Roosevelt late yesterday, was an overnight guest at the White House. He moved across the street to the Blair House today for the remainder of his visit.

President Roosevelt visited Barclay's tiny African republic after the Casablanca conference last January. American Negro troops have been stationed in Liberia for many months.

Barclay is the first of a long list of visiting dignitaries of recent months to have an American background. His grandparents migrated to Liberia from the United States after the Civil War.

Kansas City, Mo. Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Designed Home Of Thomas Jefferson

JAN 29 1943

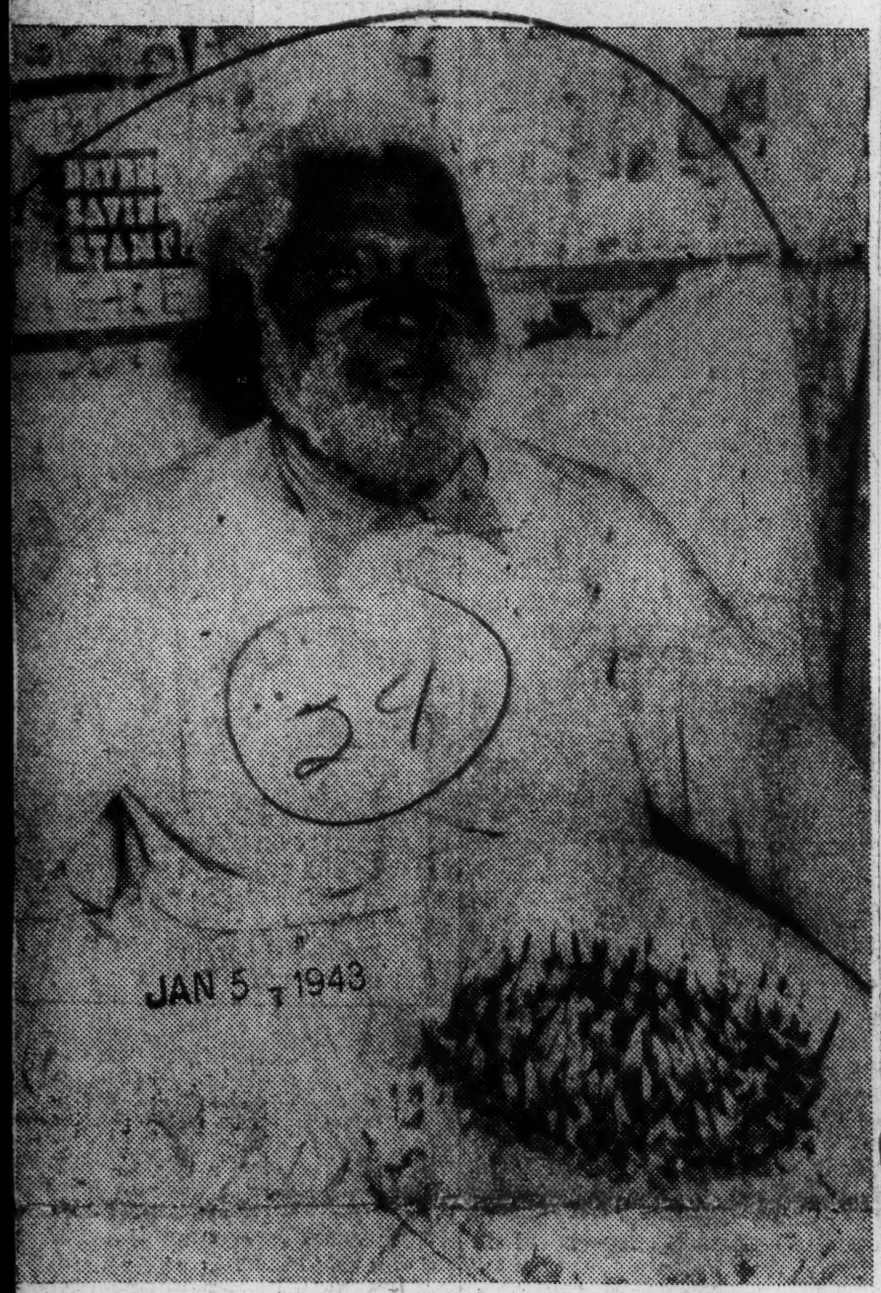
MONTICELLO, Va. — (ANP) — Thomas Jefferson's historic home here, Monticello, as well and favorably known as the history of its owner, was designed by a Negro architect. Hiram H. Higgins, the designer, also drew up plans for Athens college in Alabama, one of the few buildings not destroyed during the Civil war.

The cabin mentioned by Dr. Wyeth was a double hewn-log structure with heavy stone stack chimney between. It stood until about 10 years ago. I have slept in one of the rooms many a night.

* * *

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

He's Lived Past 122 Years



One hundred and twenty-three candles—count 'em; one for each year and one to grow on! "Uncle" Mark Thrash, who lives in a Civil War relic of a log cabin on Chicamauga battlefield, near Chattanooga, was 122 years old on Christmas Day. He was presented with a cake adorned with 123 red candles, the gift of the Mayor of Chattanooga, in the name of the community. —(Acme

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
MAY 1 1943

Old Slave Mart Tree Is To Go

All that remains of South Africa's oldest fir, known as the "Slave Tree," is to disappear. The tree stood in Church street, Capetown, and was for generations the scene of regular auction sales of slaves, and trading continued there until the early 1800's. The tree was cut down in 1916, but the stump remained and in it was fixed a brass memorial plate. The slaves to be sold were brought from the Old Supreme Court, then the slave depot, to the near-by tree and placed on benches. Slavery was abolished in 1834. The need of widening Church street has doomed the stump of the old tree.

Recollections

BY EMMET R. CALHOUN

It was in 1887 when I first met Prof. J. M. Dill. At that time he was living on his farm in the Union Chapel community in Pickens County, six miles south of Carrollton, the county seat. A number of years before he had assumed the presidency and management of the Pickensville Female Institute, which at one time had been a flourishing girls' school, but which had greatly declined because of the poverty of its natural clientele as a result of the War Between the States with its emancipation of the Negro slaves. Men who formerly were able to send their daughters and sons away to boarding schools and colleges now were forced to keep them at home to help to make a living for themselves, and so it was the Pickensville Female Institute had to close its doors. However, in the early 1870s Prof. Dill took charge and hoped to restore it to its former popularity and prosperity. But it was a vain hope, notwithstanding for a few years it gave promise. The year-to-year fall in the price of cotton, however, did its deadly work, and notwithstanding Prof. Dill's valiant efforts the Pickensville Female Institute once again was compelled to close its doors.

* * *

Prof. Dill removed to the farm he had acquired south of Carrollton and began to experiment with the growing of food crops. He became interested in the sweet (yam) potato. He wanted to evolve a potato that did not require the tedious task of picking up the vines and laying them straight on the rows every time the potato patch was cultivated with the plow. After some years of effort he produced what he called the bunch yam. This name "bunch" was given it because his potato foliage grew erect like the foliage of the Irish (white) potato. When first he had perfected this new kind of sweet potato he gave small quantities of them to his neighbors for seed, and in a few years the Dill bunch yam was the most popular potato grown in Pickens County. It was a very luscious potato, fine in texture and heavy with sugar and far superior to all known varieties of sweet potato. Its only drawback was its delicacy and poor-keeping qualities. Most farmers at that time kept their potatoes over the Winter in a depression in the ground and covered them with cornstalks and earth. The ordinary yam and the Red Radical potatoes kept reasonably well by this method, but Prof. Dill's bunch yams were heavy losers through the Winter.

* * *

But notwithstanding these losses, the bunch yam was such a superior potato in all other respects that it gained in popularity and thousands of bushels of them were grown annually. Prof. Dill, at my suggestion, began to advertise his bunch yam in farm journals and agricultural papers in the South and built up quite a business selling seed potatoes. But situated as he was, many miles from shipping facilities, he made no money for his efforts. One day in June I was walking with him through his potato field. He dug into a hill with his pocketknife and got a fair-sized potato and split it open. It was green, not having come to maturity. He called my attention to the fact that the flesh of the potato did not turn black, as would be the case with the ordinary yam. It retained its golden color and soon its split surface was covered with innumerable tiny moisture globules like dewdrops. They were sweet to the taste, almost like honey. Laying a half of the potato on the fence in the sunlight, we went on, and coming back a half hour later, after Prof. Dill had shown me some of his flowers, I took up the potato to examine it again. The tiny "dewdrop" globules had crystallized and were hard, like little beads of candy.

* * *

Prof. Dill passed to the Great Beyond years ago, and I do not know that his bunch yam has survived in its purity, the average farmer being so derelict about taking care to see that his fruits and vegetables of choice varieties do not become mixed with the common varieties. Provided with shipping facilities and the means to exploit his bunch yam, he easily could have become wealthy and famous, and he certainly deserved both. A truer lover of mankind and nature I have never known. Prof. Dill was respectively father and grandfather of the Rev. R. L. Dill, Sr., and the Rev. R. L. Dill, Jr., well-known ministers of the North Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church.

* * *

About the middle of the decade of the 1880s the street repair and cleaning force of Columbus, Miss., consisted of half a dozen dump carts drawn by large mules, two white carpenters who, with some Negro helpers, kept the wooden bridges at crossings and streets repaired, and a supervisor of streets, a little old man by the name of Gray. Mr. Gray was only about 5 feet tall. He rode a very large horse and when he was on horseback he always reminded me of a jockey on a tall racehorse, his saddle stirrups being so short. This street force was very efficient, for while the town had no paved streets, it had good graveled streets that were kept in the best of condition. But what I want to tell of is the intelligence of the six mules that were worked to the dump carts. Stables for these mules were located just back of the city hall, and it was the custom to send these mules to a pasture at noon on Saturdays, where they remained until sundown on Sundays, when they were again stabled. This was the custom from early Spring when the grass came up in the pasture until late in the Fall. Now here is the point (believe it or not): On all other days except Saturdays these mules, when unhitched from their carts, would go to their stalls in the stables to be fed, but on Saturdays they would immediately go to the gate where they were let out to go to the pasture. How did they know it was Saturday and pasture time? Several attempts were made by putting feed in their troughs to keep them in the stable lot, but they could not be induced to stay; instead they would show resentment when effort was made to keep them away from the exit gate to the pasture on Saturdays, but on all other days of the week they went docilely to their stalls in the stable. I doubt not there are many elderly persons in Columbus at present who can and will verify this seemingly incredible story.

* * *

In a recent issue of The Anniston Star my good friend, Judge Joe J. Willett, has resurrected the story of Sallie Ladiga, a Creek Indian woman, who as the "head of a family," having in her care some of her own children and a number of grandchildren, homesteaded some public land in what is now Calhoun County. Later her claim to this land was disputed by other claimants. Sallie Ladiga had the legal services of John T. Morgan, years later United States senator from Alabama, and Lewis Parsons, one-time governor. The case eventually went to the United States Supreme Court and was remanded to the Alabama Supreme Court. Sallie Ladiga lost the case, but after her death her heirs renewed the fight and won. Judge Willett by accident noted a record of this case in his law books and, student that he is, went through the whole case and came up with this story. This noted legal battle began in 1832.

MAY 30 1943

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Ex-Slave For President Johnson Dies

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 27. According to Miss Margaret (ANP)—William Andrew Johnson-Johnson Patterson, great-grandson, 87 years old, ex-slave of the President, Wilbut with this story. This noted legal battle began in 1832.

24-1943
World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

CURIOUS WORLD By Ferguson



ANSWER: From his long service as an officer in the Tenth United States Cavalry, a famous Negro regiment.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal
January 28, 1943

WASHINGTON IN WAR TIME

With new members of Congress appalled at the scarcity and costliness of living quarters in the Nation's Capital, Rep. Sabath (D.) of Illinois has introduced a bill for the construction of apartments to house members of Congress and their legislative employees. In view of the unfortunate reaction to "pensions for Congress,' the Sabath bill will probably get nowhere, but the tight housing situation in Washington continues to be a minor deterrent to the war effort.

President Roosevelt said in his annual message to Congress on Jan. 7: "Washington may be a madhouse—but only in the sense that it is the capital city of a nation which is fighting mad." Yet with all due respect to the President, any city is bound to be a madhouse in almost every sense of the word when its population (metropolitan area) increases by 25 per cent, from 927,000 to 1,151,000, in two years (Apr. 1, 1940-May 1, 1942).

It was a previous war, the Civil War, which began to change Washington from a village to a city. As late as 1871 Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont spoke of the "abominable nuisance of cows, horses, sheep, and goats running through the city."

Hamilton agreed in conference with Jefferson in 1790 to have the nation's capital located in the South in return for Southern support of federal assumption of state debts. In 1784 Congress had voted for a site on the Delaware near Trenton, but the South continued to fight for the Capital. In 1790 the House voted for Baltimore, but the Senate by vote of 14 to 12 amended the proposal for a site somewhere on a specified 80-mile stretch of the Potomac. For a number of years suggestions were made in Congress for a site farther West, especially when an appropriation was necessary in 1815 to restore the Capitol and the White House, burned by the British in 1814.

Only 7,000 Federal Employes in 1865

The site finally chosen by three commissioners appointed for that purpose was largely marsh land. A low ring of hills acted to prevent winds from blowing away the natural humidity.

When the Government moved to Washington in 1800, the Treasury building was the only completed Government edifice. Aside from high officials the number of Government employees was 130. (Even by the end of the Civil War there were only some 7,000 permanent Government employees.) There were few inns and boarding houses, and most members of Congress lodged in Georgetown, three miles away through woods and mud. In 1835 Harriet Martineau called Washington a city "straggling out hither and thither, with a small house or two a quarter-mile from any other." In 1842 Charles Dickens said it consisted of "spacious avenues that begin in nothing and lead nowhere," streets a mile long which needed houses, public buildings which needed a public.

In the Civil War Washington was the military headquarters of the Union. Parks and squares were turned into camps, churches and schools into hospitals. Negro refugees poured in from the South, would-be volunteers and war contractors from the North. The one paved through street, Pennsylvania Avenue, was pounded by ambulances from the front and munitions wagons until the stone paving was submerged and "The Avenue" became like the other streets, a sodden mass of mud or dust.

Temporary Buildings Erected in 1917

After the Civil War ambitious citizens took steps for wide-spread improvement of the enlarged city. At the time there was local suffrage. Congress became alarmed at the municipal debt piled up by the improvement program, and in 1871 placed the city under what amounted to a territorial form of Government, with a delegate in Congress. Came the panic of 1873 and in the following year Congress imposed the commission form of government on the District of Columbia. Under law of 1878 the three commissioners—one a Republican, one a Democrat, one from the Army Engineers Corps—are appointed by the President subject to Senate approval.

Washington became a madhouse again in 1917-18. In the nine war months of 1917 alone, the population increased by 60,000. Government hotels were erected for women Government employes on Union Station Plaza. Thse later were torn down, but most of the "temporary" stucco buildings then erected for the war emergency remain. Housing was almost as scarce as now. There was a serious race riot in 1919. Many of the new Government buildings are now in that portion of the District originally donated by Virginia but retroceded in 1846 as giving the District more land than it could ever need.

Abe Lincoln

His Credo of Equality

A Text for Our Time

The tall man with the stovepipe hat stood on a platform at Lewiston, Ill., on Aug. 17, 1858, and talked to posterity. It was during his unsuccessful campaign for election to the U. S. Senate, running against his great rival, Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln was discoursing on his favorite topic, the Declaration of Independence, and on the men who framed the document. PM 2/12/43

His words at Lewiston form a fitting text for our time, when so many men are dangerously ignorant of or indifferent to the implications of this war, a war waged against humankind by a maniacal mob conceiving itself as the master race.

Listen, as Lincoln explains what the Founding Fathers at Independence Hall were about: New York, N.Y.

"They said to the whole world of men: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' PM

"In their enlightened belief, nothing stamped with the Divine image and likeness was sent into the world to be trodden on and degraded and imbruted by its fellows. They grasped not only the whole race then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the farthest posterity. 726.13,174

"Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants,

"Now, my friends, can this country be saved on that basis? If it can, I will consider myself the happiest man in the world. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I w[illegible]d rather be assassinated on this spo[illegible] than surrender it."

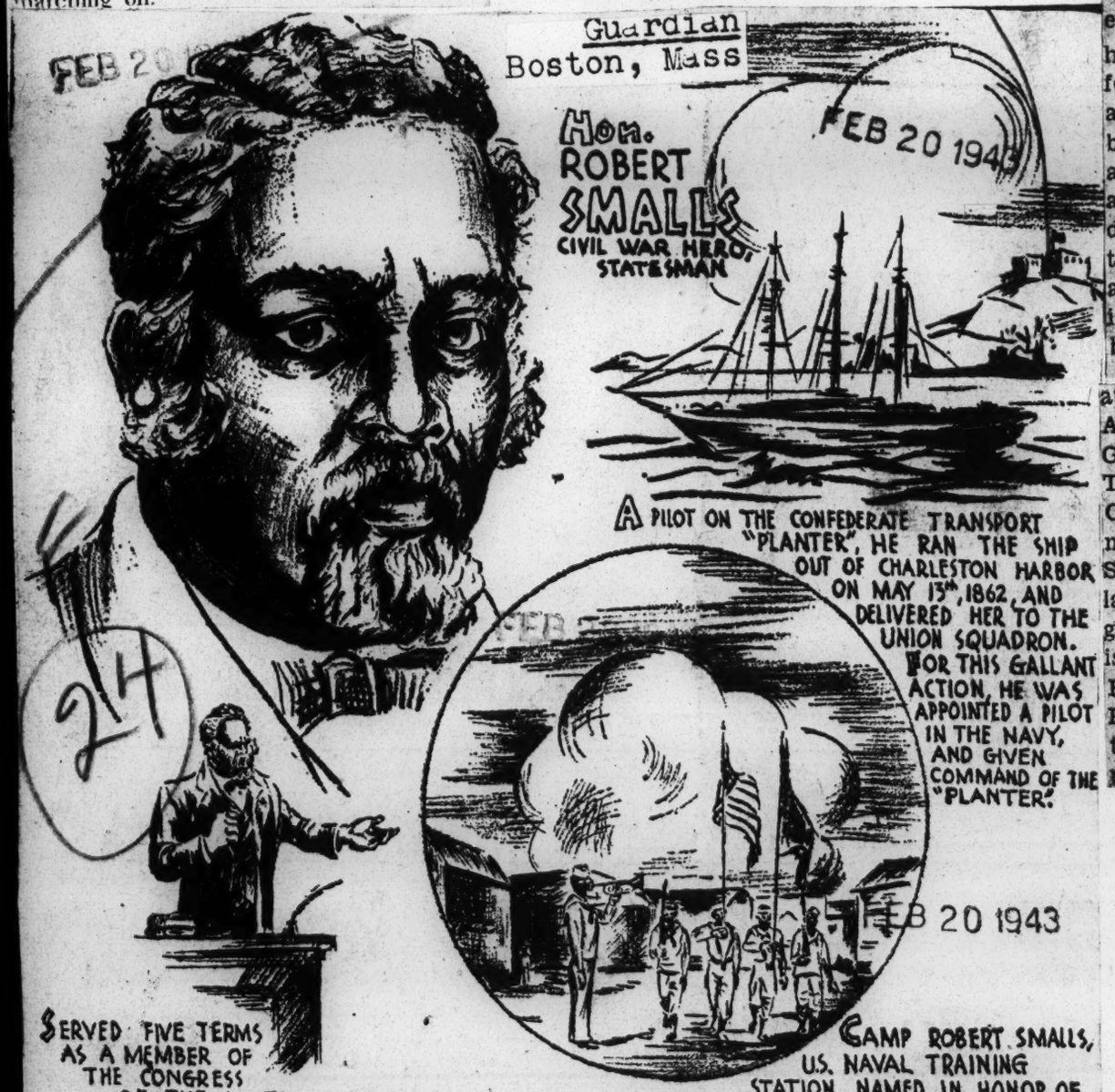
They did assassinate Lincoln, but he had already saved the principle. His truth goes marching on.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
June 18 1943

Negro Graduates In Radio

George A. Crockett, son of George C. Crockett of Booneville, Miss., was a m[illegible]mber of the first class of negroes t[illegible] be graduated from the Army Air Forces radio operators and mechanics course at Scott Field, near Belleville, Ill.

Guardian
Boston, Mass



FEB 20 1943

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

ANNUAL ATTUCKS DAY OBSERVANCE FRIDAY, MARCH 5

FEB 27 1943

The wartime Attucks Day celebration next Friday, March 5, will call for more energetic prosecution of the war in order to win a speedy victory by the utilization of all available manpower and womanpower regardless of race, creed or national origin. Speakers will point out the dangerous sabotage of the war effort by the practice of discrimination in the armed forces and the war industries.

Lives are being wasted and more lives will be needlessly sacrificed through a stupid race prejudice which is barring willing Colored young men from the air forces, it will be pointed out and instances will be given where trained aviators and even experienced fighting pilots have been refused by the U. S. Government but were gladly accepted by the Canadian Government.

FEB 27 1943

Starting with Crispus Attucks who struck the first blow for American independence, speak-

will point out that the loyalty of Colored Americans has remained steadfast throughout American history as one of the most valued traditions of the Colored race. They will point out that no element of the population can surpass Colored people's record of dependability in every war in which the country has been engaged. They, therefore, as loyal Americans resent any attempt to humiliate them by segregating them when they are admitted in he armed forces and will demand the practice of democracy which will allow them to make their own choice as to the sort of military body in which to serve. This should be a right of all Americans.

FEB 27 1943

The program begins at 11 a.m. at the spot on State st., where Attucks fell, continuing at the Granary Burial Grounds on Tremont st. near Park St. Church at 11:15, thence to the monument on the Common. State and city wreaths will be laid and speeches by distinguished citizens. The observance is directed by Boston Branch Equal Rights League, Louis E. Pasco, president. It is urged that as many as can make the pilgrimage on Friday, March 5.

New York Age
New York, N. Y

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FEB 27 1943

Wants Lincoln Pilgrimage

FEB 27 1943

Editor, The New York Age:

Abraham Lincoln, if he were alive, would have liked what happened last Friday in Washington, before the great statue erected in his memory. At two o'clock on the afternoon of February 12th a little group of clergymen climbed the steps leading to the Memorial. They represented the three faiths: Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish. Three of them were colored, and three were white. They came to execute a symbolic act of interfaith and interracial unity; to say by their presence that the brotherhood of the spirit transcends doctrinal differences; that there can be no bar of race, creed or color in the service of democracy. Then, as they stood bowed in the columned court before the statue, the rich voices of the Howard University Glee Club poured forth noble music; "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "Go Down Moses."

Could there have been a more fitting observance of the Great Emancipator's birthday? We have reason, all of us, I think, to be grateful to the participants in this ceremony, and especialy to the enlightened and courageous clergymen who sponsored this ceremony: Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Senior Bishop of the Greater New York area of the Methodist Church, Father John LaFarge, S. J. Executive Editor of "America"; Dr. Sidney A. Goldstein, of the Commission on Justice and Peace of the Central Conferences of American Rabbis; and Dr. W. H. J. Bernagin, chairman of the Executive Board of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches

FEB 27 1943

Why should not a Lincoln Memorial Pilgrimge become a permanent feature of the day? Already the Protestant churches have set aside Sunday, February 14th as "Race Relations Sunday." Why should not Lincoln's birthday itself be made the occasion, not merely for a symbolic ceremony participated in not merely by Negroes, but by other minority groups as well as by the progressive spiritual leaders of the majority groups which have an equal stake in the ending of race discrimination, the building of interracial unity and peace? Why should not Lincoln's Birthday be made the occasion for an annual review and re-appraisal of the progress made toward completing that great task of emancipation which Lincoln began?

FEB 27 1943

Next year I hope that we shall have not one such ceremony, but hundreds, all over America, wherever there is a statue of Lincoln, and wherever groups of enlightened citizens of both races, both churchmen and laymen, can be brought together to re-affirm Lincoln's high faith and to advance the cause he served.

FEB 27 1943

I should welcome correspondence with readers who think this is a practicable idea and would like to bring it to fruition. We are,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
National President
B. F. McLAURIN,
National Secretary

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

FEB 28 1943

Publish Song Book Teaching Negro History

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—(ANP)—A new volume entitled, "Unsung Americans—Sung," designed to teach Negro history by singing the lives of prominent racial leaders, is scheduled for early release by Handy Brothers Music company. It was announced last week.

Collaborating with William C. Handy on the music is Jean Stor, composer. Latest song written for the volume is a tribute to Dr. George Washington Carver with lyrics by Andy Razaf and music by Jean Stor.

The firm has also prepared a musical setting for Lincoln's Gettysburg address which Mr. Handy says "the biggest work we have done in years." The new book is expected to be especially valuable during anniversances of Negro History week and Negro Music week.

24-1943

Defeat Red-Baiters, Jefferson Rally Told

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
APR 10 1943

Earl Browder and U. S. Ambassador to Chile Claude Bowers told a mass meeting called to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth that the best way to honor the great patriot's teachings is to unite all Americans, regardless of political belief, in common war to perpetuate the democratic way of life.

"Today, in the midst of the deepest world crisis," Browder told the mass meeting sponsored by the New York Workers School at the Cosmopolitan Opera House, **"there is ample ground for all followers and admirers of Jefferson to unite in the heavy task of winning victory over the** [illegible]



EARL BROWDER

"In this war through which we live," he continued, **"the most fundamental of Jefferson's principles is being challenged, the independence of the United States and its self-government, and the right of self-government of all the peoples of the earth."**

BOWERS' PAPER READ

The distinguished American authority on Jefferson, Mr. Bowers, who wrote his paper to be read at the Workers School meeting, declared:

APR 10 1943

"I have sometimes marveled at the attempt of reactionary elements to invoke the memory of Jefferson in defense of vested wrongs. There is rich irony in the theory that he was a conservative or a reactionary. He was throughout his life denounced and damned as a radical and a red. He was called a Jacobin and a terrorist. He was proclaimed the enemy of all religion from the political pulpits of his time. He was called an enemy of property and a traitor to his class. No man in American history was more roundly abused by the reactionaries of his time as a dangerous innovator than Thomas Jefferson."

Bowers laid great stress on the fact that Jefferson guaranteed that America would develop as a democratic republic instead of a plutocratic republic, and declared that it was through "Jefferson's herculean efforts that democracy came to America to maintain the American way of life."

Mr. Bowers urged that Jefferson's work on religious liberty be made compulsory reading in all American schools.

Francis Franklin, history instructor at the Workers School read a detailed and scholarly paper in which he recalled the fight which Jefferson launched against Negro slavery from the very first days of his political life.

"Throughout his life," Franklin said, **"Jefferson labored for the abolition of slavery and came to recognize that Negroes not only had equal rights, but possessed native abilities equal to all other peoples."**

Browder warned that the enemies of Jefferson's fight for democracy have their descendants in the Hoover-type reactionaries of today. He said:

"The American bourgeoisie has been peculiarly unappreciative of Jefferson's preeminent role as the architect of American capitalism. To this day they prefer to worship at the shrine of Alexander Hamilton. Yet the policies of Hamilton were short-sighted and self-defeating, and if they had prevailed over Jefferson the consequences would have been the breakup of American unity, a basic compromise with feudalism and slavery.

APR 1

"The perfect modern counterpart of Hamilton in today's political alignment is Herbert Hoover with his yearning for accommodation to Hitlerism."

EXPOSES RED BAITING

Browder elaborated on the Communists' appreciation of Jefferson's democratic teachings and contrasted this appreciation with the red-baiting theories of Attorney General Biddle. Recalling that it was Jefferson who enunciated the theory of the people's right to revolution, Browder stated:

"It is not by any means, of course, in this bold facing of the issue of violence in social change that modern Communists find their important point of contact with Jefferson's political thought. As a matter of fact, we Communists cite Jefferson on this question mainly to expose the essential un-Americanism of red-baiters like Biddle and Martin Dies who swear by the name of Jefferson, but want to outlaw, imprison and deport American workers who endorse Marx and Engels on the sole ground of quotations taken out of context from the Communist Manifesto which are restrained compared to the flaming words of Thomas Jefferson.

"Modern Communists are much more conservative in their utterances on this question than was Jefferson."

APR 10 1943

Thomas Jefferson Commended Negro Upon Unusual Ability

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Thomas Jefferson's deep interest in the problems of early American Negroes and his sincere desire to improve their status is revealed in a manuscript draft of an official letter placed on exhibit at the Library of Congress this week in connection with the Jefferson Bicenntenial Celebration. The letter, written by Jefferson, then Secretary of State, to Benjamin Banneker, Negro mathematician and astronomer, in 1791, went on exhibit on April 12, as part of a display designed to reveal and evaluate Jefferson as a scientist. The cases housing this exhibition will remain on display outside the Thomas Jefferson Room for Science and Technology on the fifth floor of the Library Annex building through April 19.

APR 22 1943

APR 23 1943

Acknowledging receipt of a copy of Banneker's almanac on August 30 1791, Jefferson wrote:

"Sir:

"I thank you sincerely for your letter of the 19th instant and for the almanac it contained. Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proof as you exhibit that nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colours of man and that the appearance of a want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence both in Africa and America. I can add with truth that no one wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition of both of their body and mind to what it ought to be, as fast as the imbecillity of their present existence and other circumstances which cannot be neglected, will admit. I have taken the liberty of sending your almanac to Monsieur de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris and member of the Philanthropic Society because I consider it as a document to which your colour had a right for this justification against the doubts which have been entertained of them.

I am with great esteem, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

From The Ohio Express.

APR 22 1943

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Why Buy Bonds?

Why buy bonds?

Well, there are any number of reasons pressing today and the stakes in the present conflict are high.

APR 20 1943

There are many reasons. . . .

There is Nathan Hale who died proudly as a spy. There are the patriots who by stealth in the dark of night distributed the pamphlets, the great pamphlets that stirred the soul of freedom in the people and gave lifeblood to the rebellion. There are the farmers of Concord bridge, the hard-riding, swamp-wise partisans of Light Horse Harry Lee. There are the women, the hard-handed, toil-worn women who took the muskets from the wall and gave them into the hands of their menfolk and turned to bar the door to their lonesome hearth and do a man's work that a man might fight for the freedom of the generations to come.

There are all those people of the Revolution who fought and died, not alone for themselves but for the right of their sons and their sons' sons and the sons of all men to live in freedom and security.

Their heritage is the freedom we guard today.

Not many years later the job needs must be done again—and those who complain that the task was not finished in 1918 may well remember that our early freedom was twice won.

That was when the press gangs were driving American ships from the seas and the threat from Canada was real and menacing.

along the Texans' line at the battle of San Jacinto crying out, "I have cut down Vince's bridge—now fight for your lives and remember the Alamo!"; and Sam Houston's men went on to wipe out Santa Anna's Mexicans. Remember the Alamo? That church and a convent yard 100 feet square at San Antonio, where disregarded orders cost the lives but not the immortal glory of more than 300 men?

Young America fought a lot of wars. Ten years later Mexico was looked upon as a greater military power than the United States and marched against Texas, now a part of the Union. When Mexico marched against Zachary Taylor, that staunch old soldier had but 3,000 men in his command to pit against thrice that number. But "Old Rough and Ready" had veterans of the Indian wars, ex-

Perry and MacDonough on Lake Erie and Lake Champlain.

APR 20 1943

Hickory

And there is Old Hickory Jackson, who welded frontiersmen, Negro freemen and Barataria pirates into the instrument that smashed veterans of Britain's campaign against Napoleon. A rag-tag and bob-tail army, without finer grace, but Americans all who fought and won with a tremendous disdain for the odds and a sneer for the troops of an all-conquering army.

That was when the press gangs were driving American ships from the seas and the threat from Canada was real and menacing.

There is the obscure horse-

perienced high officers and, for the first time in an American war, company commanders bearing the proud crest of West Point. In two pitched battles the Mexicans were rocked back and later America wrote one of its proudest victories across the battle flags of the land at Mexico City.

There is Georgia's Major Twiggs, one of the great heroes of the storming of Chapultepec. His name is prepetuated on a destroyer only lately launched at Charleston.

There are those of whom Lincoln said: ". . . In a large sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract."

There are Roosevelt and Dewey and the fleet that wiped out Spanish glory at Santiago and Manila.

There are the Marines who captured Belleau Woods and Pershing's men who smashed through to the Metz-Sedan railway and destroyed the German army's communications in 1918 in what is known to history as the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

There are the men of Wake, of Bataan. There are the men of the Java Sea fleet. There is the small remnant of the 19th Bombardment outfit, the few survivors of the Catalina squadrons that were as expendable as the PT boats of Buckeley's command. There are the daring few who held Japan at bay in the skies of China.

There are all those who have made history, and in making history have made our land. There are those of the obscure sacrifices, those who toil in deadly monotony or in constant fear, those who live in dread of a telegram . . . "the War Department regrets . . . missing in action." There are those who labo[r] [in] benches. [a]mend to the ca[l]
to [ns].

APR 20 1943

RECORDER

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

APR 16

PORTLAND, Oregon. (INS)—[C]harles Jones a Negro chipper at the Kais[er] Company's Vancouver shipyard, began what he claims is his second century today after celebrating a birthday he says was his 100th by working as usual.

—INS.

APR 20 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia



Mintess, Brown Praised For Lincoln Addresses

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 27, 1943

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The State House of Representatives paid tribute to Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, during its weekly session on February 8, when two of the colored members of the House were invited to the Speaker's rostrum, one to read Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg address and the other to deliver a tribute to the famous Civil War president.

Rep. Homer S. Brown, Pittsburgh Democrat and veteran member of the House, read the Gettysburg address, while Rep. Lewis M. Mintess, Philadelphia Republican serving his first term, made his initial address honoring Lincoln. Both legislators were given an ovation.

Mintess said: "It is with a degree of misgiving that I seek this privilege of addressing you because, as you know, I am a new man.

"And yet, I have persuaded myself that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln is far too important an event to be passed unnoticed in this democratic assemblage.

Precious To Negro

"I must utter these humble words of honor to the great man whose memory is so precious to the Negro race, to the Republican Party, and to all Americans. My people look upon Abraham Lincoln as the one who gave them freedom from bondage; the one who elevated them to the status of manhood and citizenship.

"The Republican Party looks upon Abraham Lincoln as one of its ablest and noblest sons who by ability alone became its first president.

"All Americans look upon Lincoln as the one who saved the Union and paid with his life to establish for all times the truth of the proposition that this is 'an indivisible union of indestructible states.'

"Lincoln was no stranger to Pennsylvanians. In Philadelphia, at Independence Hall, he found 'that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world for future time.' Today, we fight to make real this hope that Lincoln saw.

Martyr For Unity

"It was in Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, that Lincoln gave the greatest speech of all his life. There, in dignified, simple and clear language, he spoke of that government of the people, for the people, and by the people that must not perish from the earth.

"Engaged, as we are today in another great war, finding ourselves again tested as to whether the democratic way of life can longer endure, we do well to turn our thoughts to this great humanitarian who rose from the lowly ranks of the poor to be recognized throughout the world as a great American—a martyr for unity."

Feb. 27, 1943

Gadsden, Ala., Times
August 15, 1943

GOOD NEGRO HERE OBSERVES BIRTHDAY

Mac Commins, one of the leading Negroes of the city and perhaps one of its best loved citizens, will celebrate his 90th birthday tomorrow, Aug. 16. He was born in Tuscaloosa and came to Gadsden to open a barbershop more than 50 years ago. When he was only 14 years old he served as a barber in Tuscaloosa, and while still very young he was the head barber at the University of Alabama. He was first apprenticed as a baker but took up barbering by doing extra work around a shop. He is the oldest living business man in the city. He is proprietor of a barbecue restaurant that serves white only. He is a man of good character and is universally respected here and wherever he is known.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 20, 1943

Answers To Questions

By Fredrick J. Haskin

Readers may receive the answer to any question of a general nature by sending it with a stamped, addressed envelope, to Frederic J. Haskin, The Tennessean Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Q. Were there any Negro pilots in the Air Corps in the last war? C. J.

A. The War Department says that there were no Negro pilots in the United States Army during the first World War.

24-1943

Louisville Girls' High Graduates Mourn 'Aunt Liza'

Flag at Halleck Hall flying at half mast until after funeral

HALLECK Hall's flag at Second and Lee Streets hung at half-mast through last Friday for one of its honored dead, "Aunt Liza." Just the name is enough to recreate a picture in the minds of many thousands of graduates of the Louisville Girls' High School.

Literally thousands seem not too many, for Elizabeth, Eliza or "Aunt Liza" Smith, according to the records of Business Director Sam Jones, became an employe of the Board of Education in 1881 under Prof. W. H. Bartholomew, then superintendent of the city schools. At that time the Louisville Girls' High School was known as the Louisville Female High School and was located at First and Chestnut on the site of the present Ahrens Trade School.

Many years have come and gone, but Aunt Liza had lingered on helping in her official capacity as janitress. Finally, at Fifth and Hill, her special duty became the Medical Room where she assisted the nurses in charge and carefully watched over each patient, giving her own brand of advice on various and sundry topics of health.

She Was 'Pretty Old'

How old she was nobody knows. When asked her age some time ago she answered, "I don't know. I'm gettin' pretty old, I guess, about 35 or 50." But Aunt Liza must have reached the 90 mark or over for she distinctly recalled Louisville in the War Between the States days and events long prior. One of her most poignant recollections was "how hard her mammy cried" when her brother left for the war and "how hard she cried when he didn't come back."

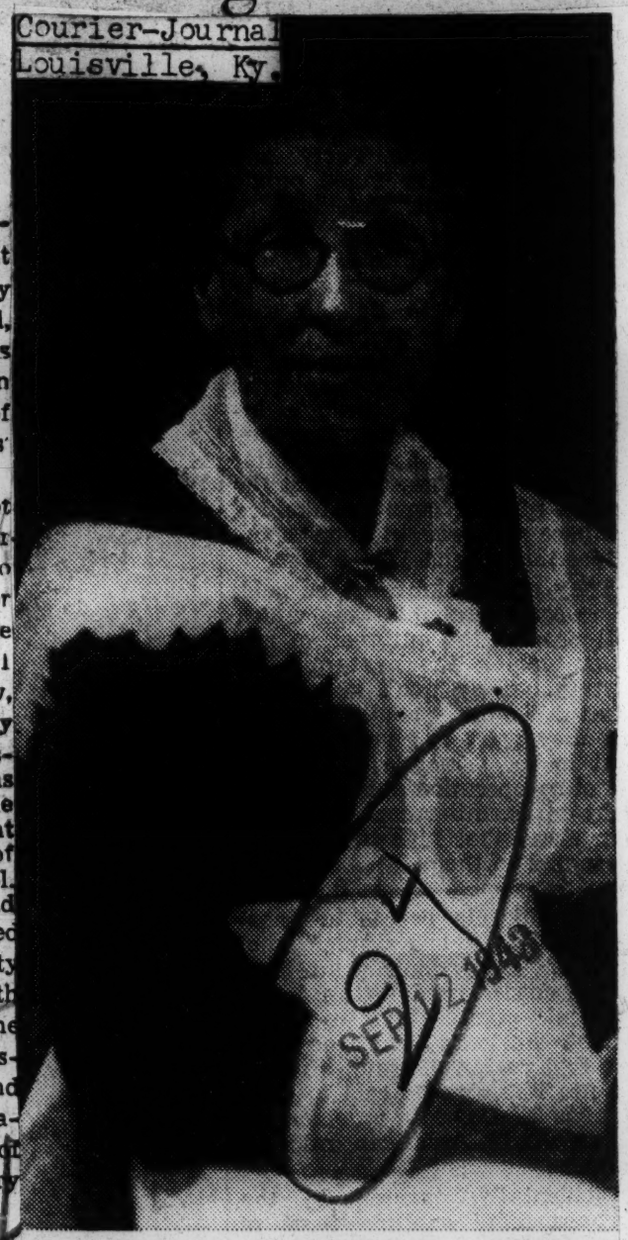
The last of an old slave family which originated somewhere around Bardstown, she remembered having been sold with her mother. One brother, about 16, was sold to a distant owner and as Aunt Liza said, "That was the last we ever saw of him." Records about her life of long ago are garbled, but it is thought that at one time her mother belonged to the old Kirby family as she so often spoke so highly of "Mr. Sammy," the late Judge Samuel B. Kirby.

We do know that before she started her long years of service with the Board of Education that she worked for a very prominent family then living on Fourth between Chestnut and Walnut, somewhere near the site of what is now Byck's. She recalled that it was a "big house with a big iron fence around it and a yard." Her knowledge was startling concerning old families and early Louisville history.

Retired In 1942

In each school everyone most surely carries away a mental picture of a beloved teacher or a pleasant friend but each girl from 1881 to early 1942 remembers with a feeling of deep respect and real devotion Aunt Liza. She retired on a pension in 1942.

Graduates of the 1940's remember her for her many kindnesses. As the girls in one class remarked, "Aunt Liza always seemed to have money to give a dime or a car check to any of us who didn't have one. She just reached down into the pocket of her white apron and pulled out a check." The most familiar picture of her is a little old wizened woman in a black dress and white apron pulling a huge cardboard box through the building and picking up scrap paper.



Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

SEP 12 1943

A former slave, Aunt Liza admitted she was quite old, "about 35 or 50."

When news reached Halleck Hall that Aunt Liza had died when her home on W. St. Catherine had burned, a heavy feeling born of genuine sorrow permeated the entire school. It affected all, for those too young to have worked with her had been at one time "one of her little missuses." Halleck's flag will remain at half-mast until after her funeral on Monday.



What's The ANSWER???

Kansas City Call
by W. Douglas Brown
Kansas City, Mo.

(Q) Who is the director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League?

(Q) Who was the first Negro woman assigned to the pathological division of the bureau of animal industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture?

(Q) What is the largest Negro owned and operated bakery in the United States?

(Q) What is the first major white college in the south to graduate Negroes?

(Q) Six Negro women in Cleveland, recently became the first women to report as trainees for certain jobs, what were the jobs?

(Q) Who was the first Negro reporter to sit in one of President Roosevelt's weekly White House press sessions?

(Q) By what other name is Sidney Walker known?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Julius A. Thomas.

(A) Mrs. Carra Dell Owens of Houston.

(A) The Brown Bomber Baking company of New York.

(A) Washington and Lee university of Lexington, Va. It is also the first major white college that Negroes have attended in the South. Four Negroes graduated in 1943.

(A) Trainees for jobs as motormen and conductors with the Cleveland Transit system.

(A) Ernest E. Johnson of the Associated Negro Press.

(A) Beau Jack, former world lightweight champion.

What's the Answer

Call
By W. DOUGLAS BROWN
Kansas City, Mo.
for ANP.

(Q) Who was the first Negro to be elected a judge in the United States?

(Q) When was the National Urban League organized?

(Q) The National Urban League is a merger of what other organizations?

(Q) Where is the headquarters of the National Urban League?

(Q) How many Negroes have been elected to the United States congress from the state of North Carolina, and who were they?

(Q) Who is Meta Vaux Fuller?

(Q) Who was Edwin M. Bannister?

HERE ARE THE ANSWERS

(A) Mifflin Wistar Gibbs, who in 1873 was elected judge in the city of Little Rock, Ark.

(A) The National Urban league was organized in October, 1911.

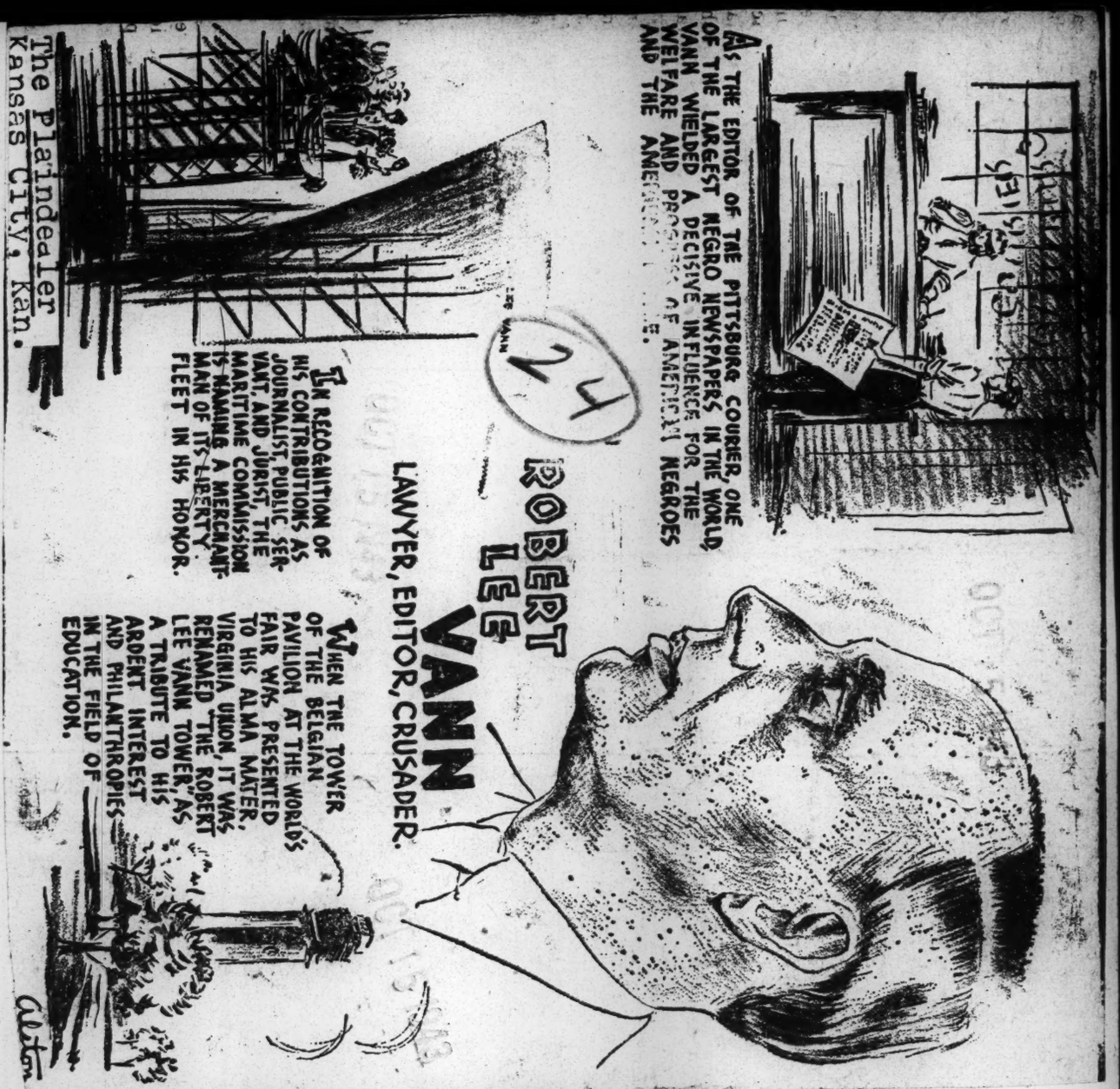
(A) The Committee for Improving the Industrial Conditions of the Negroes in New York, on Urban Conditions and the National League for the protection of Colored Women.

(A) The headquarters of the Urban league is located at 1133 Broadway, New York City.

(A) Four, they were John A. Hyman, James E. O'Hara, Henry P. Cheatham and George H. White.

(A) She is the most noted sculptor of the Negro race in the United States.

(A) A Negro painter who attained greater distinction as a painter than any other member of the Negro race.



The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

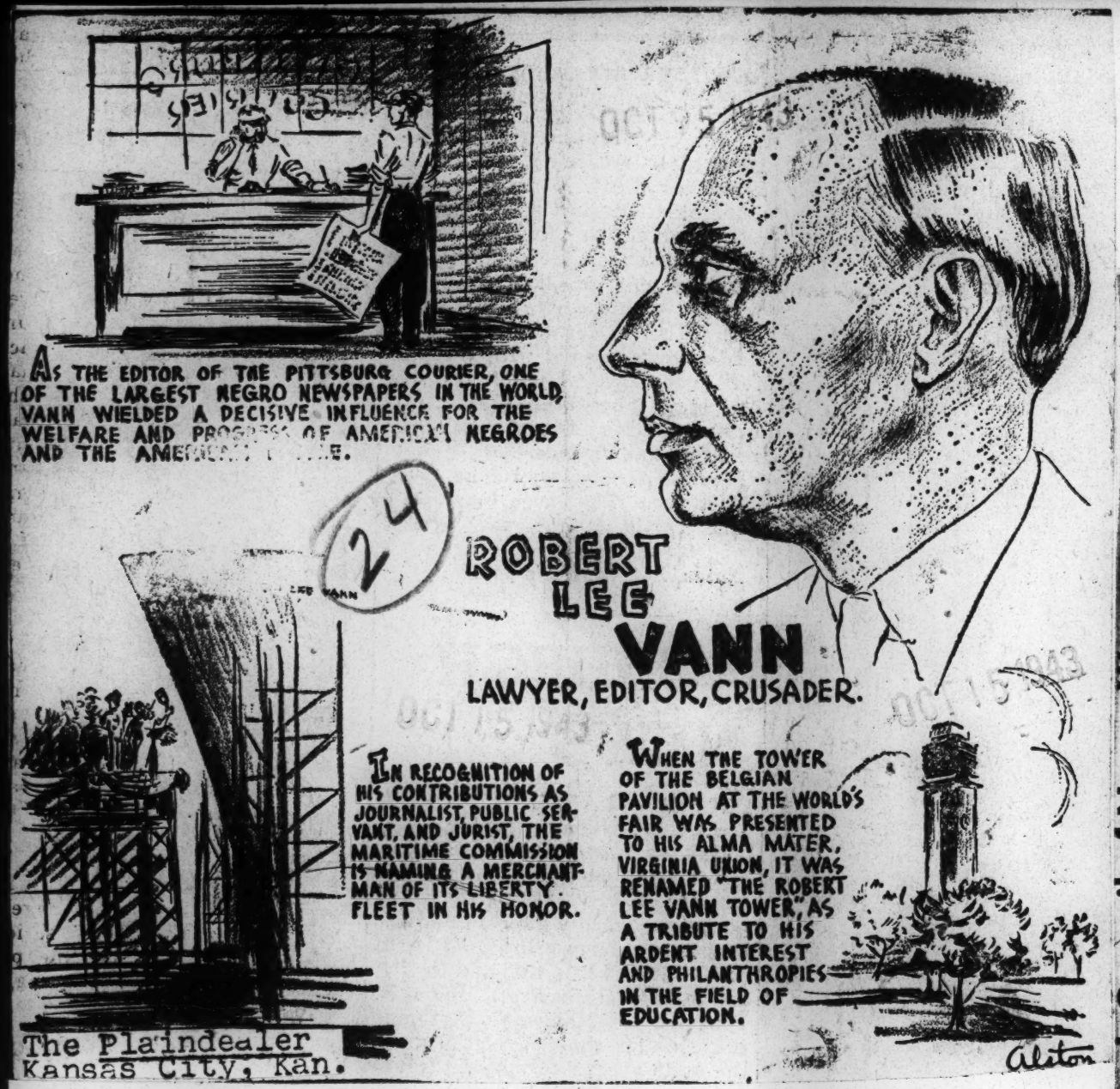
Leaders of the National Council of Negro Women

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Oct 23 1943



MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant in the National Nursing Council for War Service; pictured at one of the workshop meetings of the Women's Council with members of the executive board of the council in the background.



The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

OCT 15 1943

Leaders of the National Council of Negro Women



MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant in the National Nursing Council for War Service; pictured at one of the workshop meetings of the executive board of the council in the background.

New York Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

OCT 23 1943

24-1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virgini



LONG BEFORE THE WORLD KNEW HIM AS AN ARTIST, YOUNG ROBESON HAD ACHIEVED FAME AS AN ATHLETE. ONE OF THE GREATEST FOOTBALL PLAYERS OF ALL TIME, HE WAS SELECTED ALL AMERICAN END BY THE LATE WALTER CAMP.



NOV 13 1943

NO "DUMB ATHLETE", PAUL WAS AN HONOR STUDENT, AND PHI BETA KAPPA MAN AT RUTGERS!

PAUL ROBESON

ACTOR, ARTIST, ATHLETE. NOV 13 1943

INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS AS A CONCERT ARTIST, PAUL LOVES TO SING THE SONGS OF THE PEOPLE. ALWAYS IN DEMAND FOR THE STAGE, SCREEN AND RADIO, HE NOW DEVOTES HIS TALENTS TO THE WAR EFFORT, BY SINGING AT BOND RALLIES, AND FOR THE BOYS IN THE ARMED FORCES.





PROBABLY BEST KNOWN FOR HIS BRILLIANT PORTRAYAL OF THE MAD RULER, IN O'NEILL'S "EMPEROR JONES," ROBESON HAS LONG BEEN A GREAT FAVORITE ON THE STAGE AND SCREEN.

NOV 13 1943

24

Deny Job To Eager Applicant, But You'd Never Guess Why

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TOPEKA, Kans. [illegible] Alex Bryant who has been doing part time janitor work for the University of Kansas since 1918 decided last week that he wanted a permanent job but was frustrated in his attempt.

When Bryant applied to take civil service examinations his career was blocked because he had to answer a question about his age. His answer:

"I'm 112 years old."

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bury 650-Pound Woman

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. —(ANP)—The distinction of being possibly the heaviest person to be interred in history Lincoln cemetery here Tuesday to Mrs. Ada [illegible], whose 650 pounds at death presented a problem to Calloway-Hood, local undertaking firm. Funeral arrangements [illegible] delayed until a special casket was made and a special vault of sufficient size to hold the casket was constructed.

Rites Are Held For 'Uncle Joe' Negro, Aged 103

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Flemingsburg, Ky., Aug. 26 (AP) —Funeral services for "Uncle Joe" Simonds, colorful Flemingsburg Negro who claimed to be 103 years old, were held yesterday at the Fleming County Infirmary, where he had been an inmate for several years.

"Uncle Joe" gained national publicity [illegible] years ago for his ability to read the Bible through upsidedown. Old Fleming County residents, whose ancestors owned his mother as a slave, explained that "Uncle Joe" learned to read the type upsidedown as a child when sitting at the knee of some older person while the latter was reading the Bible.

The aged Negro, who had been self-supporting until recently, was stricken last Sunday and a physician attributed his death to acute indigestion.

NY Bankers Hear Haitian President

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A cross-section of the nation's leaders of both races gathered Monday at the swank Bankers' Club at a luncheon honoring President Elie Lescot of Haiti, with Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Company, as host.

In his address, given in French, President Lescot cited the failure of U.S. capitalists to invest in Haiti to any large extent. Asserting that the Atlantic Charter foresees the right of man to still his hunger and that the standards of living in the little island republic should be raised with the utmost vigor, he declared:

Pleads For U.S. Investments

"The standard of living of small peoples, especially in our continent, can only improve in the measure in which the greatest power in the Western Hemisphere, I mean the United States of America, through the intermediary of its businessmen and bankers, will invest capital in the countries inhabited by such peoples."

Colored guests, distributed among the ten tables, included Walter White, Roy Wilkins, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Judge Francis E. Rivers, Elmer A. Carter, Joseph V. Baker, Assemblyman William T. Andrews and Claude A. Barnett.

As the Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DuBOIS
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

There can be no question but that President Roosevelt is retreating from [illegible] liberal attitude toward Negroes at the behest of the rotten borough Southern leaders, in hope of thus winning the war.



DR. DU BOIS

Equally there is no doubt that Willkie and Wallace see the color line as the first line of offense in this world struggle. [illegible] we have conquered Hitler, then the real battle for the Allies will begin, in the effort to conquer themselves of their habit of despising and exploiting colored folk. Small wonder that England has shut off news from India.

The Negro In Egypt

A friend of mine living in Brooklyn, writes me as follows: "The supplement to Phylon, Second Quarter, 1943, carried a written account of four broadcasts . . . Desiring to know more about Egyptian history and the part that black pharoahs and Queens played in the heyday of Egyptian glory, I visited the Brooklyn Museum, which houses the Wilbur [illegible] Egyptian collection) Library, in an effort to find further information in regard to the characters which you mentioned in your broadcast. "[illegible]

"Among the historical characters which I sought to learn more about are: black Nefertari; Ahmes: Tirhakah; and any of the black Queen Candaces. The Librarian produced some prints of Trihakah from a French publication. The negroid characteristics were quite apparent. There were no available prints of black Nefertari, and here is the denoument: upon asking me where I got my information, I immediately handed her the supplement mentioned above. At once her remark was that you were no Egyptologist. My reply was that you were a scholar of pote for whom I had the greatest respect and therefore I was inclined to accept what you had said.

"There was a gentleman in the library at the time, who as I learned later, was an Egyptologist; and uopn the librarian questioning him in regard to Nefertari, his reply was that the reason that Nefertari was resented as blacq was because she typified the dead! I remained instransigeant. This apparent intention on the part of white people to discout the black man, is disconcerting, to say the least."

Negro Briters

The Greeks regarded the Ethiopians as the originators of civilization. Herodotus who visited Egypt five centuries before the birth of Christ and described egyptians as "Black and curly-haired." Historians and travellors throughout the Middle Ages regarded Egypt as an integral part of Africa and Ethiopia as the land of Negroes and the source of Egyptian culture. But modern Egyptology began after the African slave trade had established English capitalism and the Cotton Kingdom, and degraded Negroes in the eyes of the world. Every effort was made, consicously and unconsciously to prove that black men had no history and no part in civilization. Despite this disgraceful period of [illegible] reaction has [illegible] set in. The French recovered first (Read Volney), then came the German Frobenius, the English writers like Randall McIver and Caton-Thompson; the American Chamberlain ("Contribution of the Negro to Human Civilization" in the **Journal of Race Development**, April, 1911) and last but not least, our own Leo Hansberry. All the old authorities are firm Negro-haters—Breastad and his ills, Ignore them; later authorities are slowly yielding; Toynbee admits a "Negroid element" in Egyptian civilization. Never doubt, Egypt was Mulatto.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

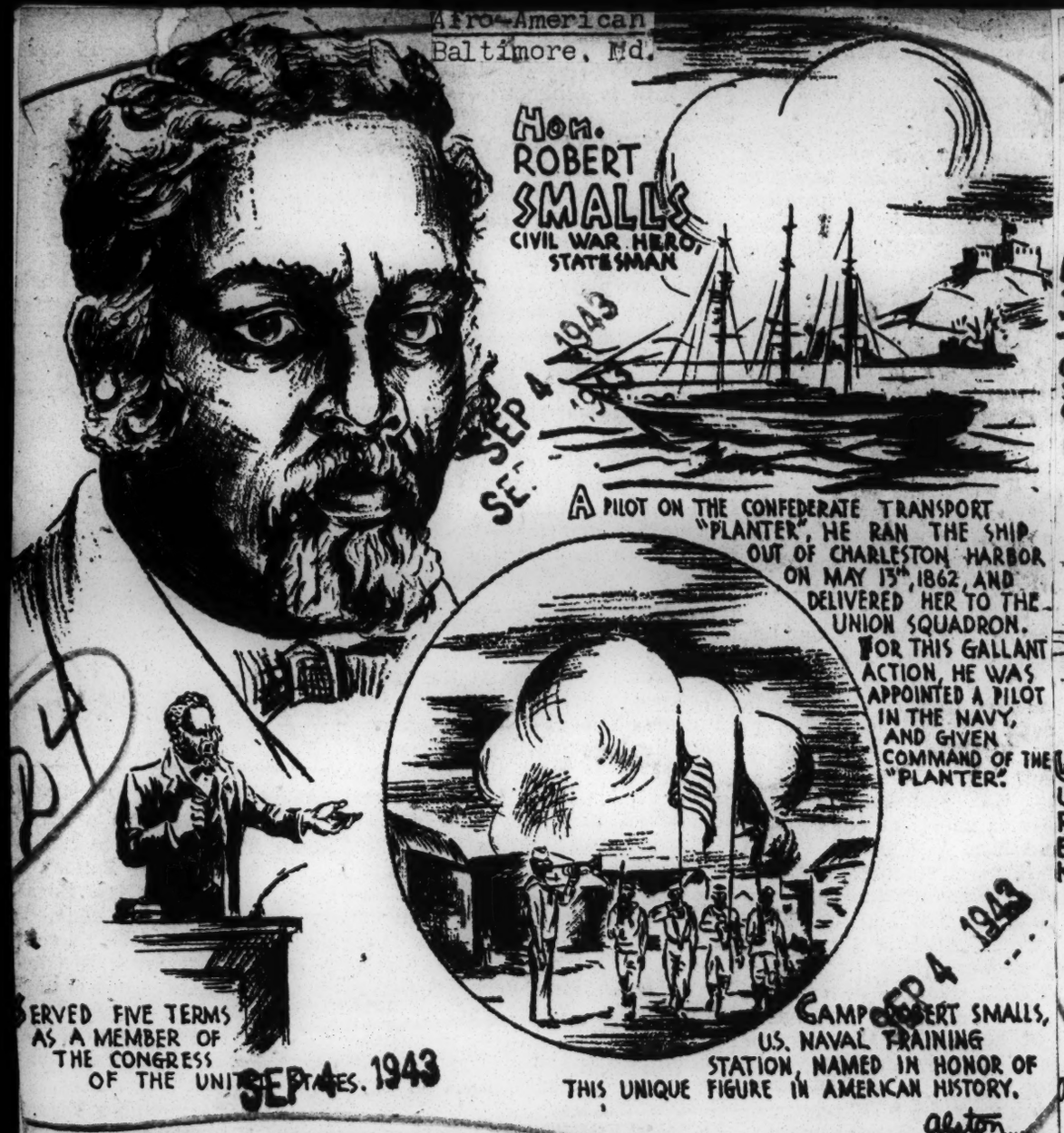
Fisk Prof. Heard at Wisconsin U.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Lorenzo D. Turner, head of the Department of English, Fisk University, gave a series of lectures on African cultural survivals in the United States and Brazil at the summer session of the University of Wisconsin during the week of July 21.

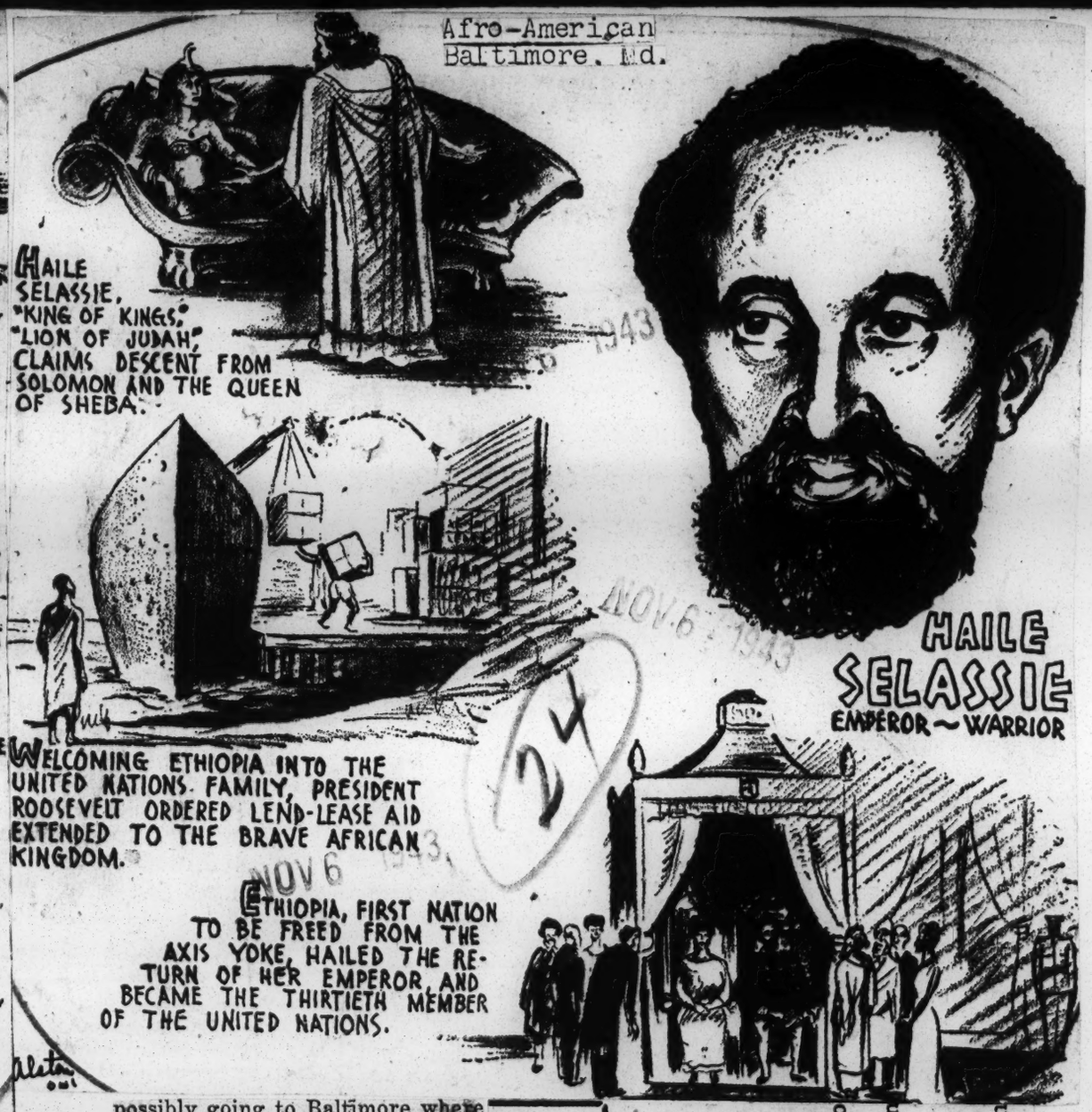
During 12 years of study, Dr. Turner found and recorded speci[illegible]mens of six African languages still spoken [illegible] by the descendants of ex-slaves and [illegible]. The Yoruba Language [illegible] Nigeria, West Africa, was most widely used and in Brazil he recorded approximately five hundred secular and religious songs, more than one hundred folk tales, numerous invocations to African deities, [illegible] proverbs.

His tudy and researches have taken him to England, where in 1937 he attended the School of Oriental Studies of the University of London, Scotland, France, Brazil, and the West In-

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.



Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.



PRESIDENT LESCOT OF HAITI TO BE WHITE HOUSE GUEST THURSDAY

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

Washington, Oct. 15. (ANP)—The state department formally announced last Thursday that President Elie Lescot of the Republic of Haiti will be here as the official guest of the United States government upon the completion of a similar visit to the Dominions of Canada. He will arrive in the capitol on Thursday, Oct. 14, being received at the White House.

The announcement follows by three weeks the exclusive report of the Associated Negro Press that the Haitian chief of state would make official visits to both Canada and the United States. The full text of the state department announcement reads:

"His excellency, Elie Lescot, president of the Republic of Haiti, will visit the United States upon the invitation of President Roosevelt during the month of October.

"President Lescot is expected to arrive in Washington on October 14, and to remain at the capitol for a period of four or five days as a guest of the government."

At press time the Lescot itinerary for the United States was still in preparation by representatives of the Haitian embassy and state department officials of the division of protocol. Unofficially, the program worked out is something as follows:

Arrival at the White House on Oct. 14 at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, President Lescot himself staying overnight. A dinner in all probability will be given by President Roosevelt that evening.

A committee at Howard university, headed by Dr. Rayford Logan, who has visited the island republic on government missions, will have a reception for the visiting dignitaries, the form of reception not yet having been finally decided.

At 5 o'clock Friday there will be a reception at Blair house where the visiting party will meet members of the Washington diplomatic corps.

The Pan American union is arranging to welcome the Haitian visitors Saturday. A special meeting of the governing board will be held that day, to be followed by a luncheon.

Nelson D. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American affairs and the American government's chief salesman for the good neighbor policy on Oct. 17 will give a private luncheon for President Lescot at the former's home. That evening Asst. Sec. of State Adolph A. Berle will give a dinner for the party at a leading hostelry, probably the Carlton hotel.

On Monday, Ambassador Andre Lieuatud will be the host for his chief at a luncheon at the Hotel Statler. The party will leave Washington for that afternoon, possibly going to Baltimore where President Lescot has expressed a desire to visit Johns Hopkins hospital for a physical check-up.

The party will arrive later in the week in New York. It has not been determined yet how long he will remain here. Two other items awaiting decision relate to a possible appearance before congress, and the holding of a press conference.

As was the case with President Edwin Barclay of the Republic of Liberia, the local corps of Negro news correspondents will probably be given temporary credentials for the White House arrival. Ted Poston of the Office of War Information is interceding in this detail.

OCT 15 1943

DO YOU KNOW?

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

1. How many Negroes of voting age now live in the North?
   7 million 500,000 4 million 2 million
2. How many army officers are there in the U. S. Army now?
   1000 2000 3500 4000
3. How many Negroes are there in the U. S. merchant marine?
   3000 5000 9000 15,000
4. Who said: "A Negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect"?
   Adolph Hitler Gene Talmadge Roger Taney John Rankin
5. How many Negro troops are there in the U. S. Army?
   500,000 300,000 [illegible] 1,000,000

(Correct answers on Comic Page. Score yourself 20 points for each correct answer: 100, superior: 80 excellent; 60, good; 40, poor.)

AUG 28 1943

24-1943

Globe and Independent
Nashville. Tenn.



MORRIS BROWN

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

One of the greatest men in the annals of the church. Some Chas. H. Wesley, or historiographer will yet rescue him from the oblivion to which an unkind fate has consigned him. He was of Charleston, South Carolina, and while Richard Allen was leading the movement of African Methodism in Philadelphia, Daniel Coker in Baltimore, he was the spearhead of the movement in the "city by the sea." The organisation numbered about one thousand persons in 1817. In 1822 it numbered about three thousand. His society had acquired a lot, and erected a plain church building for worship. It had a burial ground.

The truning point came in 1822 when the Denmark Vasey slave uprising occurred. Brown left and came to Philadelphia. With him came Henry Drayton, Charles Carr, father of the gifted and devout Joseph M. Carr, one-time pastor of Mother Bethel, Philadelphia, and whose picture hangs in the Historical Museum room. Followed him also were Marcus Brown, and Amos Cunchshanks. In 1822, exactly six years later, the erswhile South Carolina leader was elected and set apart as a Bishop. He and Allen worked in the same yoke until 1831 when the santed founder, passed thru the gates of life eternal. Morris Brown had no episcopal assistance until 1836 when Edward Waters was elected. He never held an annual conference or ordained anyone to orders. Finally he resigned and returned to the Carolinas to die in Maryland. In the meantime the typical old South Carolian lead the embattled hosts of the infant emergent church.

Brown's great contribution was made at the General Conference of 1844 when he turned the tide in favor of the Conference Course of Studies, a proposal made by Daniel Alexander Payne, a young educated man from the Gettysburg Lutheran Seminry. When presented the General Conference went into a rage and charged Payne with annoying intelligence against ignorance. Feeling was bitter and ran high. Next day Morris Brown delivered an address which set the pattern for the church for all times in education and journalism. Himself was not an educated man. His English was extremely poor and he spoke with an brogue. But the conference gave heed, and passed the resolution unanimously.

The years passed rapidly by and while in Canada holding an annual conference he was a victim of paralysis. He returned home an old broken, sick man. Finally he came to the end of the long trail and finisher the well fought fight in 1849. Heaven's gate opened. As he entered Richard Allen must have met him and led him between the shining ranks of angels with drooped wings straight up to the throne of the Lamb. Until we join them some glad morning we may stand beside the tomb which holds the dust of Brown with that of Allen down front in Bethel, Philadelphia where each in turn pastored. The church will ever appreciate Morris Brown who received the torch from Allen and passed it on to Quinn and his most illustrious successors. The Atlanta College, and churches named for him are insufficient.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

'Aunt' Liza Dies In Home Blaze

Employed as a maid at Louisville Girls' High School for forty-eight years, "Aunt" Liza Smith, 89, Negro, and Alonzo Bradley, 70, died of suffocation in their burning dwelling at 820 W. St. Catherine at 5 a.m. yesterday.

Dr. John J. Connolly, deputy coroner, said both were burned only slightly by flames which did considerable damage to the house.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.
SEVENTY-THREE YEARS AGO
FEBRUARY 5, 1870

The New Senator

In various journals we have read, what professed to me, true accounts of Rev. Hiram R. Revels, the newly elected Senator from Mississippi. We reprint the account in the "Apology for African Methodism," with the remark that the facts which it contains were given us by the new Senator himself.

The African M. E. Church can boast of but few men who equal in culture, the Rev. Hiram R. Revels. Whilst yet a boy among the pines of his native state, North Carolina, he saw the necessity of educating himself, and when the opportunity was presented, he marched manfully through the prescribed studies, of both the colored schools of Fayetteville, embracing Spelling, the School Dictionary, the Reader, with Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar and Writing.

Converted to God on the eve of leaving the Fayetteville schools, he felt moved to "preach Christ." But the sovereign state of North Carolina said, 'No Negro shall be allowed to preach. God, versus, North Carolina. Whom should young Hiram obey? To a mind like his, and with the example of Peter before him, the soon [illegible], and by action. Bid [illegible] adieu to the scenes of his youth, [illegible] to the North, where was his brother, and finding his means well nigh exhausted, he opened school in Terre Haute, Ind. In this capacity he labored till 1850, when the call for laborer's in the Lord's vineyard waxed louder and louder, till he was in a sense compelled to obey.

Upon joining the Indiana Conference he relinquished the fond thought of his youth—that one day he would be a graduate; but in relinquishing the name, he still contended for the substance; and while performing the labors of an itinerant, in his first charge, he was permitted to attend the Quaker Seminary in Union County, Ind. At that Seminary, and another in Illinois he studied Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, and Intellectual Philosophy, and in after years holding connection with the Old School Presbytery, while serving the Madison Street Congregation, Baltimore, Md., the Dead languages were taught him privately by some Presbyterian divines. H. R. Revels has filled not a few of the finest stations of the West, in connection with the A. M. E. Church, and everywhere to the uniform satisfaction of the people. Of easy manners and an impressive heart, with a mind stored with the most wholesome truths, he is altogether such a man of whom any church or people may be proud.

Hon. Jas. Lynch thus glories over his election:—

GLORIOUS MISSISSIPPI!

Mississippi has elected Rev. Hiram R. Revels, colored, to the United States Senate. Our heart is too full of joy for one day. The Republican party is "glory enough" for one day. The Republican party in this State and birth might include the election of a colored man, but who did favor the election of a colored man, but who did favor the election of a colored man, but who did favor

Afro-American
Baltimore. Md

24



WITH THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BOK AWARD, WHICH SHE WON IN 1941, SHE ESTABLISHED THE "MARIAN ANDERSON FUND TO AID ASPIRING YOUNG ARTISTS.





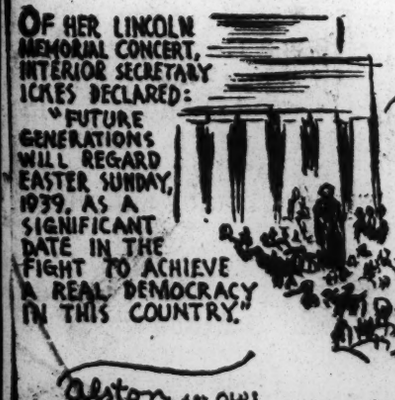
WHEN HE HEARD MARIAN SING, THE GREAT CONDUCTOR, ARTURO TOSCANINI, EXCLAIMED: "A VOICE LIKE YOURS IS HEARD ONLY ONCE IN A HUNDRED YEARS!"

OCT 23 1943

Marian Anderson

WORLD FAMOUS CONTRALTO

OCT 23 194



OF HER LINCOLN MEMORIAL CONCERT, INTERIOR SECRETARY ICKES DECLARED: "FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL REGARD EASTER SUNDAY, 1939, AS A SIGNIFICANT DATE IN THE FIGHT TO achieve A REAL DEMOCRACY IN THIS COUNTRY."

Alston 43 OWI



SHE OPENED A SERIES OF ALLIED BENEFITS BY SINGING FOR UNITED CHINA RELIEF TO A NEGRO AND WHITE AUDIENCE WHICH OVER-FLOWED CONSTITUTION HALL—JAN. 7 1943.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland



Col. HOOPER ENTERED THE LAST WAR AS A BUCK PRIVATE!!

OCT 30 1943





VETERAN OF THE BATTLE OF ALSACE LORRAINE, THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, HE WAS AMONG THE FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS TO ENTER GERMANY.

OCT 30 1943

Colonel CHAUNCEY HOOPER

COMMANDER OF THE ONLY ALL NEGRO REGIMENT—OFFICERS AND MEN—ON ACTIVE DUTY OUTSIDE THE STATES.

OCT 30 1943



THE COLONEL NEED NEVER LONG FOR THE SONGS OF HIS BELOVED HARLEM.—THE ROSTER OF ACE MUSICIANS WITH THIS CRACK OUTFIT READS LIKE A "WHO'S WHO" OF SWING!

OCT 30 1943



THIS IS OUR IMPRESSION OF LIEUT. "LONG JOHN" WOODRUFF, THE GREATEST HALF MILER OF HIS TIME, AND NOW SERVING WITH "HOOPER'S TROOPERS," GOING TO WORK ON A JAPANAZI!

Ethiopia's First Envoy To U. S. Is Received In Nation's Capital

NOV 13 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department announced on Tuesday that the new Ethiopia Minister to the United States, Blatta Ephrem Teweldi Medhem, arrived in the Capital on Sunday night. He was accompanied by Getahoun Tessema, secretary of the Ethiopian Legation.

NOV 13 1943

Until recently vice minister for foreign affairs for the Ethiopian Government, Medhem's arrival established the first diplomatic relationship between the United States and the government of Emperor Haile Selassie.

AT WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY

The new Ethiopian Minister was scheduled to represent his country and affix his signature to the agreement formally establishing the United Nations Rehabilitation Administration at a ceremony at the White House Tuesday at 12:30 p. m.

He was scheduled to leave Tuesday night for Atlantic City, N. J. to attend the first meeting of the new body to be held at the Claridge Hotel in the resort city.

NOV 13 1943

Although Mr. Medhem will be the first Ethiopian envoy to the United States, the American Government has for years maintained a legation in Addis Ababa, and only recently sent John K. Cauldwell there to reopen it. The Legation has been closed since the outbreak of hostilities between Ethiopia and Italy in 1936.

FORMER CONSUL GENERAL IN FRANCE

As far as could be determined the new Ethiopian minister's previous diplomatic experience included the post of consul general in France for a time, and prior to that he was charge d'affairs for Ethiopia at the London legation.

Among the three delegates which Ethiopia had sent here to the Hot Springs, Va., food conference was Yilma Deressa, Vice Minister for Finance. Before he left in August, it is now learned, he signed a lease for property on Kalorama road, described as an exclusive neighborhood. The house will serve as the offices for the legation as well as the residence of the minister.

NOV 13 1943

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Sissle Writes Of World War I Musicians

By NOBLE SISSLE (for ANP)

I was in college in 1914 and left to join the vanguard of Negro musicians and singers who came to New York City at the solicitation of James (Jim) Reese Europe. Many of the [illegible] positions followed the successful [illegible]tion of his creative rhythms that have proven to be the very foundation upon which the American expression of dance was built. I came in when the American "400" commanded Negro musicians and put aside their gavottes, schottisches, lancers, and popular court dances of European pattern to create and popularize our "One Step," "Castle Walk" and the "Fox Trot." These immediately supplanted all other dances and now form the base of American dance expression.

NOV 13 1943

I saw American Negro musicians supplant European musicians in every seaboard society rendezvous from the exclusive Royal Poincianna Hotel in Palm Beach, Fla., to the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston. Broadway found its true self. It was a gay, dancing mad, festive crowd that danced to Negro jazz orchestras at "Churchills," "Rectors," "Murrays," "Castle in the Air," "Ziegfeld Midnight Follies' all the way up Broadway to Healey's at 66th Street. Negro musicians played in the drawing-rooms of Park Avenue, on the lawns at Long Island and on the decks of swanky yachts at Newport, breakfast dances, luncheon dances, tea dances, dinner dances, and supper dances, until dawn just to start all over again. I was in the middle of that rennaissance; I saw it with my two eyes. There were no radios to blast it; it happened mostly behind exclusive society walls.

That same Jim Europe, the first undisputed king of jazz, at the outbreak of World War I, became Lt. Jim Europe and with his band in France, led our regiment (369th Inf.) literally fox trotting down into the front line trenches. That was in February, 1918. We were the first American Negroes in the line of combat there, and among the first 25,000 Yanks in action. Lt. Europe was the first Negro officer to command troops in action on the western front, and was the first lieutenant in charge of the machine gun company. (I was in the middle of that, too.)

AUG 28 1943

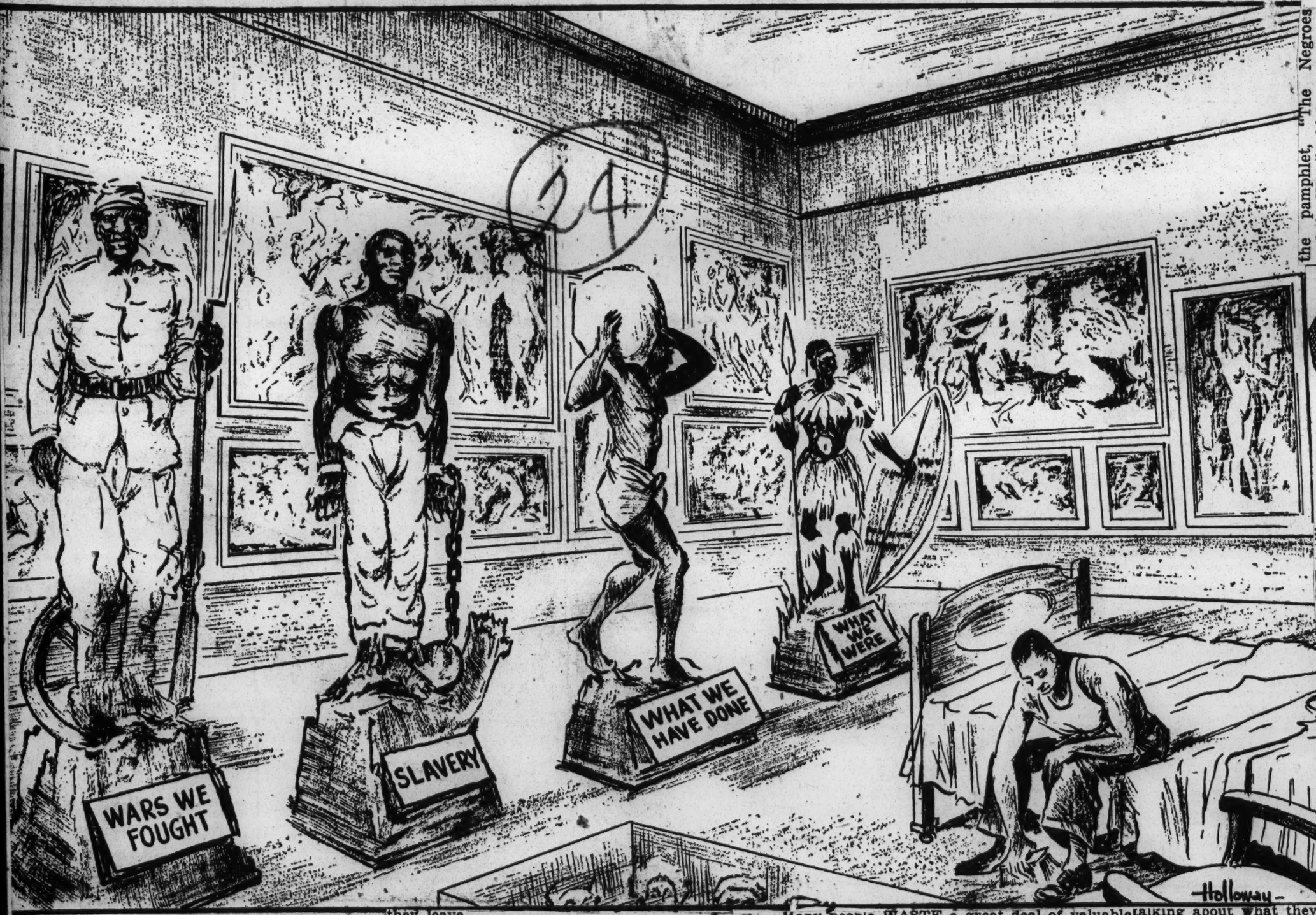
History was in the making in February, 1918, when our brown boys danced up to those lines to become part of the French 165th Division of Gen. Gouroud's IV French army, a green national guard outfit. No one had the remotest idea that as a regiment [illegible] great historical epic-making, victorious army, that we, after having won every decoration of the French army, finally were to be given the coveted honor of all the Allied army—that of being the first Allied armies to place foot on the banks of the Rhine.

24-1943

DON'T LIVE IN A MUSEUM

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

Illustrated by HOLLOWAY



WE GO TO MUSEUMS to find out how people lived in the PAST. We want to know what they DID, what were their failures and in what way they SUCCEEDED in what they set out to do.

We walk around and observe, STUDY and make notes, and then we leave.

We do NOT go to museums to put up our beds and furniture in the middle of the floor and LIVE there.

The ONLY things that live in museums are mice and moths.

You are neither a moth nor a mouse, so don't TRY to live in a museum.

When you have acquired [illegible] of the INFORMATION you can in a museum, leave and go home.

It is OUTSIDE of museums that people live, and they use the information they acquire in museums to help them to live BETTER when they leave.

Unfortunately there are a lot of people who GO to museums and live there MENTALLY, even though they are PHYSICALLY elsewhere.

With their minds amid these collections of the past, they can pay little or no attention to the present and future.

Their great MISTAKE is that they carry investigation into the past entirely too far.

They devote so MUCH time to the study of what HAS happened, that they have no time or energy TO GIVE to the study of what is happening NOW, and what is likely to happen in the FUTURE.

As a result they are USUALLY out of tune with the times and incapable of adjusting themselves to life as it IS and the problems it presents.

Don't spoil YOUR life by making the mistake of living in a museum.

Remember, it is not what you HAVE been but what you are TODAY that is important.

Many people WASTE a great deal of valuable time and energy digging up family trees, learning who married whom, and what they did during THEIR lives.

This is INTERESTING, but it is not so important, and can be of very little help to you in making YOUR mark in life.

Other people spend a great deal of time rummaging through the PAST to find out what was done in Ethiopia in the Fourth Century and what glorious careers some African kings had.

This is MUSEUM STUFF, and while not without value, it is of interest mainly as an avocation, and can help very little in the business of making one's way in life.

There is too much of a disposition on the part of many people to bask in the reflected GLORY of powerful people of their group now dead and gone, and add no glory THEMSELVES to their day and time.

Many people waste valuable TIME and energy talking about what they did and did NOT do in the past.

Now this information has value as EXPERIENCE to influence present conduct, but only if we do not permit it to hamper our grasp of the problems of today.

It is saddening to see how many of our people are CONTROLLED in their thoughts and actions by the institution of chattel slavery which went out with the passage three generations ago of the Thirteenth Amendment.

They are living in a time of PHYSICAL FREEDOM, but they also are living in the museum of the PAST, chained by mental attitudes stemming from chattel slavery, and unable to think and ACT like free men.

They have acquired the ROUGHNESS, boorishness, belligerence and [illegible] usually associated with chattel slavery, and yet they want to be recognized as FREE MEN.

They have their bodies OUTSIDE the museum



The ANSWER??? Call

What's the pamphlet, "The Negroes and the War," which was recently published by the OWI?

(Q) Who was the first president of Liberia?

(Q) When did the United States of America recognize the sovereignty of Liberia?

(Q) Who is the president of Wiley college?

(Q) Who was the first Negro officer of the WACS to leave Des Moines to take up official duties?

by W. Dorothy Hamilton 1943

Kansas City, Mo.

(Q) Who was the author of

Keep abreast of the past, EXPLORE the museum of the past, LEARN from the past, but do not LIVE in the past.

DON'T live in a museum—live outside in the world that exists TODAY.

The way to surpass your ancestors is to keep abreast of your contemporaries.

(Q) When did E. W. Henry first become a magistrate in the city of Philadelphia?

(Q) Who is the author of the book, "Ebony and Topaz?"

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Mr. Chandler Owen.
(A) Mr. J. J. Roberts.
(A) June 5, 1862.
(A) Dr. E. [illegible]Leod.
(A) Officer [illegible]riet M. West who went to Washington, D. C., to take up duties as executive assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp-Hobby.
(A) 1925.
(A) Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

OCT 6 1943

What's The Answer?

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

(Q) What was the first government hotel erected in Washington, D. C., for Negro women war workers?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to spend a night in the White House as a guest of the President?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to represent the United States in the Olympic games?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to break intercollegiate records in running in the United States?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to win an Olympic championship for the United States?

(Q) Who was chosen the foremost American athlete of 1936, in the poll conducted by writers of the Associated Press, in that year?

(Q) What was the first college in America, founded entirely by a Negro?

DEC 18 1943

— Answers —

(A) The Lucy Slowe hall.

(A) Edwin Barclay, ex-President of Liberia.

(A) John B. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania, became the first Negro to represent the U. S. A. in the Olympic games. He appeared in the Olympic games of 1908.

(A) John B. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania.

(A) DeHart Hubbard of Michigan, in spite of a strained tendon, won the championship in the running broad jump at the Olympic games in 1924 at Paris, thus becoming the first Negro to win an Olympic championship.

DEC 1943

(A) Jesse Owens, one of the greatest of all track stars. Owens was the sensation of the 1936 Olympic games.

(A) Livingstone [illegible]e at Salisbury, N. C. The late Dr. Joseph Charles Price was the founder.

DEC 1943

Call
Kansas City, Mo.

What's The ANSWER???



by- W Douglas Brown

(Q) Who was the first president of the United Christian Youth movement of America?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to be appointed boxing commissioner of the state of New York?

(Q) When were Negroes first allowed to vote in the United States?

NOV 19 1943

(Q) Who was the first Negro appointed to the New Jersey War Records commission?

(Q) Who was the founder of the National Negro Business league?

(Q) What was the first United States regiment ordered to the front in the Spanish American war?

(Q) What was the Niagara Movement?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Martin Harvey, a young Negro graduate of New York university.

(A) Dr. Clilan Bethany Powell, reentenologist, insurance executive, and editor of the New York Amsterdam News, was recently appointed to the New York State Athletic commission by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

(A) At the time of the making of the constitution, free men of the Negro race had the right to vote in all of the 13 states except South Carolina and Georgia.

(A) Hilmar L. Jenkins of Trenton was appointed to the New Jersey War Records commission by Gov. Edison in 1943.

(A) Dr. Booker T. Washington founded the league in 1899.

(A) The 24th infantry.

(A) A movement started in 1905 by 29 Negro leaders. The aims of the organization were freedom of speech and criticism, an unsubsidized press, manhood suffrage, the abolition of distinctions based simply on race and color, the recognition of the principals of human brotherhood as a practical present creed, the recognition of the highest training as the monopoly of no class or race, a belief in the dignity of labor, and united effort to realize these ideals under wise and courageous leadership.

Call
Kansas City, Mo.

What's The ANSWER???



by- W Douglas Brown

DEC 31 1943

Q. Who was the first Negro to become a bishop of the Catholic church in America?

Q. Who is the author of "Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America?"

Q. Who is the only active Negro deep sea diver in the United States?

Q. Who is principal of Bordertown Manual and Industrial school of New Jersey?

Q. Who was Thomas Paul?

Q. Who was Simon P. Drew?

Q. What is the highest post ever held by a Negro on the Chicago police force?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

A. In 1714 Francisco Avier de Luna Victoria became bishop of the dioceses of Panama, which is the oldest See in America.

A. Monroe Work, director department of records and research, at Tuskegee institute.

A. Alfred C. John of Cambridge, Mass.

A. W. B. Valentine.

A. Founder of the African Baptist church in [illegible] in 1809.

DEC 1943

A. A Negro clergyman and real estate operator of Washington, D. C., who ran for vice-president of the United States, in 1928, on the ticket which ran Gen. Jacob S. Coxey for president.

A. Capt. John T. Scott, who recently retired, held the rank of captain. He was the first Negro in America to attain such a high position in a police force in a major city.

DEC 1943



HAILE SELASSIE, "KING OF KINGS," "LION OF JUDAH," CLAIMS DESCENT FROM SOLOMON AND THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.



WELCOMING ETHIOPIA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ORDERED LEND-LEASE AID EXTENDED TO THE BRAVE AFRICAN KINGDOM.

ETHIOPIA, FIRST NATION TO BE FREED FROM THE AXIS YOKE, HAILED THE RETURN OF HER EMPEROR, AND BECAME THE THIRTIETH MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.



HAILE SELASSIE
EMPEROR ~ WARRIOR



NOV 22 1943

Aliza...
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Kansas City Call

What's The ANSWER???



by- W. Douglas Brown
Kansas City, Mo.

BY W. DOUGLAS BROWN

(For ANP)

(Q) Whose band was acclaimed the nation's number one band, by the Pittsburgh Courier's fourth annual poll?

SEP 25 1943

(Q) What is the story behind the documentary technicolor movie, "On Guard?"

(Q) Who holds the individual all time basketball scoring record in a single game, in the history of Negro college basketball?

(Q) Who is president of the National Negro Opera company?

(Q) Who is the founder of the National Negro Opera company?

(Q) Who is president of the National Baptist Sunday School congress?

(Q) Who was John Jasper?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Lionel Hampton's band.

(A) It depicts the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and shows the nation-wide activities of the association. Canada Lee, the stage star, is the narrator.

(A) Henry (Mice) Holden of South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical college at Orangeburg, S. C.

(A) Mrs. Daisy Lampkin.

(A) Mrs. Mary Cardwell Dawson.

(A) Dr. W. H. Jernagin.

(A) A noted Negro evangelist of Virginia.

Lescot Will Be Guest At White House

OCT 16 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The State Department formally announced last Thursday that President Elie Lescot of the Republic of Haiti would be here as the official guest of the United States government upon the completion of a similar visit to the Dominion of Canada. He was scheduled to arrive Thursday, Oct. 14, to be received at the White House.

The announcement follows by three weeks the exclusive report of the Associated Negro Press that the Haitian chief of State would make official visits to both Canada and the United States. The text of the State Department announcement reads:

"His excellency, Elie Lescot, president of the Republic of Haiti, will visit the United States upon the invitation of President Roosevelt during the month of October."

Arrival at the White House on Oct. 14 at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, President Lescot himself will stay overnight. A dinner in all probability will be given by President Roosevelt that evening.

24-1943

BACKGROUND FOR PEACE

Trotter Pioneered In Drive For Negro Voice

Defender
Chicago. Ill

OCT 9 1943

(Second Of Two Articles)

By DR. CHARLES WESLEY
(President, Wilberforce University)

There were a number of Negroes in the United States who had been giving serious thought to the plan to send representatives to the Paris Peace Conference at the conclusion of World War I.

The leadership in this project was taken by William Monroe Trotter, organizer and secretary of the Equal Rights League. Trotter was born in the Springfield Township of Ohio on April 7, 1872, and at an early age went east to Massachusetts, graduated from Harvard College in 1895, and later received the Master of Arts degree from Harvard University.

He began to edit **The Guardian** in Boston in 1901, and continued as editor until his death in 1934. He was an intrepid and courageous leader and champion of his race throughout his career. He fought segregation in all of its forms, whether in national or local circles. He protested the action of Roosevelt and Taft in dismissing the Negro soldiers in the Brownsville, Texas, incident. He protested to President Wilson [illegible] personal interview against segregation in the departments of the Federal Government. He fought against the caricatures of the Negro in the press and on the screen.

Asks Democracy At Home

When World War I began and the United States made its entry, he demanded that the democracy for which the Negro soldiers were then fighting should be shared at home.

On September 17-20, 1918, the 11th annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League was held with 90 delegates from 22 states. The delegates came from religious, labor, civic and fraternal organizations on the basis of one delegate for 50 members. This assembly planned to hold a "Colored World Democracy Congress." On December 16, 1918, this Congress gathered with 250 delegates from 40 states.

A list of 11 delegates to present the cause of Negro-Americans to the Peace Conference was elected. These delegates were Rev. M. A. N. Shaw of Boston, N. S. Taylor of Mississippi, Rev. W. T. Johnson of Richmond, Bishop L. W. Kyle of St. Louis, Rev. J. [illegible]nsom of Wichita, Kans., William M. Trotter of Boston, Rev. R. H. Singleton of Atlanta, Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett of Chicago, Mrs. C. J. Walker of New York, Rev. W. D. Carter of Seattle, Wash., and Rev. Davis S. Klugh of Boston.



Refused Passports

This delegation was refused passports by the State Department, and for several months it seemed that the purpose of the delegation would be thwarted. However, as the Spring of 1919 dawned, the delegation became more determined to take some form of action. On learning that the commission on the League of Nations was to consider amendments at sessions which were to begin on March 22, a petition was cabled to the commission by Trotter.

The cabled petition signed by the delegates, stated, "Fourteen million



DR. CHARLES WESLEY

colored Americans, soldiers and civilians who helped win the war, through National Equal Rights League in National Convention, December, petition peace conference in fulfillment of war promises of democracy for everyone to incorporate in League covenant following clause: Real democracy for world being avowed aim of nations, establishing League of Nations, high contracting powers agree to grant their citizens respectfully, full liberty, rights of democracy, protection of life without distinction based on race, color or previous condition."

When passports were again sought for the delegation, they were denied. Trotter, however, had decided to make the journey even though alone, and fearlessly made his plans. He disguised himself as a cook and loitered about the cheap restaurants of the wharf for nearly six weeks, while asking about work on the ships bound for France. He finally received work as a kitchen scullion, obtained a seaman's permit, and worked his way across the ocean on a small steamer. The ship's chief cook, also a Negro, discovering that he could write letters, asked Trotter to act as his secretary. Several letters were thus written. When the port was reached at Havre and the ship did not dock immediately, Trotter was permitted to go ashore in a rowboat to mail these letters. With a small sum of money in a money belt concealed on his person, he went ashore, posted his letters, purchased other clothing and took the train for Paris. There, he also learned that the State Department had ruled against the issuance of passports to American Negroes.

Petition Denied

Trotter reached Paris on the afternoon of May 7, 1919, only to find the petition of colored Americans was denied incorporation in the preliminary peace agreement. He was also refused an audience by President Wilson. Trotter then telegraphed to Clemenceau, Marshall Foch, Lloyd George, Baron Makino and M. Orlando of Italy, heads of the peace delegations of the five great powers the following protest, which he later made public:

"Being informed that the world peace treaty ignores the petitions for abolition of the undemocratic color discrimination, the National Equal Rights League of the United States of America, the secretary of whose delegation of petitioners has just arrived this afternoon, because of autocratic race restrictions, hereby deplores the grave injustice of 14,000,000 colored Americans who commissioned the League by a National Colored Congress held at the Federal Capitol of the United States of America to seek fulfillment of the promises made during the war of democracy for the world. The League protests this awful violation of the war promises of the entente allies and insists pledges should be kept in final peace document."

Having received no indication of affirmative action on this petition, one week later Trotter enclosed the above telegram in English and in French with a covering letter, and a copy of his credentials as a delegate, to every delegate to the Peace Conference. The letter dated May 15 at Paris, stated that there was submitted for consideration and action "the protest and petition in behalf of colored Americans." He added that he hoped that the delegates "will be able to see the imperative need of recognizing this claim of democracy."

Gets Press Attention

In describing these endeavors, Trotter stated, "I began my work of letting the world know that the Negro race wants full liberty and equality of rights, as the fruit of the World War." He sent copies of his statement to the **Journal des Debats**, **L'Intransigeant** and **Le Petit Journal** and to the Conference delegates. He prepared and presented

letter to the delegates was ed on June 21 with "an appeal Council of Five." This appeal from the **Congressional** of June 29, 1918, concerning atus of colored Americans. ection described their condi- press and country by the Associated tions as follows: (1) They were victims of caste and race prejudice in a segregated world; (3) they were in government, military and naval schools; (4) they were victims of proscriptive discrimination in the executive departments of the Federal

eral Government and Civil Service; (5) they were victims of political proscription, disfranchisement, intimidation, trickery or of prohibitive state constitutions and statutes; (6) they were victims in many states as a consequence of the foregoing civil and political proscription of robbery, ravishing, mob violence, murder, massacres.

Stirring Appeal

The petition closed with the appeal as follows: "Hear ye our petition that the same protection of equal rights and life for the ethnical minorities which you require for the Jews in vanquished Austria and restored Poland you agree in your compact and League of Nations shall be vouch-safed to the citizens respectively of the allied and associated powers."

The petition described the part taken at the battlefronts by the Negroes of the United States and other countries. It was stated that "none of the various treaties and covenants of the League of Nations contained a word intended to secure liberty and democracy to the colored citizens of the allied and associated powers."

Trotter continued the appeal with the advocacy of an amendment to the peace treaty in line with the above statement. He asked that the words of the President of the United States "be applied to all at home." The **New York Times** further described the petition as stating, "now that the war fought to democratize the world has been won, and colored men have done their share in winning it, they should receive such equal rights as will be granted to ethnical minorities in Austria."

Japanese Proposal

Another effort has been made to have the covenant of the league amended in the matter of racial equality. Baron Makino advocated the recognition of this idea during the tenth session of the commission with the hope of making a "bargain" with President Wilson who was proposing the acceptance of an article on religious equality. Rather than to accord equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction on account of race or nationality. President Wilson withdrew his proposal for a statement on religious equality.

In the final session, Baron Makino proposed that the general principle be accepted in the Covenant. The French delegation supported his request. President Wilson again opposed the measure, because of the controversies "which would be bound to take place outside of the commission." When the vote was taken, 11 out of 17 favored the proposal and Woodrow Wilson declared it lost because of the violation of the principle of unanimity previously adopted.

These efforts were the two major presentations of issues in which the status of the Negro was at all directly or indirectly before the conference. The more dramatic episode was the action of Trotter, who in spite of a cultured background, divested himself of pride, worked as a ship's scullion unselfishly to serve his race in a time of need. There are a few feats in our diplomatic annals which will equal this manifestation of loyalty and devotion to a great cause.

On his return to New York City a meeting was held in his honor at the Palace Casino, July 27, 1912, under the auspices of the Equal Rights League. As Trotter described his experiences, the enthusiasm of the audience was said to have reached "a high pitch." He said that he "told them in Paris that unless and until a concerted guarantee was given of citizenship based upon full democracy with no distinction as to race or color, there could be no world peace." He advocated a militant attitude by Negroes but he disclaimed any love of "fighting for fighting's sake." He said, "We have adopted the bulldog doctrine because the Caucasian in our midst reflects nothing but fighting retaliation."

Trotter continued to fight to secure an amendment to the Treaty of Peace. When the Treaty signed at Versailles was submitted to the Senate by President Wilson on July 10, 1919, Trotter began to plan to attend the hearings. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations composed on this day of Senators Lodge, Brandegee, Knox, Harding, New and Moses met on August 28. The schedule for the day called for 45 minutes to the Equal Rights League and 45 minutes to the disposition of the German African colony.

Trotter prefaced his presentation of the amendment with the words, "Mr. Chairman, the Equal Rights League feels that it is fit and proper, and that it is imperative, in order that the purposes of the war may not fail of fulfillment, in order that those who died on the field of battle, and among them were soldiers of every race and color — may not have died in vain in the great struggle and in order that we may truly have now the reign of world democracy and of universal liberty there should be an amendment to the Peace Treaty as it has come from the Conference at Paris." He then proposed a reservation to article 23 of Part I, Section B of the Peace Treaty. The sections reads, "The members of the League undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control." Trotter proposed to add to this statement the words, "and agree to vouch-safe to their own citizens the possession of full liberty, rights of democracy and protection of life without restriction or distinction based on race, color, creed or previous condition."

Alternative Amendment

If this amendment should be rejected, Trotter proposed an alternative, one which was to be a new article, Part XVI. This was, "In order to make the reign of peace universal and lasting and to make the fruits of the war effective in the permanent establishment of true democracy everywhere, the allied and associated power undertake each in its own country, to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all the inhabitants, without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion and agree that all their citizens respectively shall be equal before law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion, and all citizens of the members of the League who belong to racial or religious minorities differing in race or religion from the majority of the population shall enjoy the same treatment and the same security in law and in fact as all persons of the majority race or religion." Again, he referred to "an uprising by the 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States, if injustices and oppressions to which they are subjected do not cease."

Other speakers made statements, Allen W. Whaley of New York, Joseph H. Stewart of Washington, and J. H. Neill of Washington. Joseph Thomas of Cleveland, Ohio, urged the committee to so amend the Treaty that the German Kamerun could be controlled by the United States instead of France. He said that American Negroes would go there as merchants, teachers, police and in every capacity. Such relationships would be advantageous to the commercial relations of the United States. No action was taken by the committee on these proposals.

Pioneer Endeavor

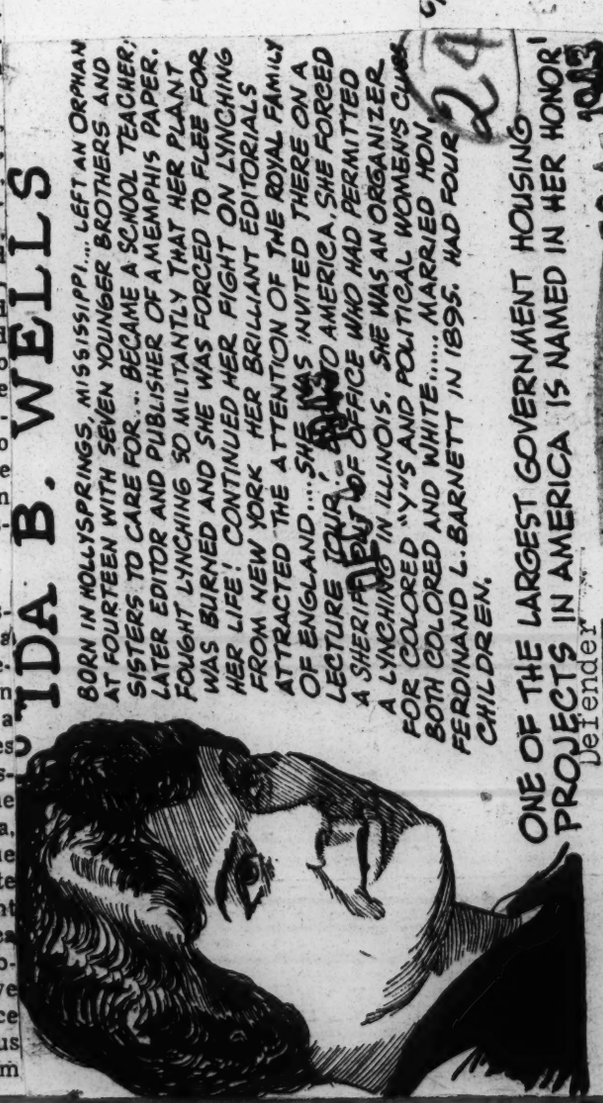
The efforts of Trotter and his associates will stand in history as a significant pioneer endeavor of Negro leadership to participate in an actual negotiation for peace and a peace settlement. Other Negroes have associated themselves with discussions of post-war Africa. The report of the committee on Africa, the war and peace aims had nine prominent Negroes to participate in the preparation of the statement on **The Atlantic Charter and Africa from the American Standpoint**, published in 1942. Negroes, then, have participated in activities for peace and post-war planning at various periods of American history, from the Washington administration to the present time.

Today, we are faced with another World War and the problems of a post-war world which we once faced are to be met all over again in some peace arrangement. The process will be the same whatever may be the events, even if there should be a cooling-off period following the war and an armistice, a military occupation or employment of trained civilian reconstructionists while a peace treaty is in process of adoption.

There will be the meeting of diplomatic personalities following the capitulation of enemy forces, the assembly of representatives around some kind of "peace table," the drafting of some form of temporary government and the settlement of issues in some type of peace treaty or documentary agreement.

Does the Negro have a place in this process? In the light of past experience, is there any lesson to be learned or any mistakes to be avoided? As we face post-war planning, what are the possibilities for Negro participation?





DO YOU KNOW?

1. Who is the only Negro on the national executive board of either the CIO or AFL?
   A. Philip Randolph — Ferdinand Smith
   Willard Townsend — Boston Tappes
   Defender, Chicago, Ill
2. When did Negroes vote for the first time in the United States?
   1777 — 1865 — 1864 — 1870
3. What state once had an all-Negro delegation to the U. S. Congress?
   Georgia — South Carolina — Mississippi — Alabama
4. How many Liberty ships now at sea have been named after Negroes?
   4 — 6 — 2 — 5
5. Who introduced the present anti-poll tax bill before Congress?
   Emanuel Cellar — Joseph Gavagan — William Dawson
   Vito Marcantonio

24-1943

Fifty Years In Retrospect

1893: The first Primary election in Houston was held. Whites voted in the day and Negroes at night. Negroes voted by invitation. The Southern Aid Society was organized Virginia. George Washington Murry, former South Carolina slave was elected to the 53rd Congress. The Texas Freeman was first published.

1894: Texas College at Tyler, Texas was established. Provident Home Beneficial Society of Philadelphia and the Richmond, Va. Beneficial Insurance Companies were organized.

1895: C. N. Love was Texas delegate to the Republican Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio. George Murray re-elected to 54th Congress. Harvard University conferred the Ph.D Degree upon W. E. B. Dubois.

1896: Howard University conferred Honorary Degree of Master of Arts on Wright Cuney.

1897: George White, former North Carolina slave elected to 55th Congress. Berlin music lovers heard Samuel Coleridge-Taylor's "Clarinet Quintet" under the direction of Jeacin.

1898: St. Phillips College in San Antonio was established. Wright Cuney of Galveston elected National Republican Committeman for Texas. North Carolina Mutual of Durham and Pilgrim. Health and Life Insurance Company of Augusta, Georgia were organized.

1899: George H. White again elected to Congress.

1900: Booker Washington founded the National Negro Business League. Samuel Huston College in Austin, Texas was established.

1901: Afro-American Life Insurance company of Jacksonville, Florida was organized.

1903: Mutual Benefit of Baltimore, Md., organized the Terrell Election Law was passed saying that only whites could vote in the Democratic Primary. Leslie Pinckney Hill, Harvard, made Phi Beta Kappa.

1904: William Pickens, Yale Phi Beta Kappa, Booker T. Washington granted Honorary Phi Beta Kappa, Harvard. The Guaranty Life Insurance company of Savannah, Ga., was organized.

1905: Jessie R. Fauset, Cornell, Phi Beta Kappa. The Chicago Defender was founded. Atlanta Life Insurance company was organized.

1906: Southern Life of Baltimore and Winston Mutual Life of Winston-Salem, N. C. were organized. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity was founded.

1907: Ernest E. Just, Dartmouth, Alain Locke, Harvard, Phi Beta Kappa. Unity Industrial Life of New Orleans was organized. (In 1940 the ownership changed from colored to white).

1908: Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority organized.

1910: Mathew Henson with Peary's Expedition, was the first of a party of six to discover the North Pole. The Pittsburgh Courier was established.

1912: Harvard awarded Carter G. Woodson the Ph.D Degree in History. The Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen was organized in Knoxville, Tenn.

1913: Alain Locke awarded Ph.D. at Harvard. National Alliance of Postal Employees was founded. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority founded. Alpha Kappa Alpha incorporated.

1914: Jarvis Christian College in Hawkins, Texas was established. The United States entered World War I.

1915: The Mammoth Life and Accident Company was organized in Louisville, Ky., Booker T. Washington, educator, died. The Association for the Study of Negro life was founded. Charles Houston, Amherst and Francis Rivers, Yale, made Phi Beta Kappa. Ernest E. Just was awarded the Spingarn Medal for research in biology.

1916: Fireside Mutual organized in Columbus, Ohio. Major Charles Young received the Spingarn Medal for organizing Librarian Constabulary.

1917: Southern Negroes began a noticeable migration north and eastward. Harry Burleigh, musician, was awarded the Spingarn Medal



Congratulations

The REVEREND W. TALBOT HANDY, pastor of the proud St. Paul Methodist church, Dallas, joins his body in sending greetings to The Houston Informer and the New Orleans Sentinel-Informer newspapers on their anniversary. The Informer has been a veritable voice crying in the wildnerness trying to make straight a democratic path. No agency has been more potent than the Negro press. Since the pulpit and press must work hand in hand, St. Paul of Dallas congratulates you upon your fiftieth anniversary.

1918: John B. Alexander became the 13th Negro to enter U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Like nine of the 12 who preceded him, he was separated from the academy before graduation. Poet William Braithwaite won Spingarn Medal. The Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees was organized. The Armistice was signed ending World War I.

1919: Supreme Liberty Life of Chicago organized. Seventy seven Negroes were lynched. The first issue of the Houston Informer appeared. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation was born with Pohn Eagan, manufacturer and Churchman, Will Alexander and Dr. M. Ashby Jones as leading spirits. John Hope, Sr., Brown alumnus, Paul Robeson, Rutgers, and Frances H. Williams, Mt. Holyoke, made Phi Beta Kappa. Spingarn Medal awarded to Archibald Grimke.

1920: Bankers Fire Insurance Company of Durham, Domestic Life and Accident of Louisville, Liberty Industrial Life of New Orleans were organized. Fifty seven Negroes were lynched. E. Stanley Grannum, former president of Samuel Huston and Wesleyan graduate, made Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Dubois founded the Pan-African Conference for which he was awarded the Spingarn Medal.

1921: The Safety Industrial and Sick Benefit Association organized in New Orleans. Fifty-eight Negroes were lynched. Charles Gilpin received Spingarn Medal for his fine performance in O'Neill's "Emperor Jones." Ku Klux Klanism was riding high.

1922: Central Life of Tampa, Fla., Peoples Industrial Life of New Orleans were organized. Fifty six Negroes lynched. Gandhi was first imprisoned. Bert Williams, comedian, died. Herbert Morrison Smith, one time Dean of Bishop College's School of Religion and Colgate University graduate, made Phi Beta Kappa. Mary Talbert was awarded the Spingarn Medal for restorinng the home of Frederick Douglass asa shrine. Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority founded.

1923: Federal Life of Washington, D. C. was organized. 26 Negroes lynched. Countee Cullen won the Walter Bynner Undergraduate Poetry contest. Dr. George Washington Carver awarded Spingarn Medal.

1924: Douglas Life and Standard Life of New Orleans organized. Sixteen Negroes were lynched. E. O. Gourdin, DeHart Hubbard and R. E. Johnson were on the American team at Olympics in Paris. William H. Hastie, Amherst and Robert S. Wilkinson, Dartmouth, made Phi Beta Kappa. Roland Hayes awarded Spingarn Medal.

1925: James Weldon Johnson awarded Spingarn Medal, Mercer Cook, Amherst, Countee Cullen, New York University made Phi Beta Kappa. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized. Golden State Mutual of Los Angeles was organized. Eighteen Negroes were lynched. Dr. Charles Wesley awarded Ph.D at Harvard.

1926: Negro Hospital at Houston dedicated and turned over to the citizens of Houston. W. R. Banks accepted the principalship at Prairie View. R. L. Andrews, retired groceryman and family paid $30,000 for their new residence in Los Angeles. Carter Woodson awarded Spingarn Medal. Clarence Darrow plead the case of Detroit's Henry Sweet and got him freed. Congress killed the McKinley Anti-Lynching Bill. Two more colored patrolmen added in Houston. Pilgrims started work on the Pilgrim Temple. Mississippi Life and Universal Life Insurance companies merged. Jules Bledsoe appeared in the title role of "Deep River." Hoover, then President, directed Attorney General to act in Florida Peonage case. Tuskegee's R. R. Moton went on tour of the world. The H. E. Borden Home on Louisiana street in New Orleans was bombed again. William Pickens returned from Europe. Nine Chicago Negroes sought city council seats. Supreme Court declared New Orleans segregation statue invalid. Carter Wesley, Jack Atkins, John Epps, Belzora Malvin and C. F. Richardson began the Real Building and Loan Association in Houston.

1927: Great Lakes Mutual Life of Detroit was organized. Nineteen Negroes were lynched. G. H. Webster, J. Alston Atkins and C. F. Richardson merged to form Webster-Richardson Publishing company. Houston College for Negroes was established. Anthony Overton secured admission of Liberty Life into New York State, for which he was awarded the Spingarn Medal.

1928: William Sinkford, former instructor at Wiley College, made Phi Beta Kappa. Monroe Work received Harmon award for his Negro Yearbook. Hubert Julian was doing air deviltry. The G. O. P. split at Dallas. Charles Chestnutt awarded Spingarn Medal for literary work.

1929: Mordecai Johnson successful administration of Howard University as its first Negro president won him the Spingarn Medal. Alonzo Parham was 14th Negro to be admitted to West Point. Eight Negroes were lynched. Joseph Dejoie, Sr., prominent New Orleans pharmacist, died. Moorfield Storey first and only white president of NAACP, died. New Orleans owners of Guiding Star Benefit Association were making plans to establish a national bank. Died: William S. Willis, long time chancellor of Colored Knights of Pythias, Daniel Jackson, Chicago politician, Herman Perry, widely known insurance man. Southernaires quartet organized. W. E. B. Dubois debated against Lothrop Stoddard, upholder of theory of white superiority before a crowd of 5,000 in Chicago. Attorney Francis Rivers, elected to the New York bar. Northeastern Life, Liberty Life and Supreme Life were making plans to merge. Harvard awarded R. R. Moton honorary M. A. Degree. Willis J. King granted leave from Gammon to study in Oxford, England. Joseph J. Rhoads became first Negro president of Bishop College.

1930: Twenty-six southern white women met in Atlanta to organize the Association of Southern Women For Prevention of Lynching. John Harmon, Sr., Houston dry goods merchant, died. H. P. Carter chosen on Harris County Grand Jury. Henry Hunt awarded Spingarn Medal for 25 years of work in education in the south. L. B. Kincheon made Pythian head. Ku-Kluxers burned DePriest in effigy in Birmingham, Ala. Missouri's Walthall Moore ran against Congressman L. C. Dyar, white, as Republican congressional nominee. Binga State Bank of Chicago closed by auditors. Will C. Hogg willed Prairie View $25,000 to be used to help worthy boys and girls get education. The Houston Informer hired laywer to fight Primary case.

1931: O. P. DeWalt, theater magnate, was slain. Richard B. Harrison awarded Spingarn Medal for performance in Green Pastures. Fort Worth Texas' I. M. Terrel, died. Jessie Covington and A. W. Dent were married. Oscar Depriest elected to 72nd Congress. Indian Congress denounced Japan for her attack on Manchuria.

1932: Ralph Metcalfe, only individual to ever win eight AAU championships in sprints, competed in the Olympics in Los Angeles. Benjamin O. Davis was 15th Negro to enter West Point. Eight Negroes were lynched. Excelsior Life of Dallas, Watchtower Life of Houston were organized. J. T. Fox, then dean of Houston College, died suddenly. Dr. Moton awarded Spingarn Medal. William Allen, Negro truck driver, found body of Charles Lindberg, Jr. kidnapped child of Col. and Mrs. Scott sued Dr. DuBois for $50,000 for statements made about him in The Crisis. Dr. Charles Wesley made president of James Ford ran for president of the U. S. A. on the Communist ticket. Prairie View was admitted to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

1933: Ralph Metcalfe toured several foreign countries. Jobless young Negroes in Washington organized a "Buy-where-you-can-work" movement which was later copied to much extent in northern and eastern cities. Judge Hugo Black rendered decision giving Negro men in Florida jury service. Joe Louis, Chariton, Tennessee, white. Twenty-four Negroes were lynched. Oscar DePriest elected to 73rd Congress. Victory Life of Chicago, Virginia Mutual of Richmond were organized. Samuel Huston's paint-and-body shop was burned by Ku-Kluxers. Countee Cullen's "Little Brown Boy" won Harmon Foundation award. Max Yergan received Spingarn Medal for advanced degree from Oberlin. William Taylor, South Carolina Negro lawyer and Burwell Williams awarded the Spingarn Medal for educational

work. Ethiopia attacked by Italy.

1935: Jesse Owens broke three world's records and tied for the fourth in the same day at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Supreme Court reversed the decision in the Scottsboro case because Negroes were excluded from grand and trial juris. Benjamin Mays, alumnus of Bates made Phi Beta Kappa.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune awarded Spingarn Medal. F. J. Kirkpatrick was 16th Negro to be admitted to West Point. Donald Gaines Murray refused admission to U. of Maryland's law school, filed suit, entered and graduated in June, 1938. Twenty-four Negroes were lynched. Dunbar Mutual of Cleveland, Ohio graduated.

1936: Metcalfe competed in Berlin Olympics, broke every world's record in running from 40-yard dash to and including the 220-yard dash. Jesse Owens, Cornelius Johnson, and John Woodruff, athletes, represented America at the Olympic games in Berlin. Jesse Owens won three events and was the outstanding individual star. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., graduated from West Poir William Gibbs, school principal, sued Montgomery, Maryland School board, a compromize was reached to equalize salaries by 1939. First meeting of National Negro Congress in Chicago. Mussolini's mechanized Legions conquered Ethiopia. Spingarn Medal posthumiously awarded the late John Hop[illegible] successes in education.

1937: The Houston Informer installed a switchboard. James Hardy Dillard, white, for whom Dillard University was named, was awarded the Roosevelt Medal in recognition of his devoted work among the American Negro. R. Nathaniel Dett's oratorio "The Ordering of Moses" was given its world premiere in Cincinnati. Died: Dr. F. F. Stone, ear, eye nose and throat specialist of Ho ton. Charles Bellinger, San Antonio politician. Joe Louis, fifteenth world heavyweight king won the heavyweight boxing crown from James Braddock. The United States began a slum clearance program. Approximately 40,600 of the homes are, or will be occupied by Negroes. William Redmond sued the University of Tenn., for failure to admit him to the school of pharmacy. Tennessee passed a scholarship law for Negroes to study outside the state. Eight Negroes lynched. Jas. D. Fowler was the 17th Negro to enter West Point. Elizabeth Brown, teacher, sued Calvert Company, Md., school board for equal salary. Case settled out of court; equalization promised by 1939. Congressman Arthur Mitchell sued Illinois Central, The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads and the Pullman Company, asking $50,000 damages for paying first class price for second-class passage. Arthur Mitchell elected to 75th Congress. Beginning of "Bob White,"

Pope Co., Texas Negro case. Eight Negroes were lynched. Clyde Barrie wrote and narrated "The Story of the Spirituals" for CBS Workshop. Matthew Henson made life member of Exploler's Club. Cornell's Brud Holland named on All-American football team. Ben Johnson made captain of Columbia University's track team. Homer Harris elected captain of University of Iowa's football team being the first Negro to be so honored by a "Big Ten." Spingarn Medal awarded to Walte. White.

1938: Marian Anderson awarded Spingarn Medal. Died: Arthur Schomberg, historian, literateur and researcher. Seven Negroes were lynched. Hurer I. Brown, Washington, D. C., lawyer, filed suit against the District of Columbia and the white bar association there seeking use of the law library. Negroes granted use of law library and all lawyers charged annual fee of $8.00 for use of facilities. Equalization cases: Evelyn Cook, Princess Georges Co., Md., salaries equalized by 1941: John Gilbert, Brevard Co., Florida, Gilbert dismissed; Walter Mills, Ann Arudel Co., Md., decision favorable to teachers in 1939.

1939: Sgt. George Wilson sued a white librarian in Alexandria, V , for refusing him a library card. Result: a new one-room library was constructed for Negroes. Norfolk, Va.'s District Court ruled in favor of Ernest Wright's suit against the Civil Service Commission for refusing him privilege to take examination for police force, but Wright later declined to take the examination. Aline Black sued for equal salary in Norfolk, Virginia's school system, contract was renewed in 1940; was re-appointed in 1941. Lucille Blueford's suit against the University of Missouri for failure to admit her to the school of journalism resulted in the appropria on of $65,000 for the establishment of such school at Lincoln University. C. M. Davenport and R. B. Tresville entered West Point. Arthur Mitchell in the 76th Congress. Three Negroes lynched. Secretary Ickes scored D. A. R. for ref. ing Constitution Hall to Marian Anderson. Maced Smith appointed regional advisor for Southwest Region by U. S. H. A. Marian Anderson sang for the King and Queen of England when they visited the White House. Dr. surgeon, awarded Spingarn Medal. Louis T. Wright, physician and

1940: Seven known cases of lynching. Gavagan Anti-Lynching Bill passed lower House. Wagner Bill not called up for vote. Richard Wright awarded the Spingarn Medal for his novel "Native Son." Died: R. S. Abbott, founder of Chicago Defender; Marcus Garvey, R. R. Moton, Henry Sweet, R. L. Vann, founder of Pittsburgh Courier; James D. Ryan, veteran Houston educator. Summoned for jury

ty: Paris Stevens, Muscles Shoals, Ala., McMarten, Danville, Va., Thomas Polk, Edgar, La. Leon Rene, native New Orleanian widely acclaimed for his song "When the Swallows Come Back to Capistrano" won American composers quarterly award of $625.00. The first U. S. postage stamp honoring an American Negro went on sale at Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington was the honoree. The 3-cent Emancipation Stamp was issued at the New York World Fair. The American Negro Exposition opened in Chicago.

1941: School Boards in eight southern states were asked to defend their practice of unequal salaries for colored and white teachers: Ala., Ga., Md., Va., Ky., Fla., Tenn., Louisiana. A two-year undergraduate engineering course was begun at Ky. State as a result of Charles Eubank's suit against the University of Kentucky for failure to admit him to their school of engineering. Jury Duty: George Johnson, Lexington, Ky., Jerome Harris, Jr., Wingfield, N. Q. Henderson, Francis Spencer. Six anti-lynching bills were introduced in the House of Representatives. Five Negroes were lynched. Rosenwald Foundation financed and the U. S. Office of Education planned and broadcast a series of programs dramatizing the contributions of Negroes to American life. Several white professors ousted from the University of Georgia for allegedly endorsing racial equality. Georgia's Talmadge named three Negroes on a state-wide committee on national defense, added six Negro women later. Robert H. Brooks, for whom Brooks Field in Kentucky is named, was first war casualty of U. S. armed forces in 1941. A. Phillip Randolps was awarded the Spingarn Medal initiating the March on Washington Movement. Died: T. M. Fairchild, founder of Watchtower Life Insurance Company, Houston, and owner of Fairchild Undertaking Company; Dr. Ernest E. Just, eminent biologist.

1942: Fifty Negroes met at Durham, N. C., and drafted a statement as a basis for interracial cooperation and development in the South. Attorney William Dawson elected to 78th Congress. Dr. Allison Davis appointed to Education faculty at University of Chicago. Columnist Westbrook Pegler struck out against the Negro press. Later wrote his sympathetic article: "If I Were A Negro." Charles Jackson French, messman, towed a raft full of men to safety on Guadalcanal. Singapore fell. Negroes in Beaumont voted in city Democratic Primary. Died: Excelsior Life's Henry "Pop" Strickland, Ruben Gaston, Henderson Texas merchant. Thirteen white members of the S. S. American Press openly stated that they would be glad to sail with Negro crew members. Wings Over Jordan presented Mrs. Conery Miller. Doris Miller's mother (Doris awarded Navy Cross for valor at Pearl Harbor raid) over Houston's KTRH radio station. Wendell Willkie, Walter White and others sought better movie roles for Negroes. The Navy's Knox announced that thereafter (April 1) Negroes would be accepted as seamen in Naval Reserve, and given duties which included service as mine sweepers, tankers and in shore establishments. Dallas Negro teachers won the first equalization suit in Texas. W. J. Durham and Thurgood Marshall were the lawyers.

1943: Gandhi – imprisoned – fasting. One hundred and sixteenth anniversary of Negro press. National Negro Opera Company formed. Judge Jonah Goldstein resigned from American Bar Association because it refused admission of Attorney Francis Rivers to membership. Liberian President Edwin Barclay visited the United States as guest of the nation. Died: Dr. George Washington Carver, scientist; Jules Bledsoe, singer; C. W. Lewis, tennis enthusiast and treasurer at Prairie View. Hampton Institute and Philander Smith College celebrated 75th anniversarie. Marian Anderson in recital at New York's Metropolitan Opera House. Beaumont, Galveston, Carolina and Houston, Texas Negro teachers received salary equalization adjustments. FEPC reorganized again and again. A wave of riots. Tuskegee's 99th Squadron sent to fly over active theaters of war. Lt. Hall promoted to captaincy. Spingarn Medal awarded to Wiliam Hastie. One Warren Brown assailed Negro Press in the Saturday Review of Literature magazine. Lena Horne, actress and singer christened the S. S. Carver; Marian Anderson, The Booker T. Washington. Hastie resigned as civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson. The Southern Railway Company paid Rev. C. C. Jackson $2,750 damages. Rev. Jackson was beaten by a white passenger. Madam Chiang Kia-Shek visited America. Mrs. Bethune and William Pickens named communistic by Dies Committee. R. O. O'Hara Lanier appointed acting President of Hampton. White Packard Motor workers call anti-Negro strike. Mussolini resigned as Premier of Italy. Captain Mulzac and his crew set record on trip to England.

WHAT'S THE ANSWER

By W. DOUGLAS BROWN
(For ANP)

(Q) Who is the director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League?

(Q) Who was the first Negro woman assigned to the pathological division of the bureau of animal industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture?

(Q) What is the largest Negro owned and operated bakery in the United States?

(Q) What is the name of major white college in the south to graduate Negroes?

(Q) Six Negro women in Cleveland, recently became the first women to report as trainees for plain jobs, what were the jobs?

(Q) Who was the first Negro reporter to sit in one of President Roosevelt's weekly White House press sessions?

(Q) By what other name is Sidney Walker known?

Here's The Answers

(A) Julius A. Thomas.

(A) [illegible] Owens of Houston.

(A) The Brown Bomber Baking company of New York.

(A) Washington & Lee university of Lexington, Va. It is also the first major white college that Negroes have attended in the south. Four Negroes graduated in 1943.

(A) Trainees for jobs as motormen and conductors with the Cleveland Transit system.

(A) Ernest E. Johnson of the Associated Negro Press.

(A) Beau Jack, former world lightweight champion.



This Weeks PASSWORD
WILLIAM STILL
OCT 7. 1821- JULY 14. 1902
PHILANTHROPIST SLAVERY WRITER, CHAIRMAN SECRETARY OF THE FAMOUS "UNDER GROUND RAILROAD"
HIS BOOK "THE UNDER GROUND RAILROAD" DEALING WITH THE ADVENTURES OF ESCAPING SLAVES AND THE WORK OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IS THE ONLY ONE THAT GIVES A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE ORGANIZATION BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Defender
Chicago, Ill

24-1943

Calls Dabney

Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

"A Knocker"!!

DEC 2 1943

We are informed that on Sunday, November 21, IN BROWN CHAPEL, ITS PASTOR, REV. VEAL, GAVE VENT TO A LOT OF CRITICISM CONCERNING DABNEY'S OPPOSITION TO COLORED CITIZENS RAISING MONEY TO PURCHASE A MEMORIAL TO HONOR HARRIET BEECHER STOWE!

Among his remarks 'tis said he said, "this Dabney, always knocking something or somebody, who ever heard of him till he came here," etc., etc. The life history of myself and ancestry are too long to be given here save to say, for the benefit of those who may be as ignorant of me, as he seems to be, I was a school teacher in Richmond, Va., taught music in the most aristocratic white families of that State, had the Harvard Studio in Boston, was Paymaster of Cincinnati for many years, paying out nearly four million dollars a year, was classed among the leading politicians of [illegible], wrote several books of music for the Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., the Colored History of Cincinnati, Life of Maggie L. Walker and have been owner and editor of The Union for over 37 years!

THE REVEREND GENTLEMAN, who permitted himself to be made the tool of a few designing Negroes, IS "MORE TO BE PITIED THAN CENSURED"!! HOW SAD THAT HE DID NOT KNOW GOD WELL ENOUGH TO PRAYFULLY ASK HIS ADVICE, BEFORE PROSTITUTING THE PULPIT IN HIS EFFORTS, TO ASSASSINATE DABNEY, INSTEAD OF FIGHTING THE DEVIL!

Whenever the lies, or unwise deeds of crooks or sinners are exposed, they at once loudly cry out against KNOCKING, THAT FOLKS WILL NOT THINK OF THEIR GUILT! JESUS AND HIS DISCIPLES WERE EVER CONSIDERED "KNOCKERS," BECAUSE OF THEIR EXPOSURE OF THOSE, WHO "STOLE THE LIVERY OF HEAVEN TO SERVE THE DEVIL IN." THE REVEREND GENTLEMAN IS OF TOO LITTLE CONSEQUENCE FOR ME TO WASTE MY WORDS AND TIME ON, BUT IF HIS BOSS, THE BISHOP, ATTACKS ME, THEN THERE WILL BE SOME FIRE-WORKS, AND I DON'T MEAN MAYBE!

DEC 1943

NOW FOR THAT HARRIET BEECHER STOWE BUSINESS! The Times-Star of Monday, May 29, shows that: WHITE PEOPLE SUGGESTED THE IDEA FOR STARTING THE AFFAIR, GAVE MONEY, HAD SOME WHITES ON THE BOARD, MADE A NEGRO THE PRESIDENT, AND OH BOY, SHOWED THEIR TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN THE "RACE," BY MAKING A WHITE MAN TREASURER!! AND, THE "UNCLE TOMS" FELL FOR IT!!!

DEC 2 1943

* * *

I did not favor the idea of colored people putting up their hard-earned money for such a Memorial, for several reasons. STOWE SCHOOL WAS NAMED IN HONOR OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE! We now have also, A FEMALE HARRIET BEECHER STOWE POLITICAL CLUB! As the Times-Star stated recently "Uncle Tom" was purely a fictitious character, that Harriet Beecher created as the result of writing letters for her cook, to her slave husband. For another reason, READ THE LIFE OF FRED DOUGLASS and you will learn that in his talks with Harriet Beecher Stowe, SHE AGREED WITH HIM THAT INDUSTRIAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOLS for COLORED PEOPLE WERE AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY. SHE ALSO AGREED, THAT DURING HER TOUR OF ENGLAND, SHE WOULD RAISE AS MUCH MONEY AS POSSIBLE AND THAT WOULD BE USED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH SCHOOLS!

DEC 1943

Alright, SHE WENT ABROAD RAISED A VAST SUM, some say $39,000! CAME BACK TO THIS COUNTRY AND FORGOT ALL ABOUT HER PROMISE TO DOUGLASS, FORGOT ALL ABOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCHOOL. However, WE GLADLY ADMIT HER BOOK WAS A WONDERFUL EMOTIONAL STORY, THAT CAME WHEN MOST NEEDED! FROM IT SHE REAPED BOTH FAME AND FORTUNE!

DEC 1943

Here is another picture:

DEC 2 1943

POOR JOHN BROWN! HE GAVE HIS ALL, EVEN HIS LIFE, TO SAVE OUR FOLK FROM THE BUTCHERY, BRUTALITY, BESTIALITY OF SLAVERY, BUT ALAS, WE HAVE HERE NOT EVEN A PINE PLANK ERECTED IN HIS HONOR, IN HIS MEMORY!

DEC 1943

Last but not least, my objection TO THE PROPOSED RAISING OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS FROM OUR POOR PEOPLE FOR THE MEMORIAL, IS THE NEED, THE CRYING NEED, FOR SEVERAL COMMUNITY HOUSES, TO GATHER TOGETHER OUR TROUBLE MAKING, IGNORANT YOUNG PEOPLE, TO TEACH THEM HOW TO BEHAVE AND HOW TO SAVE! THAT IS BY FAR, OUR MOST NEEDFUL AND NECESSARY MEMORIAL, THE ONE THAT WILL DO THE RACE MORE GOOD, THAN 10,000 TRIBUTES TO HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, WHOSE "UNCLE TOM" HAS SO MANY FOLLOWERS AMONG US, THAT OUR "RACE" IS STILL BURDENED WITH THE CONTEMPT OR PITY, OF THE GREAT WHITE RACE, THAT HONORS MANHOOD AND HATES HUMILITY!

Dabney

DEC 2 1943

Lescot To Be White House Guest Thursday

Defender
Chicago, Ill

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The state department formally announced this week that President Elie Lescot of the Republic of Haiti will be here as the official guest of the United States government [illegible] completion of a visit to the Dominion of Canada.

He will arrive in the capital on Thursday, Oct. 14, being received at the White House.

The full text of the state department announcement reads:

"His excellency, Elie Lescot, president of the Republic of Haiti will visit the United States upon the invitation of President Roosevelt during the month of October.

"President Lescot is expected to arrive in Washington on October 14, and to remain at the capitol for a period of four or five days as guest of the government.

Work Out Program

At press time the Lescot itinerary for the United States was still in preparation by representatives of the Haitian embassy and state department officials of the division of protocol. Unofficially, the program worked out is something as follows:

Arrival at the White House on October 14 at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. President Roosevelt himself staying overnight. A committee at Howard university, headed by Dr. Rayford Logan, who has visited the island republic, will have a

evening Asst. Sec. of State Adolph Berle will give a dinner for the

reception for the visiting dignitaries, the form of reception not yet having been finally decided.

At 5 o'clock Friday there will be a reception at Blair house where the visiting party will meet members of the Washington diplomatic corps.

Plan Luncheons

The Pan American union is arranging to welcome the Haitian president on October 15 with a luncheon.

Nelson D. Rockefeller, coordinator of inter-American affairs and chief of the American government's policy on October 17 will give a private luncheon for President Lescot at the former's home.

Another oft-referred-to quotation from Mr. Washington is one made at the Harvard Alumni Dinner in 1896 at which time he had conferred on him an honorary degree of Master of Arts. It follows: "During the next half century and more, my race must continue passing through the severe American crucible. We are to be tested in our patience, our forbearance, our perseverance, our power to endure wrong, to withstand temptations, to economize, to acquire and use skill; in our ability to compete, to succeed in commerce, to disregard the superficial for the real, the appearance for the substance, to be Great and yet small, learned and yet simple, high and yet servant of all. This, is the passport to all that is best in the life of our Republic, and the Negro must possess it, or be debarred."

But perhaps the sentence that has brought greatest emotional

"Cast down your buckets where you are" used in that speech.

quainted with his illustration, very school boy and girl is ac-

"Facts and Figures"

promise, of selling out the Negro's political and social rights because he advocated "Thrift, Patience, and Industrial Training" for the masses of Negroes. They said that he asked the Negro not to contend for the privilege of voting. For the pastfled the emasculating effects of have been thinking caste distinctions, and that he opposed my child touched the higher training and ambitions of Negro minds. died in November But since his death even his most you will guess his lifetime critics are agreed that Booker T. Washington did more to revolutionize American education than

any educator prior

since his day.

The statement often referred to as "The Atlanta Compromise" is [illegible] "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." This quotation is from his famous Atlanta Exposition Speech made in September, 1895 at the opening of The Cotton States Exposition.

NOV 20 1943

By ELMER ALMA WALLS

NOV 20 1943

A month of Thanksgiving, a time of rejoicing. I have several days. I have a brother who died in November, a man who died in the prime of manhood, a man who died in the prime of manhood, a man who died in the prime of manhood

response from Washington's admirers it this: "No man, either white or black, from North or from South, shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

WHAT OTHERS HAVE SAID OF HIM

Referring to the last statement made above, Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Dr. Washington at Tuskegee, said, "This, my friends, was his life motto, and yet few men were more sensitive to unfairness or injustice. Misunderstanding and prejudice are apt to affect most people strongly, especially those who are keenly stung, but with Dr. Washington the underlying cause of prejudice and unfairness was of far more interest, and he set himself with all energy and with all patience to dispel ignorance, poverty, inefficiency, and immortality wherever found, not by force and violence of words or of conduct, but by an affectionate, though persistent, courageous and indomitable common sense."

Of him Theodore Roosevelt said, "If I were obliged to choose one sentence out of all the sentences that have ever been written in which to sum up what seems to me to be the deepest religious spirit, I should take a phrase from the prophet Micah, which says: 'What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?' And Booker T. Washington did justice, and he loved mercy, and he walked humbly with his God. He spent his life in service, in serving the people of his own race, and in serving the people of my race just as much. He did justice to every man, and no injustice done him could swerve him from the path of justice to others; and he not only lover mercy, but he lived the love he felt for mercy; and finally, he walked humbly with his God. There was not in him a touch of the servile spirit; there was not in him a touch of unworthy abasement, but there was the genuine humility of spirit that made him eager and anxious to walk humbly and work humbly with his God for the welfare of his race, and there is not one of you here, not one of you tonight, black or white, who does not know that every word I am speaking is the exact truth."

Of him, Emmett J. Scott said, "His work was monumental; he had faith in his race; he loved the Southland; he loved his race; he was a religious man."

Finally, William H. Lewis said of him, "He had a keen sense of humor, characteristic of the race. He could tell a story to enforce or illustrate a point in his argument with telling effect. Strangely enough, this gifted man could make men serious or convulse an audience with laughter, but he was without the gift of pathos, and had few emotions. I have never known him to make an audience weep, unless they were crying with laughter. He had little use for tears because he was an optimist, a strong-hearted, courageous man, whom nothing could discourage.

He was a builder, a constructive worker among men. He said an ounce of construction is better than a ton of destruction. His mission was serious. He was in earnest. He was modest in his bearing, with a charming reserve of manner, a simple dignity, perfect poise, and straightforward, sincere, and direct in all his dealings with men."

Several things have happened in and near Houston, Texas in the recent past which have had a tendency to rankle in my mind. It has been hard for me to fight down a feeling of resentment and bitterness. I have had frequent occasion to think of Booker T. Washington's motto, "No man, either white or black, from North or from South, shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him." I apsire to reach Mr. Washington's holy estate.

NOV 20 1943

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New Chemical Turns Skin White But Negroes Don't Want To Change Color

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

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The report was made to the 93rd session of the society by Dr. Louis Schwartz, medical director of the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Schwartz told the conference that a commonly-used compound, monobenzyl ether of hydroquinone, has been known to turn a Negro of any complexion white, and that the condition may last for six months or for five years.

He admitted that the discovery was purely accidental. The change was observed on colored workers in a leather plant. These workers, Dr. Schwartz explained, wear rubber gloves for the protection of their skin, while they are using the chemical on certain articles to keep them from rotting. In due time the hands and arms, though covered by the gloves, become gradually whiter until the color pigment has entirely disappeared.

When some doctors raised the point that Negroes would probably resort to using the chemical, a controversy arose over the dangerous aspects of such an experiment. Apparently disturbed over the prospect of mass use of the chemical by Negroes, at least one white Chicago doctor stated for publication that the chemical is highly poisonous and warned that "any person who bathed in the solvent to achieve discoloration would run great risk."

Dr. Schwartz, however, denied that the drug is harmful. He said that he has experimented with it on black pigs, which in due course turned white.

Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey, health authority for the Chicago Defender, stated this week that the drug "definitely has poisonous properties, although that doesn't mean it cannot be used safely under the supervision of an experienced physician. "As a matter of fact, many of our useful drugs are poisonous," Dr. Dailey pointed out.

Dr. Schwartz concluded the report by assuring his listeners that the had sought on numerous occasions to have colored people experiment with the drug, but that all had held his proposals in disdain. "All of them said God made them black and they are perfectly content to remain that way," the speaker declared.

HERE TO YONDER

By LANGSTON HUGHES

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

persons about Negroes that I highly recommend as gifts are Edwin R. Embree's "Brown Americans" and Conrad's "Harriet Tubman." These particularly good for Negro fans. "Brown Americans" is simply beautifully written and contains and beautiful facts and documentation. It is a wonderful book for parents to give to children whom they are going to inspire to leadership. Negro parents must more and more put behind their young the great stories of the Negro past when they come up against fascist invaders. If you tail the struggle out of the Negro past when cannot hear and see Miss Smedley, great colored woman of slave days, was harder by far than they are now. Such stories will serve to off- now. Such stories will serve to off- the flavor of her forceful personality with complete facts and documentation. It is a wonderful book for parents to give to children whom they are Chinese armies into the interior, and going to inspire to leadership. Negro of the heroic defense of their land that parents must more and more put be- these colored peoples of the Orient are their young the great stories of making against fascist invaders. If you struggle out of the Negro past when cannot hear and see Miss Smedley, stories were harder by far than they "Battle Hymn of China" will give you now. Such stories will serve to off- the flavor of her forceful personality the despair that rises in the hearts and of her deep love for the poor and youth today when they come up oppressed and battle-ridden of the against the current color-line. world.

In that way you will be helping to read about Harriet Tubman who American colored people should like her own shackles of slavery and know about the other colored peoples fled her life praying Lincoln to liberate of the earth, Indians, Chinese, Africans, is to be a shame those who cans, Malaysians. When our boys come now that they can do nothing be- home from the war in the Pacific, they use of color and Jim Crow. Harriet will know more. Those of us who stay woman was a slave. But did she stay at home, can learn only through books. slave? She did not! Or was she con- Beneath that Christmas tree then, merely to free herself? She was put a book, or several books—Lin Yu . Her story is a great American Tang's, Pearl Buck's, Agnes Smedley's, cy. Give it to your kids for Christ- or Nehru's great autobiography.

s.

The Autobiography of Frederick Santa Claus bring about greater sym- uglass" is another thrilling true pathy and understanding among our- y for the Christmas stocking of a selves of the problems and courage of h school or college boy or girl. (Or other peoples half-way across the anybody who doesn't own it, for world who are the same colors as our- t matter.) A year or two ago, it was selves — yellow, brown, and black. olished in a new edition. The Orientals read about us, and

e Chinese People are interested in us. I have GETTING AWAY from books by or reviews of my own books in news- freedom has appeared. It is called, out ourselves for a moment, this fall papers in India, China, . My novel, attle Hymn of China," and is by have been published in the Orient. ite woman who has spent most of Books help people to become friends, life engaged in the liberation even though they never meet. Christ- uggles of the Indian and Chinese mas is a good time to increase that



Langston Hughes

Books Are Friends

BOOKS MAKE very good Christmas presents. Especially for people do-seeking their last minute Christmas shop-ping, books are easy to select, bookshops will mail them for you, and books are presents that always have the current color-line. of youth today when they choose

Negro History

TWO NEW BOOKS this fall by white

response from Washington's admirers it this: "No man, either few emotions. I have never known white or black, from North or from him to make an audience weep, South, shall drag me down so low unless they were crying with as to make me hate him." laughter. He had little use for tears because he was an optimist,

WHAT OTHERS HAVE SAID OF HIM

Referring to the statement made above, Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Dr. Washington at Tuskegee, said, "This, my friends, was his life motto, and yet few men were more sensitive to injustice. Misunderstanding and prejudice are apt to affect most people strongly, especially those who are stung, but with Dr. Washington the underlying cause of prejudice and unfairness was of far less interest, and he set himself all energy and with all patience to dispel ignorance, poverty, inefficiency, and immortality wherever found, not by force and violence of words or of conduct, but by affectionate, though courageous, common sense."

a strong-hearted, courageous man, whom nothing could discourage. He was a builder, a constructive worker among men. He said an ounce of construction is better than a ton of destruction. His mission was not to un-make but to make. He was modest in his bearing, with a charming reserve of manner, a keen insight into simple dignity, perfect poise, and direct keenly in all his dealings with men."

Several things have happened in Houston, Texas in the recent past which have had a tendency to rankle in my mind. It has been hard for me to fight down a growing feeling of resentment and bitterness toward the white people. Her name is Agnes Smedley. She has recently come back to this country from China, where she passed twelve years with the Chinese armies as a correspondent and medical worker among them.

Should Agnes Smedley be lecturing in your community this season, be sure to go hear her, and go up to the platform and shake her hand afterwards, for she, like that other American woman back from the far East, Pearl Buck, is a great friend of dark peoples everywhere. If you hear Miss Smedley speak, you will almost certainly want to buy her book which tells in full of the vast marches of the Chinese armies into the interior, and of the heroic defense of their land that these colored peoples of the Orient are making against fascist invaders. If you cannot hear and see Miss Smedley, "Battle Hymn of China" will give you the flavor of her forceful personality and of her deep love for the poor and oppressed and battle-ridden of the world.

American colored people should know about the other colored peoples of the earth, Indians, Chinese, Africans, Malaysians. When our boys come home from the war in the Pacific, they will know more. Those of us who stay at home, can learn only through books. Beneath that Christmas tree then, put a book, or several books—Lin Yu Tang's, Pearl Buck's, Agnes Smedley's, or Nehru's great autobiography.

In that way you will be helping Santa Claus bring about greater sympathy and understanding among ourselves of the problems and courage of other peoples half-way across the world who are the same colors as ourselves — yellow, brown, and black.

The Orientals read about us, and are interested in us. I have received reviews of my own books from newspapers in India, China, Japan. My novel, "Not Without Laughter," was published in China in Chinese. The books of other American Negro writers, too, have been published in the Orient. Books help people to become friends, even though they never meet. Christmas is a good time to increase that friendship by giving books for presents.

Of him Theodore Roosevelt said, "If I were obliged to choose one sentence out of all the sentences that have ever been written in which to sum up what seems to me to be the deepest religious spirit, I should take a phrase from the prophet Micah, which says: 'What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?' And Booker T. Washington did justice, and he loved mercy, and he walked humbly with his God. He spent his life in service, in serving the people of his own race, and in serving the people of my race just as much. He did justice to every man, and no injustice done him could sway him from the path of justice to others; and he not only loved mercy, but he lived the mercy; and finally, he walked humbly with his God. There was no com- in him a touch of unworthy abasement, but there was the genuine humility of spirit that made him eager and anxious to walk humbly and work humbly with his God for the welfare of his race, and there is not one of you here, not one of you tonight, black or white, who does not know that every word I am speaking is the exact truth."

Of him, Emmett J. Scott said, "His w[illegible]'s was monumental; he had faith in his race; he loved the Southland; he loved his race. He was a religious man."

Finally, William H. Lewis said of him, "He had a keen sense of humor, characteristic of the race. He could tell a story to enforce or illustrate a point in his argument with telling effect. Strangely enough, this gifted man could make men serious or convulse an audience with laughter, but he was

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Dr. Schwartz, however, denied that the drug is harmful. He said he has taken it internally in a futile effort to persuade a Negro to try it, and that he has experimented with it on black pigs, which in due course turned white.

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HERE TO YONDER

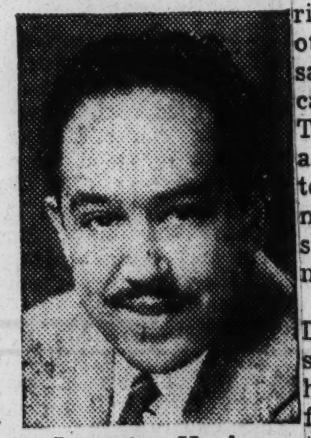
By LANGSTON HUGHES

Defender
Chicago, Ill

Books Are Friends

BOOKS MAKE very good Christmas presents. Especially for people doing their last minute Christmas shopping, books are easy to select, the bookshops will mail them for you, and books are presents that always have tone, class, taste—providing you choose good books.

Many people nowadays are forming Negro libraries, or adding to their Negro collection of books. A volume by a contemporary Negro author would be, in most homes, a welcome Christmas gift. In homes where there are students or young people, a book like "The Negro Caravan," excellent anthology of Negro writings from way back up to now, containing stories, poems, autobiographies, and useful and compact notes on the authors represented, is a fine present. For persons interested in art, the Alain Locke book of Negro art, with its beautiful illustrations, or the James A. Porter's "Modern Negro Art," make delightful presents at Yuletide.



Langston Hughes

Negro History

TWO NEW BOOKS this fall by white persons about Negroes that I highly recommend as gifts are Edwin R. Embree's "Brown Americans" and Earl Conrad's "Harriet Tubman." These are particularly good for Negro history fans. "Brown Americans" is simply and beautifully written and contains many interesting facts not easily to come by elsewhere. For instance it tells about the black sailors under Commodore Perry in 1812, who made up one-sixth of his fighting force.

HARRIET TUBMAN retells in detail the ever-thrilling story of that great colored woman of slave days, with complete facts and documentation. It is a wonderful book for parents to give to children whom they are seeking to inspire to leadership. Negro parents must more and more put before their young the great stories of struggle out of the Negro past when times were harder by far than they are now. Such stories will serve to offset the despair that rises in the hearts of youth today when they come up against the current color-line.

To read about Harriet Tubman who broke her own shackles of slavery and risked her life many times to liberate others, is to put to shame those who say now that they can do nothing because of color and Jim Crow. Harriet Tubman was a slave. But did she stay a slave? She did not! Or was she content merely to free herself? She was not. Her story is a great American story. Give it to your kids for Christmas.

"The Autobiography of Frederick Douglass" is another thrilling true story for the Christmas stocking of a high school or college boy or girl. (Or for anybody who doesn't own it, for that matter.) A year or two ago, it was published in a new edition.

The Chinese People

GETTING AWAY from books by or about ourselves for a moment, this fall a great book about the struggles of the Chinese peoples for independence and freedom has appeared. It is called, "Battle Hymn of China," and is by a white woman who has spent most of her life engaged in the liberation struggles of the Indian and Chinese

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

Journal and Guide

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Norfolk, Virginia

The Brown Family of Charles City County, Va

TWENTY-FIVE miles east of the city of Richmond is the county of Charles City where there live today [illegible] Negro families whose period of freedom in Virginia extends back two and three centuries, almost to the beginning of American history. In 1661 there appears in the historical records of Virginia the name of Harris; in 1667 there appears the name of Cambew (present day Cumber); and shortly afterwards comes the name of Brown. In due time the names of Bowman, Cotman, Jones, Hampton, and others present themselves on the Charles City roster of free colored people.



DR. JACKSON

Adjoining Charles City County are James City and New Kent Counties where these same names also appear. It is to this region then, that one must turn for certain phases of the early history of the Negro in our country. Just as many representative Virginia white families have come out of these counties, so have many representative Virginia Negro families originated there.

DO MANY NOTABLE THINGS

The Negro families appear in the records doing many notable things. They appear as purchasers of land, as makers of wills, as suitors in court, as members and organizers of churches, and as individuals entering legal marriage, giving birth to children and encountering death. Finally they show up in the records as members of the armed forces of our government in time of war.

I know several Browns in the [illegible] today; I also know several Browns in the armed forces of the American Revolution. One of the Browns today is a great-great-grandson of the Brown in the Revolution, and they both bear the name of Abraham or Abram.

BROWN LARGEST FAMILY

Among the families of Charles City the Browns are the largest. Twenty-four heads of families there were among them in 1830 comprising 142 persons. There were just as many before and after this date. For generations the Charles City records fairly teem with such names as James, Ned, Christopher, Jesse, Crawford, Reuben, Dixon, Isaac, Freeman, Samuel, and Abraham Brown. The Browns are indeed so numerous that they make a cross word puzzle for the historian and genealogist of today. Finding not enough room in Charles City, they scattered over Virginia, over Ohio, over other parts of the United States, and even to Liberia.

How did the Browns originate? This is a question perhaps can never be a[illegible] but there is a story going around in the county, to the effect that they had their beginning in a mating between a Negro man in Charles City and a white woman from one of the northern colonies who was residing there temporarily. Thus instead of the usual white man-Negro woman parentage of mulatto offspring, this case was the reverse.

For many years the Browns were classified as mulattoes by census enumerators and county officials, but in Virginia none apparently have ever made any [illegible] to be identified with the white race. Contented have they been with membership in the Negro race.

PARTICIPATED IN REVOLUTION

I have found three Browns in the Revolution—Isaac, Freeman and Abram. In all probability there were other members of this family in the struggle which would extend their total to as many as the Nickens of Lancaster County who had nine members enrolled. Each of the Browns was a soldier in the continental army and perhaps fought in many of the well known battles of the Revolution, winding up at Yorktown. There is the possibility that some of the Browns, like the Nickens, were seamen because of their experience as boatmen on the James River adjoining their county.

Abram Brown may have attained laurels on the battlefield, yet his biggest claim to fame is his record in civilian life. In 1769, six years before the Revolution, he bought 150 acres of land in Charles City for ninety-six pounds; in 1789, twenty years later, he willed this land and other property to his children and his wife, Sarah. One of these children was another Abram who had a son by the name of Samuel, a minister of the gospel in Charles City.

This Samuel also had a son by the name of Samuel, a minister of the gospel at present in Petersburg. This second Samuel, in turn, has sons by the name of Abraham and Wilbur, recent mail carriers in Petersburg and now members of the armed forces.

LARGE LANDOWNERS

The Browns of Charles City came to the year 1860 with 21 members owning land. Their tracts varied in size from five acres to 110 acres. Thus the Browns of Charles City, of the State of Virginia, and of the United States, have a varied tradition. They may count themselves sons and daughters of the American Revolution, owners of small pieces of property, builders of the church, and strong patrons of schools always.

But they are not alone. Other families in Charles City have a similar history and still others over the State may duplicate their record. Reared in a country where there has always been some belief in democracy these old line Virginia families have performed nobly the rights and duties pertaining to democracy and have thereby made progress.

What's The Answer?

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

(Q) When and where was the first all-Negro play given in New York City?

(Q) Who was Rev. Josiah Henson?

(Q) To what important position was Mrs. [illegible] Tobias Dean, daughter of Dr. Channing Tobias, recently appointed?

(Q) Who was the first Negro woman to become a member of the New York City School board?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to become a marine in the United States?

(Q) Who was rated the nation's most outstanding Negro businessman for 1943?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to become a member of the American Bar association?

THE ANSWERS

(A) In 1833, in the rear of the One Mile Stone, on Broadway a troupe made up entirely of Negroes was giving Shakespeare.

(A) The character who inspired the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin to write that story. He was a former slave, and lies buried in the little town of Dresden, Ont., Canada.

(A) Program specialist of the USO Headquarters staff in arts and craft. Mrs. Dean's office is located in the Empire State Building in N.Y.C.

(A) The late Mrs. Bessye Bearden.

(A) Howard P. Perry of Charlotte, N. C. He was sworn into the United States [illegible] corps in 1942.

(A) Howard (Skippy) Smith, president of the Pacific Parachute company, of San Diego, Cal. He received the Spaulding award, given by the National Negro Business League.

(A) Judge James S. Watson, justice of the municipal court of New York City, was admitted to the American Bar association in August, 1943.

Spend $243,000 At Tuskegee On Infant Paralysis

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A grand total of $242,356 has been spent for infantile paralysis work at the Tuskegee Institute Paralysis Center. Tuskegee, Ala., it was announced this week by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, from headquarters here.

The Tuskegee Institute for Infantile Paralysis Center, a 35-bed hospital was officially opened on January 15, 1941. It forms a special unit of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital which is located on the beautiful campus of the institute.

In addition to [illegible] as a treatment center for infantile paralysis, the hospital will be a research training center for Negro doctors and nurses who will become specialists in various communities.

What's The ANSWER???

by- W. Douglas Brown

Kansas City, Mo.

(Q) Who was the first Negro to enter the United States Naval academy at Annapolis?

(Q) Who became the first athlete to win the national decathlon and pentathlon championships in one year?

(Q) Who is the Haitian minister to the United States?

(Q) What Negro president was paid a visit by President F. D. Roosevelt on his history making Casablanca trip?

(Q) Who was the first Negro radio announcer in the city of Birmingham?

(Q) Where was Jimmy Lunceford the popular Negro orchestra leader born?

(Q) Who was the late William L. Reed?

(Q) Who is the author of, "Cincinnati's Colored Citizens," and, "The Life of Maggie Walker?"

(Q) How old was Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., when he received his Ph. D. degree in mathematics from the University of Chicago?

(Q) Who won the Yale University's Younger Poet competition for 1942?

(Q) Who is Elvin Bell?

(Q) Who were the first two Negro women to be sworn in as WAAC's in the state of North Carolina?

(Q) Who was the first president of Fisk university?

(Q) Who was Clarence D. Younger, Sr.?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Alonzo C. McClellan, he was at the academy from 1872 to 1873 but did not graduate.

(A) The late John Borican took both these titles in 1941.

(A) Andre Liautaud.

(A) President Edwin Barclay, of Liberia.

(A) William Blevins who has been on the same radio station for over 10 years.

(A) Denver.

(A) One of the first Negroes to be elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives. He also served 18 years as executive secretary to the governors' council.

(A) The famous Negro author, Wendell Phillip Dabney, was awarded Navy and Marine editor of the Cincinnati Union. He was also a poet, musician, satirist, philosopher and former paymaster of Cincinnati.

(A) 19 years old.

(A) Miss Margaret Walker, a Negro girl of West Virginia.

(A) Rev. E. M. Cravath.

Kansas City Call

What's The ANSWER???

by- W. Douglas Brown

Kansas City, Mo.

(Q) Who was the first Negro member of the board of directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company?

(Q) Who is Pvt. James Gratz Thompson?

(Q) Who is Pvt. Walker of the [illegible] and M.?

(Q) Who is the president of Liberia?

(Q) What is the name of the baby daughter of Marva and Joe Louis Barrow?

(Q) Who is the only woman

(Q) What Negro was cast as a star in the motion picture, "Bataan?"

HERE'S THE ANSWER

Kansas City Call

What's The ANSWER???

by- W. Douglas Brown

Kansas City, Mo.

(Q) Who is the grandmaster of the [illegible] team.

(A) A Negro basketball star, who played with the Celtics basketball team.

(A) Alonzo C. McClellan, he was at the academy from 1872 to 1873 but did not graduate.

(A) The late John Borican took both these titles in 1941.

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(A) 19 years old.

(A) Miss Margaret Walker, a Negro girl of West Virginia.

(A) Rev. E. M. Cravath.

(A) A Negro messman who was aboard the stricken aircraft carrier Lexington in the battle of the Coral Sea.

(A) Miss Flora Thompson and Mrs. Lucia Mathews.

(A) Willard W. Allen.

(A) William V. S. Tubman, great great grand-nephew of Harriet Tubman, noted Negro American abolitionist.

(A) Jacqueline.

(A) Mrs. Bessie A. J. Whitted.

(A) Originator of the Pittsburgh Courier's Double V campaign for victory at home and victory abroad.

(A) The popular pugilist, Ray "Sugar" Robinson.

(A) Kenneth Spencer.

Call



What's The ANSWER???

by W. Douglas Brown

Kansas City, Mo.

(Q) Who was Cyrus Tiffany?

(Q) What Negro assisted in surveying the federal territory, which was later known as the District of Columbia?

OCT 29 1943

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) The Marine Eagle. It was christened by Mrs. Rachel Stevens.

(A) Maj. Harold E. Thornell of St. Louis, and 1st Lt. Bascom S. Waugh of Camden, N. J.

(A) Lance Cpl. Tommy Falls.

(A) Dr. Luther H. Foster.

(A) Eddie South, the popular Negro orchestra leader.

Editor Page—What's The Answer?

BY W. DOUGLASS BROWN

For (ANP)

(Q). What is the name of the first ship built entirely by Negroes at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock company, and who christened the ship?

(Q) Who were the first Negroes to enroll in the army air force school of medicine?

(Q) Who is the first Negro to hold the heavyweight championship of the British army?

(Q) Who is president of Virginia State college?

(Q) Who is known as the "Dark Angel of the Violin?"

(A) A Negro seaman who saved the life of Commodore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie.

(A) Benjamin Banneker, famous Negro astronomer.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.





HE WAS AN EARLY ADVOCATE OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AMERICA.

AN ABLE STATESMAN, HE SERVED AS U.S. CONSUL TO VENEZUELA AND NICARAGUA

DEC 11 1943

24

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

AUTHOR, DIPLOMAT, PUBLIC SERVANT

DEC 11 1943



JAMES WELDON, AND HIS BROTHER, ROSAMOND WERE INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS AS SONG WRITERS. THEIR HIT SONGS WERE FEATURED BY SUCH FABULOUS STARS AS ANNA HELD AND LILLIAN RUSSELL!



EASILY ONE OF THE MOST TALENTED AND VERSATILE MEN OF HIS GENERATION, HE RECEIVED THE COVETED SPINGARN MEDAL IN 1925 FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS AS STATESMAN, POET, MUSICIAN, TEACHER, JOURNALIST AND CRUSADER.

Alston



* * * * BOULWARE'S

YES. WE ALL TALK

NOV 6 - 1943

By Marcus H. Boulware

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

JOHN JASPER . . .

Last week I presented to you an eloquent speaker, John Brown whose sermons electrified and fascinated an entire camp meeting. This week I am going to introduce you to another "Gospel Warrior whose influence had a tremendous effect upon Negro congregations during their early [illegible] and tribulations. This man was none other than John Jasper, an orator and preacher of the old school.

NOV 6 1943

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

John Jasper was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, in July, 1812, on a plantation. He was youngest of several children of Philip Jasper, a slave preacher, and his mother's name was Nina. His father died and his training was left to his mother who wanted to walk in righteous paths. It is said, "As a youth grew into manhood, he was a fall ungainly figure. with a small body and long, swinging arms; but he had a dashing and self-confident manner, was full of life and humor, and was quite a beau in the neighborhood. While young he went to Richmond to work in a tobacco factory."

An 1837 Fourth of July holiday demonstration stirred within him his deeper self, and he realized the vanities of the world. He felt a call to preach. To equip himself for this task, he studied seven months, learning how to read. He read the Bible over and over again and was a one-book man. But he was conversant with diction of the King James version. After the fall of Richmond in the war between the States, he started a church. He purchased a small brick building formerly used by a Presbyterian mission for $2,025. His congregation soon remodeled it for $6,000. At the acme of his career in the 1880's, thousands came to hear him preach his masterpiece "De Sun Do Move." It is reputed that he preached this sermon no less than [illegible] times.

OCCASION FOR THE SERMON

An argument between the church sexton and another man as to whether the sun went around the earth led to the preaching of this sermon by John Jasper. He chiefly based his remarks upon Exodus 15:3: "The Lord is a man of war; the Lord is His name." Here the speaker quoted from various passages of the Old Testament and paid much attention to Joshua commanding the sun to stand still.

EXCERPT FROM HIS SERMON

"But I ain't done wid yer yit. As de song says, dere's mo' to foller. I invite yer to hear de fus' verse in de sev'nth chapter of de book of Reverlations. What John under the power of the Spirit say?" Readers, you must remember that John Jasper was not

HIS DELIVERY

John Jasper knew nothing of theology. His sermons were all delivered extemporaneously, though this does not mean that he did did not meditate long upon their content. He was chiefly drawn to subjects that gave scope for imagery, such as "Joseph and His Brethren," "Daniel in the Lion's Den," "The Stone Cut Out of the Mountain," etc.; he had no hesitation about using a theme more than once.

The moment he grasped the essential elements of the story his ability to visualize some scenes were over-powering. Without the slightest regard for grammar, he would sometime use dialogue, and he would make a scene like that of the coming forth of Lazarus from the grave so vivid that the congregation was transfixed with terror. [illegible] in a funeral sermon, he would paint such a picture of the great white throne and the king in his beauty that all would be sent in the wildest enthusiasm.

White legislators, ladies of fashion and visitors from out of town flocked to hear this man preach. One frequently heard the remark, "No use going" . . . "House already packed, streets full, men fighting and women fainting."

Readers, send your questions to Marcus H. Boulware, instructor in speech, the State Teachers' college, Montgomery, Ala. For a personal reply, send a stamped, self-ad-

Journal and Guide

What's The Answer

Norfolk, Virginia

(Q) Who was the first president of the United Christian Youth Movement of America?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to be appointed boxing commissioner of the state of New York?

(Q) When were Negroes first allowed to vote in the United States?

(Q) Who was the first Negro appointed to the New Jersey War Records Commission?

(Q) Who was the founder of the National Negro Business League?

(Q) What was the first United States regiment ordered to the front in the Spanish American War?

(Q) What was the Niagara Movement?

HERE ARE THE ANSWERS

(A) Martin Harvey, a young Negro graduate of New York University.

(A) Dr. Clilan Bethany Powell, reentenologist, insurance executive, and editor of the New York Amsterdam News, was recenty appointed to the New York State Athletic Commission by Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

(A) At the time of the making of the constitution, free men of the Negro race had the right to vote in all of the 13 states except South Carolina and Georgia.

(A) Hilmar L. Jenkins of Trenton was appointed to the New Jersey War Records Commission by Gov. Edison in 1943.

(A) Dr. Booker T. Washington founded the [illegible] in 1899.

(A) [illegible] Infantry.

(A) A movement started in 1905 by 29 Negro leaders. The aims of the organization were freedom of speech and criticism, an unsubsidized press, manhood suffrage, the abolition of distinctions based simply on race and color, the recognition of the principles of human brotherhood as a practical present creed, the recognition of the highest training as the monopoly of no class or race, a belief in the dignity of labor, and united effort to realize these ideals under wise and courageous leadership.

24-1943

President Of Haiti May Visit U.S. Soon

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—President Elie Lescot of the Republic of Haiti will visit the United States within the next two or three weeks, the Associated Negro Press has been able to learn on the best of authority.

The state department nor the Haitian Embassy here would lend confirmation, nor would they deny the accuracy of the report. Nevertheless, this government has agreed that Ambassador Andre Liautaud that an official announcement of the visit will be made at a time as shall be determined by the two governments.

This may be taken to mean that it has not yet been agreed to as to whether the visit will be one of state or just unofficial. In view of the fact that several chiefs of state of South America and Carribean nations have visited America in line with the "good neighbor" policy, the visit of Lescot will be no less formal. If this be the case, President Lescot will be the second head of a Negro republic to visit this country officially, although Lescot was here in March, 1942, shortly after his elevation to the presidency. President Edwin Barclay of the Republic of Liberia was an official visitor in May of this year.

Once Envoy to U. S.

President Lescot is understood to be making one or two other scheduled stops before arriving in Washington, although these points in the itinerary were not divulged by the informant. If his visit follows out the pattern laid down for other dignitaries, he will spend the first night at the White House with President Roosevelt, after which he will go to Blair house.

President Lescot, no stranger to this country, was until 1941 his country's minister to the United States. He was succeeded by Fernand Dennis. At present Haiti is represented here diplomatically by Ambassador Liautaud. The legation was elevated to an embassy along with a group of other Latin American nations on March 23, President Lescot was considered extremely popular in all circles in which he travelled.

Haiti concluded a lend-lease agreement with the American government on September 16, and became a signer of the united nations declaration on New Year's day, 1942. Haiti was the first nation to declare war on the Axis after Pearl Harbor. That government declared against Japan on December 7, 1941, and against Germany and Italy on January 1, 1942.

Congratulated By FDR

Acknowledging the note handed to the American charge d'affaires at Port Au Prince on Dec. 7 offering the use of Haitian territory and cooperation in the war then to come, President Roosevelt wrote the Haitian president:

"I am heartened at this tragic hour to receive the generous offer which Your Excellency has made on behalf of Haiti. This latest manifestation of the unfailing adherence of the Haitian state to the principles of hemisphereic solidarity and joint defense is deeply and sincerely appreciated."

In view of these developments, there appears little doubt that President Lescot will receive a warm welcome by the American people. As much may not be said for the congress of the United States in view of the Barclay visit.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Trends of Human History

The attempt to interpret the meanings and trends of human history has always been a fascinating occupation for the greater human minds. In the current number of Phylon, the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, Ossip K. Flechtheim, professor of political science in Atlanta University, has written the third of his scholarly articles interpreting the philosophy of Hegel and Marx in the light of recent historical philosophers like Toynbee and the Webers. This may seem far away from present world disaster but it is this kind of study that makes the interpretation of disaster more and more possible.

Barclay Party On Way Back To Liberia Capital

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—It is the "considered opinion" of W.V.S. Tubman, president-elect of Liberia, that the West African republic "is the exponent of the possibilities of Negroes of the world at self-government, and that any dereliction or failure on our part in these respects would mean disaster to Negroes everywhere in the world."

This is the one important thought that the man who is to administer the affairs of Liberia for the next eight years beginning in January, left with me before I left the presidential party of Edwin Barclay in New York more than two weeks ago.

Today the party is probably safe at home and casting reflective thoughts back over their trip to America, of their short stay in Washington, at Blair house, and the quick tour that took them to Akron, Xenia and Columbus in Ohio; to Buffalo, N. Y.; to Philadelphia and Chester, Pa.; and finally to Newed York City.

Praises America

President Barclay, affable but not talkative, enjoyed his trip. When he relaxed in the evenings aboard the special car that had been provided for the party, it was with three "who-done-its." Perhaps it was a "return visit" that he was paying President Roosevelt, as the papers put it. Still, there were maps to be put away when I was permitted to enter his audience.

But it was Justice Tubman who did the expanding when such was in order, generally in the evening over a scotch and soda.

It was on one of those occasions that he drew on his pipe and said:

"I do not at all wonder, and I can well understand, since I have visited this great country, why America has been called the arsenal of democracy."

And then he added: "I have a great story to tell my fellow countrymen at home upon my return. I know it will be a great inspiration to them in arriving at a determination to do all to contribute more and more to the war effort of the United nations in whose success lies the the only hope for universal freedom, liberty and justice for all mankind.

"I am proudly convinced that you are all 100% Americans in your ideals, ideals, thoughts and devotions, and I have no doubt that as time goes by, this whole world will be welded into one universal brotherhood truly demonstrating the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Likes New York

Capt. Alford Russ was a pleasant character. When the party arrived at New York he said to me the following morning at breakfast: "Johnson, I want to go home. I'm tired. Here I've visited several American cities, and if you ask me what I've seen I couldn't tell you."

But two or three days later the captain had a different thought. "You know," he said, "I think New York is a darn nice place."

The captain was bent on hearing some records. He is a Count Basie fan. He wanted to take some home, but he found that the pieces he wanted "the kind that tell their own story" as he put it—were not always available. Further, baggage restrictions had to be recognized.

President Barclay was disappointed because he couldn't see the mountains of Pennsylvania, particularly around Altoona. Justice Tubman was an old hand at visiting America having been here in 1928 and attended the Republican convention which nominated Herbert Hoover.

Rather late, but following in the footsteps of Japan against the treatment being meted out to him by the French Committee of National Liberation. It should be hoped, however, that French despite her sons and daughters in Africa has taken on the burdens of French Equatorial Africa and Nigeria and Frenchheasy to begin large-scale education of the people of Jamaica, the British

Liberia In the Spotlight

The spring board of the modern development of Africa along democratic lines seems to be Ethiopia in the great powers in the Equatorial Africa and Nigeria and French West Africa. The role of Liberia in the foregoing development of the life and history of peoples cannot be ignored down by the govern- ments in any short- sighted manner, which are remarkable. These incidents constitute turning point- ry of Africa and African dates which, without tude will assist Eboue to play his part fully in the reconstruction of the New Africa.

Incidents Must Be Noted

Of course, there are other incidents and dates which, without doubt, will constitute turning points in the history of the world. But the following incidents in the life of African peoples have played or even played during the great- ments of the United Nations. These incidents and dates mark stepping-stones in the rise and progress of black peoples everywhere, which are remarkable and significant.

Ethiopia and Haiti will be represented at the conferences. They will have a national behalf, but coming to on their own behalf also on behalf of black peoples throughout the world and on be- half of the rights and privileges of small nations.

In the case of Governor-General Felix Eboue of French Equatorial Africa, much may be said for the modernization pro-

Leaders of Darker Races Making History Through Diplomatic and Military Events

Amsterdam News, New York, N. Y.

United Nations Can't Ignore Developments In Either Africa or The Republic of Haiti

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

Every man and woman of African descent, regardless of national origin, should watch the following "incidents" and dates:

1. The rape of Ethiopia by Italy—1935.
2. Governor-General Felix Eboue's defiance of the Men of Vichy and the adherence of the Tchad Territory to the deGaullist movement—1940.
3. Haiti's declaration of war against the Axis and President Elie Lescot's courageous leadership of his country into the United Nations—1941.
4. The re-conquest of Ethiopia and the return of Emperor Haile Selassie to Addis Ababa—1943.
5. Liberia's place among the democracies as an "associated nation" and the visit to the United States of President Edwin Barclay and President-Elect William V. S. Tubman as the nation's official guest—1943.
6. The elevation by President Roosevelt of several Latin-American legations in Washington to the highest diplomatic status of embassy, thereby affording the black Republic of Haiti the opportunity of being represented in the nation's capital by an ambassador—1943.
7. The appointment of M. Andre Liautaud as Haitian Ambassador to Washington—1943.
8. The official visit of President Elie Lescot of Haiti to the Dominion of Canada on invitation from the Government at Ottawa—1943.
9. The appointment of Ethiopian ministers at London, Moscow, Chunking, and Washington—1943.
10. The granting of a new and more democratic constitu-

gram of Haile Selassie, when, as Prince Regent, he undertook progressive steps to bring Ethiopia into the League of Nations.

The first Pan-African Congress was held in February, 1919, in Paris and attended by delegates from about fifty countries. Garvey's chalenbe to white superiority, domination and imperialism in his now famous "Declaration of Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World" which was drafted and adopted at the convention held in New York in 1920, is still ringing in the ears of those who heard the declaration. Garvey's delegation to the League of Nations in Geneva and the presentation of his appeal by the Persian delegation so disturbed that august body that it decided to amend the rules governing the submission of appeals to the League.

It is no exaggeration to say that Garvey has contributed more than any other living man toward the race consciousness of black folk throughout the world. He made the black race feel proud of its history and achievements, of even its poverty, suffering and degradation His speeches not only at Liberty Hall, Carnegie Hall and Madison Square Garden, but his appeals, memorials and telegrams to the Disarmament Conference, and his bold discussion of the race problem resounded with ominous challenge in the governments of the European colonial powers.

The black race has always won its battles in the field of diplomacy. The greater its diplomatic activity, the greater the achievements and progress we should expect in the century of [illegible] a century of hope, wise and progress.

Kansas City Call



by- W. Douglas Brown

(Q) Who was the founder of the National Urban league?

(Q) What was the first Allied unit to reach the Rhine river in World War I?

(Q) Who was the first Negro woman elected to a state legislature?

(Q) To what religious denomination does the largest number of Negroes belong?

(Q) Who has the distinction of being the first Negro steward on any railroad in the United States?

(Q) What is the name of the Negro who received the first scholarship ever to be awarded any student, white or colored in the state of Georgia?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to be reported missing in air-combat in the history of the United States Army Air forces?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin, she founded the organization in 1909.

(A) The 369th Infantry, a Negro unit of the United States army.

(A) Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, of Philadelphia.

(A) The Baptist denomination. Approximately six of every 10 church-going Negroes are Baptist.

(A) John Jones of the Bronx, N. Y., who became a steward for the Wagner Palace Car company. In 1897 he was a dining car waiter for that company. In 1900 he transferred to the New York Central. Mr. Jones was dining car steward on the 20th Century Limited for 22 years. He retired recently after 46 years of service.

(A) Maj. Wright a Negro student.

(A) Second Lt. James L. McCullin, of St. Louis.

Kansas City Call



by- W. Douglas Brown

Kansas City, Mo.

(Q) Who was the first Negro to sing the "Star Spangled Banner" at a major sports spectacle at Madison Square Garden, in New York City?

(Q) Who is America's best known Negro cartoonist?

(Q) Where was the first all Negro reception center started in the United States?

(Q) What was the first all Negro orchestra to record the complete underscoring for a motion picture?

(Q) Who is the executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduated Nurses, Inc?

(Q) Who were the first Negro war correspondents to broadcast direct from the war front?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Gustava McCurdy, former Chicago concert artist, who sang there on Feb. 19, 1943, just before the Ray Robinson-Jackie Wilson fight.

(A) E. Simms Campbell.

(A) Fort Benning, Ga.

(A) Cee Pee Johnson's orchestra, they recorded the complete score for the picture, "Mystery in Swing."

(A) Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers.

(A) Randy Dixon of the Courier, David H. Orro of the Defender and Ollie Stewart of the Afro American.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.



by- W. Douglas Brown

(FOR ANP)

(Q) Who is the oldest civilian service employe of the United States army?

(Q) Who were the stars of the recent motion picture, "Stormy Weather?"

(Q) Recently for the first time in the city's history, a Negro was elected to the presidency of the Toledo Interdenominational Ministers' Association. Who was the man so honored?

(Q) What organization is known as the "CORE"?

(Q) Who was the first Negro woman to be appointed as a radar system expert at the Western Electric's, Bayonne, N. J., plant?

(Q) Who is the head of the music department at Lincoln university (Pa.)?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Marcus Turner, 95 year old Negro who works at the Miami Beach Training base of the army air forces technical training command.

(A) Lena Horne and Bill Robinson.

(A) Rev. Calvin K. Stalmaker, pastor of the Third Baptist church of Toledo.

(A) Committee on Racial Equality.

(A) Miss Ruth [illegible]nson of New York City.

(A) James E. Dorsey.

(A) Litt. D.

Call



ANSWER???

by- W. Douglas Brown

Kansas City, Mo.

(Q) Who were the founders of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college for Negroes?

(Q) When was the first ecclesiastical seminary opened for the training of Negro boys for the priesthood, in the United States?

(Q) What was the first Negro tank unit in the United States army?

(Q) Who won the Negro baseball world's series in 1942?

(Q) When and where was the first Pan-African congress held?

(Q) Who was the first Negro woman to serve as a juror in Washington, D. C.?

(Q) Who is Mildred E. Carter?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) T. D. Tucker and T. V. Gibbs.

(A) In September, 1920, at the suggestion of Pope Benedict XV the Fathers of the Divine Word at Greenwood, Miss., opened the first ecclesiastical seminary for Negro boys in the United States.

(A) The 761 Tank battalion, which was stationed at Camp Claiborne, La.

(A) The Kansas City Monarchs.

(A) The first Pan-American congress met in Paris in Feb. 19-21, 1919.

(A) Mrs. Phoebe S. Miles, who in 1928 was drawn as a juror in criminal court, part 2 of the district supreme court.

(A) A Negro woman who is calisthenic director in the WAAC's.

Call



by- W. Douglas Brown

Kansas City, Mo.

(Q) Who is the author of, "Pathfinder," the history of Negro nurses?

(Q) Who is the only member of the Missouri State legislature?

(Q) Who was the first Negro woman elected to the students governing council at Kansas university?

(Q) Who has the distinction of being the first Negro commanding officer at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.?

(Q) When and where was the Victory ship S. S. George Washington Carver, launched?

(Q) Who christened the S. S. George Washington Carver?

(Q) Who was the first Negro woman welder employed in the Richmond shipyard, Richmond, Cal.?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Mrs. Adah B. Thomas R. N.

(A) Edwin F. Kenswil of St. Louis.

(A) Miss June Mack, of Topeka, Kas. She is a junior at the college and a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

(A) Capt. William [illegible]ington, who heads a company in the 22nd regiment.

(A) May 7, 1943 at Richmond, Cal.

(A) The popular radio and screen star, Miss Lena Horne.

(A) Mrs. Beatrice Turner, she was also maid-of-honor at the launching of the S. S. George Washington Carver.

24-1943

Your History

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields of the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

By J. A. Rogers

Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

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Mrs. Catherine HARRIS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
DEC 25 1943

BORN 1809 OF A NEGRO FATHER AND A WHITE MOTHER, WAS FOR 25 YEARS ONE OF THE MOST HEROIC MEMBERS OF THE **UNDERGROUND RAILROAD** THAT AIDED SLAVES TO ESCAPE TO CANADA.... LIVING IN JAMESTOWN, N.Y., SHE USED HER HOME TO HIDE THEM.... TABLET ERECTED TO HER MEMORY BY THE CITY.....

(INFORMATION BY A.W. ANDERSON, CITY HISTORIAN.... PHOTO, FROM WHICH SKETCH WAS DRAWN, BY R.N WICKFIELD, YOUNGSTOWN, N.Y.)

24



NEXT WEEK.....GEORGE H. WHITE



CERTAIN NEGRO GROUPS OF THE PRESENT BATTLE AREA OF THE PACIFIC, ESPECIALLY THE SOLOMONS ARE CALLED **BLACK JEWS**... NOT JEWISH IN FAITH, THEY HAVE WHAT IS CALLED A "JEWISH NOSE".... IN COLOR, THEY'RE ALL COAL-BLACK AND WOOLY-HAIRED.. IT IS EVEN SAID THAT THEY WERE PART OF THE TEN LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.....



DEC 25 1943

JOSEPH JACKSON FULLER, BORN A SLAVE IN JAMAICA, W.I., IN 1825, WAS ONE OF WEST AFRICA'S GREAT CHRISTIAN PIONEERS... REACHING THE CAMEROONS IN THE 1840'S, HE DEVOTED HIMSELF TO THE UPLIFT OF HIS PEOPLE, TRANSLATING THE BIBLE AND PILGRIM'S PROGRESS INTO THE DUALA LANGUAGE.....DRIVEN OUT BY THE GERMANS WHEN THEY SEIZED THE TERRITORY IN 1887, HE LEFT AMID THE TEARS OF THE NATIVES FOR ENGLAND WHERE HE PREACHED IN VARIOUS CHURCHES FOR 20 YEARS...

MILAI

Your History

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields of the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

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SIR ABDUL RAHMAN EL MAHDI...



Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

ONE OF THE GREAT LEADERS OF MOSLEM AFRICA.. A WISE LEADER OF HIS PEOPLE.. HAS DONE FINE WORK IN **EDUCATION** AND **AGRICULTURE**.. KNIGHTED BY **GEORGE V**, WHO RECEIVED HIM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN 1919... SIR ABDUL IS SON OF THE **MAHDI**, ONE OF THE GREATEST MEN OF ALL TIME, WHO DEFEATED EVERY ARMY ENGLAND SENT AGAINST HIM AND WAS WORSHIPPED AS A GOD BY HIS PEOPLE.....

DEC 18 1943

ANOTHER NEGRO FIRST!



24

Bob Scanlon AMERICAN NEGRO HEAVYWEIGHT BOXER IS CREDITED WITH BEING THE FIRST IN HISTORY TO SCORE AN **AERIAL** VICTORY WITH CANNON... GUNNER FOR Norman PRINCE, WHITE PILOT, IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, HE FITTED A SMALL CANNON TO THEIR VOISIN PLANE AND SHOT DOWN A GERMAN PLANE.. SCANLON FOUGHT WITH THE FRENCH AND WAS A POPULAR FIGURE IN PARIS UNTIL ITS CAPTURE BY THE GERMANS IN 1940.... DEC 18 1943

NEXT WEEK.... UNDERGROUND!



A NEGRO SLAVE WAS SET FREE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CAROLINA AND REWARDED WITH A PENSION FOR LIFE. FOR DISCOVERING A REMEDY FOR **SNAKE BITE**.... THE LEADING MEDICAL BOOK OF THE PERIOD MENTIONS THESE FACTS AND GIVES THE RECIPE BUT NOT HIS NAME

Cullman, Ala. - Tribune
Dec. 16, '43.

Bible Question

By James E. Dean

Q. Are there any Negroes in the Bible?

A. Certainly the word Negro does not occur. The word Ethiopian occurs, and in our

time this word often means Negro, but it is not altogether certain that it has this meaning in the Bible. The modern inhabitants of are not the race to which the word Negro Ethiopia are a dark-skinned people, but they properly applies.

Chapter 38 of Jeremiah tells how Ebed-melech the Ethiopian resecued the prophet from his miry dungeon; whatever his race this Ebed-melech shows up well in this account. It was also an Ethiopian who was reading the Bible in his chariot as Phiilp approached him and said, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" This man was treasurer of the Queen of Ethiopia, and evidently a man of high character. Even Moses married an Ethiopian woman (Num. 12:1).

The inhabitants of ancient Egypt were not Negroes. We know the Jews had dealings with both Egyptians and Ethiopians, for Egypt and Ethiopia are often mentioned; but the true Negroes lived further south in Central Africa, and it is possible that Jews and Negroes never met (or very seldom) in those ancient days. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin? or the leopard his spots?" fits the true Ethiopian as well as the Negro we know so well.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.



(Q) What was the first government hotel erected in Washington, D. C., for Negro women war workers?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to spend a night in the White House as a guest of the President?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to represent the United States in the Olympic games?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to break intercollegiate records in running in the United States?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to win an Olympic championship for the United States?

(Q) Who was chosen the foremost American athlete of 1936, in the poll conducted by writers of the Associated Press, in that year?

(Q) What was the first college in America, founded entirely by a Negro?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) The Lucy Slowe hall.

(A) Edwin Barclay, ex-President of Liberia.

(A) John B. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania, became the first Negro to represent the U.S.A. in the Olympic games. He appeared in the Olympic games of 1908.

(A) John B. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania.

(A) DeHart Hubbard of Michigan, in spite of a strained tendon, won the championship in the running broad jump at the Olympic games in 1924 at Paris, thus becoming the first Negro to win an Olympic championship.

(A) Jesse Owens, one of the greatest of all track stars. Owens was the sensation of the 1936 Olympic games.

(A) Livingstone college at Salisbury, N. C. The late Dr. Joseph Charles Price was the founder.



(Q) When and where was the first all Negro play given in New York City?

(Q) Who was Rev. Josiah Henson?

(Q) To what important position was Mrs. Mary Tobias Dean, daughter of Dr. Channing Tobias, recently appointed?

(Q) Who was the first Negro woman to become a member of the New York City School board?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to become a marine in the United States?

(Q) Who was rated the nation's most outstanding Negro businessman for 1943?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to become a member of the American Bar association?

HERE'S THE ANSWER!

(A) In 1833, in the rear of the One Mile Stone, on Broadway a troupe made up entirely of Negroes was giving Shakespeare.

(A) The character who inspired the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin to write that story. He was a former slave, and lies buried in a little town of Dresden, Ont., Canada.

(A) Program specialist of the USO Headquarters staff in arts and crafts. Mrs. Dean's office is located in the Empire State Building in N.Y.C.

(A) The late Mrs. Bessye Bearden.

(A) Howard P. Perry of Charlotte, N. C. He was sworn into the United States Marine corps in 1942.

(A) Howard (Skippy) Smith, president of the Pacific Parachute company, of San Diego, Cal. He received the Spaulding award, given by the National Negro Business league.

(A) Judge James S. Watson, justice of the municipal court of New York City, was admitted to the American Bar association in August, 1943.



Kansas City Call

By W. DOUGLAS BROWN
(For ANP)

(Q) Who is the oldest civilian service employe of the United States army?

(Q) Who were the stars of the recent motion picture, "Stormy Weather?"

(Q) Recently for the first time in the city's history, a Negro was elected to the presidency of the Toledo Interdenominational Ministers Association. Who was the man so honored?

(Q) What organization is known as the "CORE?"

(Q) Who was the first Negro woman to be appointed as a radar system expert at the Western Electric's, Bayonne, N. J., plant?

(Q) Who is the head of the music department at Lincoln university (Pa.)?

(Q) What honorary degree was recently conferred on Langston Hughes, the poet and author, by Lincoln university (Pa.)?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Marcus Turner, 85 year old Negro who works at the Miami Beach Training base of the army air forces technical training command.

(A) Lena Horne and Bill Robinson.

(A) Rev. Calvin K. Stalmaker, pastor of the Third Baptist church of Toledo.

(A) Committee on Racial Equality.

(A) James Ross Robinson of New York City.
(A) James E. Dorsey.
(A) Litt. D.



★★★★ BOULWARE'S YES... WE ALL TALK

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

By Marcus H. Boulware

THE ORATOR---FREDERICK DOUGLASS

I have chosen to conclude this series of articles on Negro orators of by-gone days with a discussion of the speaking ability of Frederick Douglass, the great Negro anti-slavery lecturer and orator. On purpose I am omitting details of his life, that I might devote more space to his style of speaking.

Frederick Douglass was born a slave and had the good fortune to escape into the North. There he became identified with the anti-slavery and abolitionist movement. There were many white anti-slavery orators, but Douglass spoke with more force because he talked from experience. He had been a slave. He knew and felt from first-hand experience what he was talking about.

Douglass effectiveness as a speaker led Harriet Beecher Stowe to say: "Few orators among us surpass him." Upon hearing Douglass speak, Thomas Wentworth Higginson said that he had "hardly heard his equal, in grasp upon an audience, in dramatic presentation, in striking at the pith of an ethical question, and in single illustrations and images." Contemporary authorities have ranked Douglass with the great Wendell Phillips whose speaking "was as a cannon ball in full flight."

In England Douglass was instrumental in stirring up sentiment against slavery. In America he suffered the experiences of other anti-slavery proponents. He was affronted, insulted, threatened, heckled, and was hit in the face even with rotten eggs. As the Apostle Paul, he was once badly beaten and left for dead. In spite of it all, his famous oratorical career ranked him among the greatest 19th-century American orators.

In 1841, only a year after his escape from slavery, Douglass addressed an anti-slavery gathering at Nantucket. With little book learning and very little experience as a speaker, his speech was electrifying, and it led Parker Pillsbury to say: "When the young man closed, late in the evening though none seemed to know nor to care for the hour, Mr. Garrison rose to make the concluding address. I think he never before nor afterwards felt more profoundly the sacredness of his mission . . . I surely never saw him more deeply, more divinely inspired. His last question was this: 'Shall such a man ever be sent back to slavery from the soil of old Massachusetts?' . . . this time, uttered with all the power of voice of which Garrison was capable . . . Almost the whole assembly sprang with one accord to its feet, and the walls and roof of the Athenaeum seemed to shudder with the 'No! loud and long-continued."

Garrison had this to say: "Douglass is one in physical proportions and stature, commanding and exact in intellect richly endowed — in natural eloquence a prodigy."

Douglass told of events in slavery with unbelievable vividness, because he had experienced them. His style was moving. Frequent use was made of sarcasm and irony. Many times he burlesqued his opponent with realistic mimicry. While the sonority of his oratorical voice is not practiced today, Douglass drove home his messages as absolute truths. In fact he did it as well as any white orator of his times, and better than any Negro orator of his times, because he had personally experienced the evils of slavery.

I salute this man who had courage to plead a cause by means of the power of the spoken word.

* * *

Personal Introduction Pamphlet

This week you may secure free one of my pamphlets on the personal introduction. Send a clipping of this column and a stamped business envelope.

* * *

Readers send your questions to Marcus H. Boulware, Instructor in Speech, the State Teachers' college, Montgomery, Ala. For a personal reply, send a stamped envelope.

24-1943

This Week's Password

Jean Jacques DESSALINES

AN EMPEROR OF HAITI



BORN IN AFRICA, HE WAS BROUGHT TO HAITI AS A SLAVE AT THE AGE OF 31. WAS A LEADER IN THE HAITIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM WHICH WAS WON IN 1794.. HIS DYNAMIC PERSONALITY, COURAGE AND LEADERSHIP PLACED HIM IN COMPLETE COMMAND OF HAITI AFTER TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE HAD GONE TO FRANCE. HOWEVER, THE RUTHLESS, BRUTAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT MADE DESSALINES A FEARED AND WINNING SOLDIER FILLED THE FREEDOM LOVING HAITIAN PEOPLE WITH RESENTMENT WHEN HE TRIED HIS HIGH HANDED METHODS ON THEM. THEY APPOINTED AN ASSASSIN WHO KILLED HIM OCTOBER 17, 1806

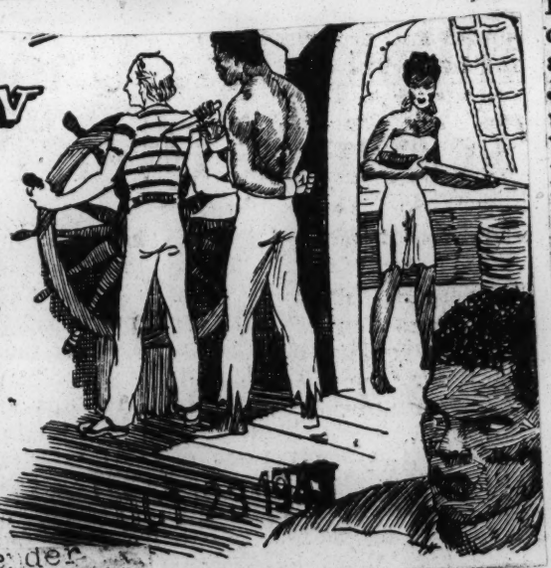
NOV 27 1943

Defender

Chicago, Ill

THIS WEEK'S PASSWORD

MADISON WASHINGTON



A SLAVE, ESCAPED TO CANADA IN 1840 BUT RETURNED TO VIRGINIA TO RESCUE HIS WIFE

HE WAS CAPTURED AND SHIPPED SOUTH WITH 134 OTHER SLAVES EN ROUTE, THEY OVERPOWERED THE CREW AND FORCED THEM TO SAIL TO NASSAU, B.W.I

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DEMANDED THEIR RETURN.. THE BRITISH REFUSED!

AFTER A LONG COURT BATTLE, ENGLAND PAID THE UNITED STATES $ 170,000.00 FOR THE SLAVES' FREEDOM!

OCT 9 1943

Defender

Chicago, Ill

24

This Week's Password

Phillis Wheatley

OCT 16 1943

Defender



WAS A SLAVE GIRL IN THE HOME OF A BOSTON FAMILY THAT GAVE HER EVERY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

AT AN EARLY AGE AND THRU LIFE HER INTELLIGENCE, REFINEMENT AND POETRY ATTRACTED AND HELD THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF HER TIME.

THE ABOLITIONISTS HELD HER UP AS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT A SLAVE RACE COULD DO IF GIVEN FREEDOM AND AN EQUAL CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.

Chicago, Ill

24

OCT 16 1943

MANY HOMES FOR COLORED GIRLS ARE NAMED IN HER HONOR

HERE TO YONDER

By LANGSTON HUGHES

Defender Chicago, Ill

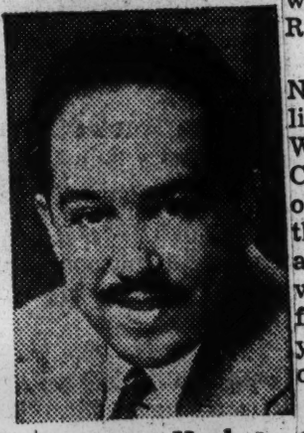
Questions and Answers

DO YOU KNOW that of ESQUIRE'S two top artists, one is E. Simms Campbell, a Negro, the other is Varga, a Peruvian Indian?

DO YOU KNOW that in spite of being played constantly on the juke boxes all summer, the Mills Brothers' record of PAPER DOLL is still a best seller, way out in front?

DEC 4 1943

DO YOU KNOW that, at the moment, Negro names are sparkling all over Broadway and its off-shoots? Paul Robeson in OTHELLO. Katherine Dunham's dance revue in its third month. Lionel Hampton's band, and John. Kirby's, too, both at the new Famous Door. Hazel Scott still packing Cafe Society Uptown, Pearl Primus still dancing in the air and on the ground at the same cafe, Downtown. Miss Billy Holliday, the one and only, at the Onyx club singing, among other frantic numbers, the new Jimmy Davis song, LOVER MAN, which looks (and sounds) like a hit. Wilbur de Paris at Jimmy Ryans. Billy Banks, next to finale, at the Diamond Horseshoe. Art Tatum at the Three Deuces. Further east near Park avenue, Maxine Sullivan at the Ruban Bleu. And Fats Waller's musical, EARLY TO BED, with a largely white cast plus Bob Howard and Jeni Legon, a solid Broadway hit.



Langston Hughes

DO YOU KNOW that two of the most outspoken white Americans for full Negro rights are from the deep, DEEP, deep South? Lillian Smith of Georgia and Thomas Sancton of Mississippi, the former a co-editor of that excellent magazine, THE SOUTH TODAY, the latter the managing editor of THE NEW REPUBLIC.

DID YOU KNOW that three of our leading colored writers are married to white women? Richard Wright, George S. Schuyler, and Roi Ottley.

AND DID YOU KNOW that one of the best white writers on the Negro, Len Zinberg, author of WALK HARD, TALK LOUD, is married to a colored woman?

DEC. 4

Harlem And Canada

DID YOU KNOW that, speaking of authors, the most promising young colored writer yet unpublished in book form is Ralph Ellison, whose last short story in COMMON GROUND was excellent, and whose new one coming out soon in TOMORROW is even better? He's from Oklahoma, via Tuskegee, now living in New York, Harlem.

DO YOU KNOW there are more Negroes in four square blocks in Harlem than there are in all of Canada? Which is why Harlem jumps!

And speaking of Harlem, ARE YOU HIP to the fact that Dan Burley, Jack digs more jive than any man in America, white or black? He is the nearest we've come to having a writer like Ring Lardner.

DO YOU KNOW that our leading Negro publishers, the Associated Publishers, Inc., 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., headed by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, have a catalogue of books for sale by and about Negroes that, for quality and quantity, exceed any other publisher's Negro list in the world? If you don't believe me, send for their free catalogue and see for yourself. Dr. Woodson is the man who originated Negro History Week.

DO YOU KNOW that that distinguished Minneapolis Chicago Rosenwald Fellowship Negro photographer, Gordon Parks, is wearing a war correspondent's uniform these days and expects to go abroad—when, where, and with whom, military secrets—as a photographic correspondent? Forthcoming U. S. CAMERA carries his work.

DEC 4 1943

And, mentioning the military, DO YOU KNOW somebody ought to make a book out of the hundreds of letters on Jim Crow which colored soldiers write to the Negro press? But I reckon it would have to be submitted to the War Department for approval, in which case I reckon it would not get published while the war is on.

Old Jim Crow

DO YOU ALSO KNOW America ought to be ashamed of itself, in this democratic day and time, for having Jim Crow cars, a Jim Crow military set-up, and a Jim Crow Red Cross? Certainly Negroes and whites of good will must continue to exert all possible legal means to further a change for the better. That is where we have it over Hitlerism and the totalitarian countries. Here we can still try to bring about more democracy for all. We have the power to keep on making dents in old Jim Crow's antique armor. The best Americans and the basic theories of Americanism are all on our side.

DO YOU KNOW this column, HERE TO YONDER, is a year old this month? I wish we could have a birthday party with a chocolate cake for you and me and all you good readers! I wrote the first column last November in New York, the second in St. Louis, the third in Kansas City on the Urban League typewriter, and the fourth in Chicago in Horace Cayton's study at Parkway Community center—for I was just starting out on a poetry-program tour when HERE TO YONDER was born. A good title for it might have been, FROM PILLAR TO POST. My Simple Minded Friend suggested, HERE AIN'T NOWHERE, but I did not agree with him. And since I had to catch a train, and no time to argue.

DEC 4 1943

by W. Douglas Brown

(Q) Who was the first Negro to enter the United States Naval academy at Annapolis?

(Q) Who became the first athlete to win the national decathlon and pentathlon championships in one year?

(Q) Who is the Haitian minister to the United States?

(Q) What Negro president was paid a visit by President F. D. Roosevelt on his history making

DEC 4 1943

The ANSWER??? What's

Chief credit for raising the $8,500 goes to Conrad, must be given to Judge Stanley Struble and to the Misses Sadie Gillam, Dorothy for Gillam, [illegible] Schools.—The Enquirer.

STOWE PROGRAM PLANNED Union

Cincinnati, Ohio

Extra $16,500 Required!

A jubilee program will be offered in Music Hall in January to celebrate the purchase of the Harriet Beecher Stowe home at Gilbert Ave-

Beecher Stowe Memorial Association. The home is being purchased for $8,500 raiser in the last six months through contributions from all of the country. The association is trying to raise $16,500 additional to rehabilitate the home, landscape the grounds, purchase a library and erect an auditorium, George W. B. Conrad, president, said yesterday. ***

Casablanca trip?

(Q) Who was the first Negro radio announcer in the city of Birmingham?

(Q) Where was Jimmy Lunceford the popular Negro orchestra leader born

(Q) Who was the late William L. Reed?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(Q) Alonzo C. McClellan, he was at the academy from 1872 to 1873 but did not graduate.

(A) The late John Borican took these titles in 1941.

(A) Andre Liautaud.

(A) President Edwin Barclay, of Liberia.

(A) William Blevins who has been on the same radio station for over 10 years.

(A) Denver.

(A) One of the first Negroes to be elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives. He also served 18 years as executive secretary to the governor's council.

DO YOU KNOW?

Defender
Chicago. Ill

1. Where is the 332nd Fighter Group of Negro pilots stationed?
   Tuskegee, Ala. Selfridge Field Italy Fort Huachuca
2. How many Liberty ships are named after Negroes?
   7 5 3 4
3. Where is the 93rd all-Negro division stationed?
   Camp Polk, La. Fort Huachuca Camp Clipper, Calif.
   Fort Clark, Tex.
4. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in ten states but left slavery still existent in how many states?
   8 3 5 4
5. Who was the Negro recently admitted to the American Bar Association?
   James Watson
   Francis Rivers Earl [illegible]erson Hubert Delaney

(Correct answers on Comic Page. Score yourself 20 points for each correct answer: 100, superior; 80, excellent; 60, good; 40, poor.

DO YOU KNOW?

Defender
Chicago. Ill

1. How many Negro Catholic churches are there in America?
   325 250 550 375
2. How many Negroes of voting age are there outside the South?
   1,000,000 500,000 2,000,000
   3,000,000
3. What is the total value of farms owned by Negroes?
   $2,000,000 $25,000,000 $10,000,000
   $50,000,000
4. How many Negroes are there in government jobs?
   30,000 150,000 10,000 100,000
5. How many Negroes voted in the eight poll tax states in the last election?
   33,000 7,000 144,000 89,000

(Correct answers on Comic Page. Score yourself 20 points for each correct answer; 100, superior; 80, excellent; 60, good; 40, poor.)

DO YOU KNOW?

Defender
Chicago. Ill

1. What city in the U. S. over 100,000 population has the largest proportion of Negro residents?
   Washington Memphis Atlanta Chicago
2. Who was the first African to sit in the French cabinet?
   Felix Eboue Alexander Dumas Gerveille Reache
   Balise Diagne
3. In what African country was the oldest known smelted iron found?
   Morocco Ethiopia Liberia Egypt
4. What state in the U.S.A. has the smallest Negro population?
   North Dakota Montana Rhode Island Arizona
5. How many Negro Catholics are there in the U. S.?
   500,000 50,000 300,000 10,000

(Correct answers on Comic Page. Score yourself 20 points for each correct answer: 100, superior; 80, excellent; 60, good; 40, poor.)

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

Journal & Guide
Norfolk. Va.

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

SPEECH OF A. W. HARRIS, NEGRO MEMBER OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY 14, 1882

We give to my readers this week the notable speech of Alfred W. Harris of Petersburg, delivered in the Virginia House of Delegates when he and other colored men were members of that body. I am sure it will be of great interest to his children and grandchildren, tot he graduates and students of the Virginia State College, and to believers in the ability of Negroes to manage their own afafirs. The Normal and Collegiate Institute, which he so ably defends, is the Virginia State College of today. The Richmond Whig of February 15, 1882 reports the occasion and his speech as follows:

IN THE House yesterday there was quite a lengthy discussion upon the bill to incorporate the Normal and Collegiate Institute (colored), and provide for the supoprt of the same.

Mr. Skinner (Funder) of Augusta opposed the bill because there were certain objectionable features in it to him.

Mr. Harris (colored), from Dinwiddie, made a very strong and earnest speech in support of the bill, which provides for the appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose indicated. The bill was finally ordered to its engrossment.

WHITE TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS

Mr. Harris said: Had the gentleman from Augusta (Mr. Skinner) failed to oppose this bill, the friends of this measure and myself would have been greatly surprised. Now, as to the first objection which the gentleman raises, I do not care to discuss the possible effect of any future decisions of the court.



DR. JACKSON

As to the second objection raised by the gentleman, I wonder that his own inconsistency does not strike him as a little peculiar, for he says that "he approves of the clause which makes this a school for the exclusive education of colored persons," and yet he desires to mix the races to the extent of putting white teachers in colored schools when nothing is to be gained thereby.

For a white person who does not associate with or at all mingle with the colored people cannot possibly have any interest in the intellectual advancement of the colored race further than simply in a routine manner. He does work simply to draw his salary. He mingles not with the families whose children he is to instruct, and therefore does not and cannot know their wants or the means which would really make them zealous in the pursuit of knowledge.

WELL QUALIFIED MEN

I cannot see why he desires to do this, especially when we have a large number of men of our own race who are in every way well qualified to perform the duties required in an institution of learning of the highest and most advanced course of instruction—men who live and associate with our people, who know our wants and capabilities, and who would be interested in the advancement of our children from love of race and pride in their own work.

Neither, Mr. Speaker, do we want a white Board of Vistors, for this would be a confession of our weakness to manage our own seminary of learning. And this admission we do not feel called upon to make, for we feel that we can successfully manage a first-class institution of learning, and such we intend to make this. The gentleman says he doubts the ability of the race to furnish sufficient talent to fill the requirements of this school.

I know that the gentleman has his doubts, and the reasons are obvious, because he does not associate with my people, and really needs an introduction to the Negro of his State. Had he such an introduction he would conclude that the Negro, with an opportunity, could and would stand shoulder to shoulder with his white brother in all that goes to make a full, complete and good man. The Negro is doing it at Harvard, at Yale, and in all the first institutions of the country.

TAKE CHANCES ON SUCCESS OR FAILURE

Now, as to the superiority of the white race, I want to remind the gentleman from Augusta that that superiority arises from numerical strength, and not from natural causes. There is nothing inately in one race over another that makes that one naturally greater than the other. I think opportunities only have given you the superior learning which you speak of.

I do not want this bill amended. I do not want it loaded down and choked up so that it will not effect the object in view. I want to tell the gentleman that while we have provided here for a Normal department, we have also provided for the higher and professional education of our people; for be it known that we do not desire to simply become a race of teachers; we have ambition for the different professions, and will ease the fears of many upon their merits—for business, and some of us those who yet think that it will not comport with the dignity of the old aristocratic families to give the Negro a fair showing.

want the classical and scientific instruction which the college will give.

I want a place where all our blacks, girls and boys, may go and drink from the fountain of knowledge until their ambition is satiated, and then step into the world prepared as good and upright citizens to meet its responsibilities, and battle for a place

INTELLECTUAL EQUALS

I know that with such an opportunity as this institution will give we can demonstrate to that class of gentlemen in Virginia who do not believe that we can comprehend the higher training

24-1943







(Q) Who was the first Negro to conduct the Brooklyn Philharmonic orchestra?

(Q) What is the only Negro college to have an army specialized training, assignment and reclassification unit?

(Q) Who was the first Negro flyer to drop bombs on Italian soil in this present war?

(Q) What is the job held by John [illegible]gan of La Grange, Ill.?

(Q) What is the only all Negro town in the state of South Carolina?

(Q) What is the oldest Negro Masonic lodge in Washington, D. C.?

(Q) When did Joe Louis win the World's heavyweight championship?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Samuel Coleridge-Taylor.

(A) A. and T. college, at Greensboro, N. C., Lt. Col. Raymond F. Edwards was recently named commanding officer.

(A) 1st Lt. William A. Campbell, of the 99th pursuit squadron, he participated in [illegible] raid on Pantalleria island in the Italian campaign.

(A) He [illegible]zes the vital materials used in the production of Diesel engines, in the metallurgical laboratory of electro-motive division of General Motors Corp. Mr. Vaughn is the first Negro to hold such a position with Electro-Motive division.

(A) Lincolnville.

(A) Social Lodge No. 1, F. A.A.M., which was chartered June 6, 1825.

(A) June 22, 1937. He won the title from James J. Braddock at Chicago.

Quiz Garlington's Use Of The Symbol 'Negro'

Afro-American.

Sir: In "POINTS" (12-4-43) Garlington stated clearly and carefully that: "Race is rather simple. There are only three primary races in the world—Caucasian, Mongoloid and Negroid." He also stated emphatically that 'whether you like it or not the Negro is a Negro." He did not say. Maybe what he inferred is right, shorter and better way of saying Negroid. Or, it denotes belonging to the Negroid division of mankind. Is he a subtype? But, after making everything so clear and simple, Mr. Garlington suddenly used the term "white man." Where did he come from? failed to explain.

Baltimore, Md.

Is There A 'White' Man?

The white man created the term Caucasian and Negroid. He also stopped applying the term Caucasian to himself, preferring to use the title created by him, in full agreement, because the term "Negro", and white man no longer uses the label "Caucasian," subconsciously. Garlington dropped it. Thus he used the term "white man," failing to see that it weakened his entire argument for the word "white" carries with it not only a definite meaning (a standard), but has the implication of purity.

It is no accident that the most persecuted and/or lowly people are those who have accepted names that do not connect them with a definite place upon this earth. i.e., Jew, Gypsy, Negro, etc.

Keeping in mind the cognomen "Negro," let's study a suggestion by a Mr. J. P. DeKock, delegate to the Rhodesian Parliament a few days ago. He suggested:

" 'African' is a term which should not be applied to the 'Natives' and they should not be allowed to call themselves such; the term should be reserved for white men who live in Africa."

Now let's imagine a future, comes to pass, gazing into a geography at the map of Africa. Mentally, this ori-

WINNER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AWARD FOR DESIGNING THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING IN BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. ALSO WINNER OF MANY NATIONAL COMPETITIONS; RECEIVED CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR AS ONE OF THE 100 OUT STANDING MEMBERS OF OUR RACE... WON THE BEAUX ARTS MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS.

LISTED IN WHOS WHO IN ARCHITECTURE.

...PED RACE PREJUDICE BY BECOMING "TOPS" IN HIS FIELD!

will see the white inhabitant man as the true African, while he will be a foreigner in his ancestral land, with no place on earth he can claim for his own. For, as in the case of the "Negro," there will be no place in the entire universe by which he can identify himself. And attempting to grant himself on someone else's ...ture through ...stead of attempting to regain what was originally his. He too will become a parasite, deteriorating steadily, until the time when the term 'native,' like 'Negro,' will mean exactly nothing.

(Signed) A black man—one it took countless generations of **Africans to create.—J. A. B. Jr.**

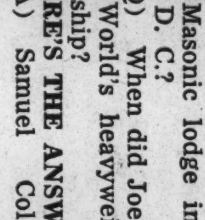




Defender
Chicago, Ill

Kansas City Call

What's The ANSWER???



by W. Douglas Brown

Kansas City, Mo.

(Q) Who was the first Negro to conduct the Philharmonic orchestra?

(A) Dean Dixon.

(Q) What is the only Negro college to have an army specialized training, assignment and classification unit?

(A) Howard University.

(Q) Who was the first Negro flyer to drop bombs on Italian soil in the present war?

(A) Lt. Col. Vincent Cotp. Mr. Vaughn is the

(Q) What is the only Negro town in the state of South Carolina?

(A) Lincolnville.

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(A) Social Lodge No. 1, F. A.A.M., which was chartered June 6, 1825.

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(A) Mr. Garlington, all Negro town in the state of South Carolina.

Quiz Garlington's Use Of The Symbol 'Negro'

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Baltimore, Md.

Sir: In "POINTS" (12-4-43) Mr. Garlington stated carefully and clearly that: **"Race classification is rather simple. There are only three primary races in the world—Caucasian, Mongoloid and Negroid."** He also stated emphatically that 'whether you like it or not the Negro is a Negro." Why? He did not say. Maybe what he inferred is right, "Negro" is a shorter and better way of saying Negroid. Or, it denotes belonging to the Negroid division of mankind.

But, after making everything so clear and simple, Mr. Garlington suddenly used the term "white man." Where did he come from? Is he a subtype? Mr. Garlington failed to explain.

Is There A 'White' Man?

The white man created the term Caucasian and Negroid. He also stopped applying the term Caucasian to himself, yet continued to use the term Negro which is also a title created by him. Garlington, in full agreement, accepts the term "Negro", and because the white man no longer uses the label "Caucasian," subconsciously Garlington dropped it also. Thus he used the term "white man," failing to see that it weakened his entire argument; for the word "white" carries with it not only a definite meaning (a standard), but has the implication of purity.

It is no accident that the most persecuted and/or lowly people are those who have accepted names that do not connect them with a definite place upon this earth. i.e., Jew, Gypsy, Negro, etc.

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Now let's imagine a native' of the future, [illegible] this comes to pass, gazing into a geography at the map of Africa. Mentally, this original inhabitant will see the white man as the true African, while he will be a foreigner in his ancestral land, with no place on earth he can claim for his own. For, as in the case of the "Negro," there will be no place in the entire universe by which he con identify himself. And it is also in the case of the 'Negro,' without a past,, a present or a future, he shall be doomed thereafter to spend his entire existence attemputing to graft himself on to someone else's culture through [illegible] instead of attempting to regain what was originally and rightfully his. He too will become a parasite, deteriorating steadily, until the time when the term 'native,' like 'Negro,' will mean exactly nothing.

(Signed) A black man—one it took countless generations of Africans to create.—J. A. B. Jr.

24-1944

Serves On One Job 65 Years

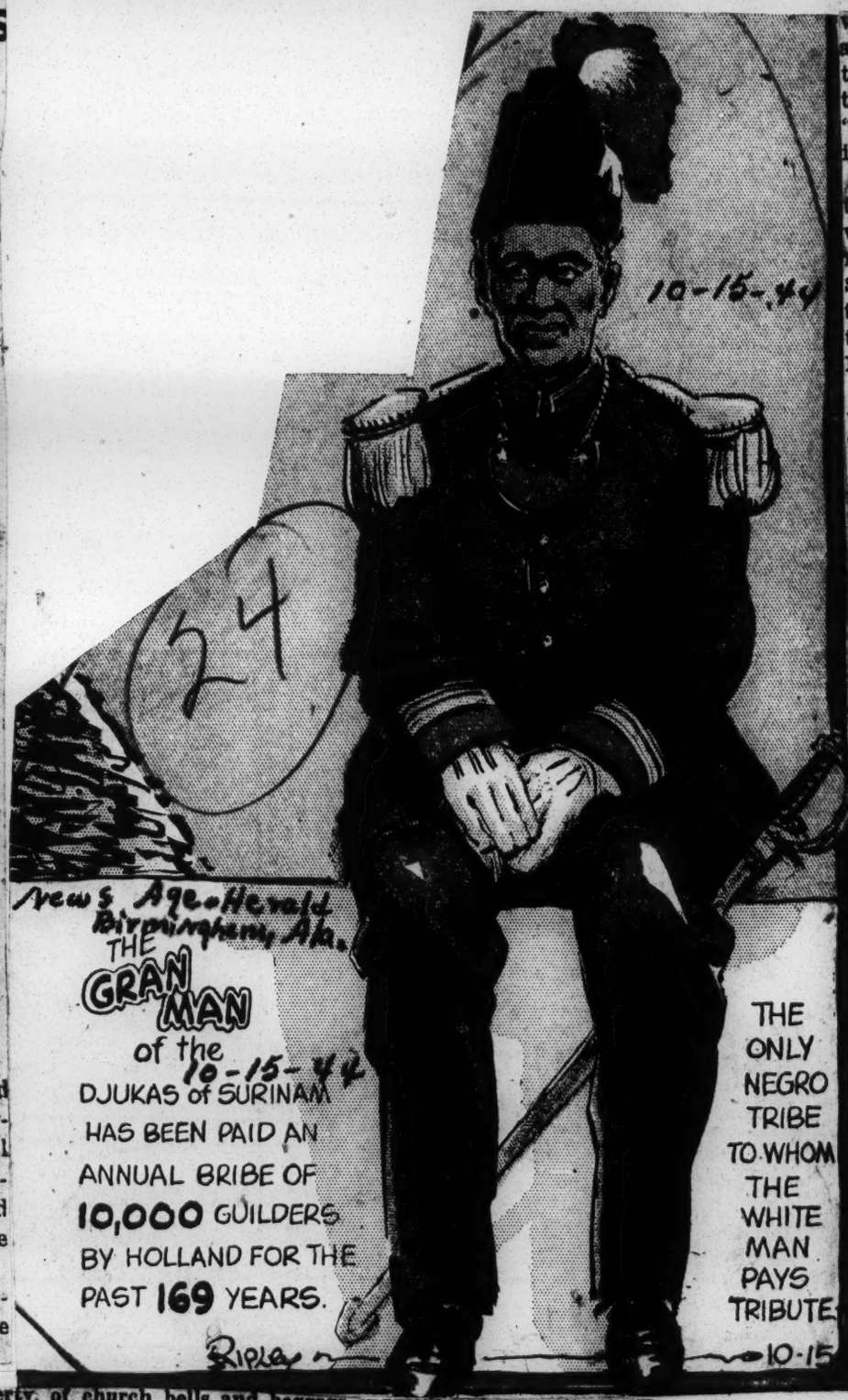
World - Memphis, Tenn.



8-25-44

Mrs. Mary Wright was honored the other day upon her 83rd birthday after successfully completing 65 years of continuous service with the Spartanburg, S. C. Public School System. The school board gave Mrs. Wright an engraved watch dated 1879-1944. Local white dailies and radio stations carried articles, pictures and announcements of the event. The above photo was made by the Spartanburg Herald Journal.

The elaborate reception was held at the luxurious South Liberty Street USO where Mr. J. Edward Cotton is director—one of the few USO Clubs that invites civilian activities.



Frederick Douglass Letters on Exhibit

The Worker

By EUGENE GORDON

Frederick Douglass' letter to his daughter Amelia from Rome just 57 years ago last April 29 reads almost as if he had been thinking of present-day New York. I am reminded of it in looking through some notes on the Schomburg Collection's special exhibit room. The collection is on the top floor, 136 St. side, of the 135 St. Branch Library, near Lenox Ave. There is at present a special exhibition, including Douglass' correspondence.

Douglass writes:

"Well, I am in Rome, a city which has more charms than I have either time or words to describe. It is a city of divinity and dirt, of religion and rags, of grandeur and squalor, riches and poverty, of church bells and beggars, of lofty domes, towers and turrets pointing heavenward, and of dark cavernous rooms never reached by pure air or sunshine, crowded with the poor and pointing to social horror and hades. . . ."

This letter, exhibited with three others in his handwriting, is filled with affection for his daughter and with allusions to matters known only to themselves and their closest friends.

WIDE SCOPE OF COLLECTION

An undated letter, incidentally, addressed to a friend in Washington, indicates the amazing scope of the Schomburg collection as compared with book-procuring facilities then available to Douglass. He writes to this friend:

"Will you do the kindness to procure for me a copy of the Report of the Committee to Investigate the John Brown Raid? It was published in 1860 and none but senators and representatives can now get hold of the document. You will do me a great favor if you will procure me one and send it to me at the city hall."

"Frederick Douglass," I said to Mrs. Latimer, who assists Dr. Lawrence Reddick, curator, in supervising the collection, "couldn't find a copy of that report and had almost to beg a Washington acquaintance to send him one. I'll bet," I added, "that the Schomburg collection's got it right here on its shelves."

Mrs. Latimer went to see. She returned with the red cloth-bound volume of 255 pages. Its exact title read: "The Select Committee of the Senate Appointed to Inquire Into the Late Invasion and Seizure of the Public Property at Harpers Ferry."

The glass-covered case containing the Dougless letters holds also a "History of the New York African Free Schools, from their establishment in 1787 to 1830," accompanied by an example of exquisite needlework by a girl who later graduated from the New York Manumission Society, predecessor of the New York African school.

The case contains a medal awarded to Lewis H. Latimer of Flushing, L. I., electrical inventor, veteran of the Civil War and contemporary of Thomas E. Edison in the field of electrical research. Lying beside the medal is a volume of Latimer's little-known but meritorious poems and a copy of his authoritative book, Incandescent Electric Lighting.

Dustin' off the NEWS

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

WE NEED MORE MONUMENTS TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

NO GREATER MIRACLE of democracy has been wrought than the achievement of the Negro in winning a place for himself in American life. He laid claim to American citizenship by early demonstrating through deeds of heroism, loyalty and intrepidity his willingness to defend the country of his adoption in all its wars in the Revolution, black soldiers were sent from every colony to bolster the hard pressed American forces. In all, it is estimated that at least 3,000 Negroes saw service in the colonial armies, each regiment carrying an average of about thirty-five.

10-21-44



L. C. Harper

General Washington's personal

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN War the Negro regiments were

missing. They participated in 45 battles. Besides this large military force there were at least 150,000 Negro laborers in the Quartermasters and Engineering Departments.

swords with their former masters of 1861 in which the their own freedom. 161 regiments, of were infantrymen, cavalry artillery, and one. Of this number killed, wounded and

the strife of 18 big stake was the They many d which 141 were cavalry, 12 heavy a light artillery. O 36,847 were killed

among the first dispatched to the scene of battle: the 9th and 10th Cavalries, 24th and 25th Infantries captured El Caney and San Juan Hill. Several colored volunteer regiments also served in Cuba, including the 8th Illinois. Negro registrants under the Selective Draft Act during World War No. 1 numbered 2,290,527. Of this number 342,277 were inducted into full military service. Their ranks were augmented by four regular army detachments and the national guard regiments including the Eighth Illinois, Ninth Ohio, Fifteenth New York, and smaller units from Washington, D. C., Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and Tennessee. About 200,000 Negro troops landed in France to fight in front line trenches, do stevedore work and perform other services.

Fourteen hundred Negroes were commissioned in the armed forces between 1917 and 1918, ranging from second lieutenants to majors. The deeds of these officers and enlisted men were rewarded by Distinguished Service Medals, Croix de Guerre and other honors. Their bravery and conduct on the battlefield earned tributes from their American commanders as well as the British and French Allies. In the present war some 750,000 Negroes are in the armed services: in every branch, from foot soldiers to bombers; on the seas and at the coast. And yet with all this marvelous record of service and bravery, we find thousands upon thousands of white people — some of their high officers in the army — doubting the valor and capabilities of the Negro as a soldier; as a fighter in the thick of battle. And there is a reason. 10-28-44

* * *

SOLDIERS' DEEDS live after them; not alone in archives in the war department, nor books on library shelves, but in stones — in marble — on some public thoroughfare where the uninformed may stop to gaze upon, learn the story, revere the memory, and at intervals, worship at the shrine of these heroic and patriotic dead. Testimony to the martial valor of these war dead are told in the carved marble of inspirational monuments that dot almost every prominent street and park in every American city. They give courage and pride of race to those who pause long enough to study their messages. For the white youth, America is fully supplied with such mute, heroic preachments; the bravery, courage and valor of his race is told in such statuary. The glorious deeds of the white soldier's daring are not only embalmed in song and story, but are carved in marble and bronze. But almost nowhere (yes, just two places: Boston and Chicago) in all this free land that they fought for is there a monument to brave Negro soldiers. Even the Confederacy has dotted every main thoroughfare — and on mountainside, too — with images of their warriors in stone, bronze and marble so the descendants of Rebels may forever be inspired and keep the old spirit of the South alive.

* * *

EVEN THE APPEARANCE of the Negro soldier in the hundreds of histories of the wars has always been incidental. These brave men have had no champion, no one to chronicle their marvelous records of bravery in stone, bronze or marble. A government of a proud, patriotic, prosperous, and free people would make a magnificent investment by erecting at the capital of the nation a sizable monument—in fact, a shrine — dedicated to its brave black soldiers after this war. If the government fails, Negroes themselves should do it for pride of race and self-respect. Let us have more public monuments to our heroic Negroes! And America will learn more of the good about us.

NEGRO CABIN PROVIDED ABOARD THE ANDERSON

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Capt. James Lee Was First To Provide Accomodations

10-12-44

BOAT WAS HERE IN 1869

By JOE CURTIS

First Mississippi River packet to have a separate cabin for negro passengers was the General Anderson. Before the Civil War, negroes were not permitted in any boat's cabin unless they were maids or housemen traveling with their owners.

Capt. James Lee was the first owner of a boat to conceive the idea of a negro cabin. It was installed on the Anderson when he acquired her for the Memphis and Vicksburg trade and what brought it about was increasing travel of negroes who paid first class fares along the Lower Mississippi.

Brought Boat Here

When Captain Lee bought the General Anderson, he brought her to Memphis from the Ohio River. Carpenters were put to work extending the rear of the texas, leaving all forward rooms for the crew and rear for negroes. A nice, well furnished cabin was fitted up with staterooms and a small place for them to occupy if they did not want berths. Meals were served in the "parlor," as the negroes called it. And they had the same food set before first class passengers in the main cabin.

Captain Lee was advised against building such quarters for negroes but he answered his friends this way: "I believe any person paying first class fare on a steamboat is entitled to first class passage." That settled the argument.

Ready on Oct. 12

It was on Oct. 12, 1869, when repairs to the Anderson were finished. Steam was raised. That afternoon she was given a trial run downstream. The bluffs at Memphis were crowded to watch the boat's performance because she had been talked about on account of quarters for negroes. Her average speed on that run was 20 miles an hour, considered fast for a packet. 10-12-44

Capt. Stacker Lee was chief purser. His assistants were J. B. Booker and Henry Mathes. She loaded next day for her first trip to Vicksburg, departing amid screeching whistles of a dozen boats in port.

The General Anderson was a sidewheel boat, built at Brownsville, Pa., in 1863. Her length was 345 feet. The cylinders were 19 inches and piston stroke was seven feet. She was said to have been the fastest boat on the river in her time.

Finest Since Wales

The Anderson was the finest steamboat Captain ee had owned since the tragic ending of the Prince of Wales, which he had operated as a New Orleans, Memphis and Nashville packet until General Grant was ready to start with his gunboats down the Mississippi from Cairo. Captain Lee knew further navigation above Memphis would be fatal, so he lit out with the Prince of Wales, took her up Yazoo River above Yazoo City and laid her up along with several other steamers owned by Southern men. 10-12-44

It was during the siege of Vicksburg that Captain Lee burned his boat to prevent her from being seized by the Union Army. He did this after removing her furnishings. Mattresses in the staterooms were turned over to the Confederates. Her big hurricane roof bell was melted for the metal which went into cannon.

Oldest Civil War Vet with GAR, a Negro, 107 Years

Bystander — Des Moines, Iowa

9-14-44

Two of the nineteen Civil War veterans who are attending the seventy-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which has been in sessions in Des Moines this week are Negroes.

Henry Mack, 107 years, is the oldest veteran, Minneapolis, Minn., who is junior vice department commander. Mack's age is verified by the United States veterans administration. The other Negro veteran is George W. Johnson, 97, of Kansas City, Mo., who is assistant department adjutant general.

Attending patriotic organizations affiliated with the GAR are delegates of the Woman's Relief Corps, the GAR auxiliary. Among the Negro women seen at the sessions are: Mrs. Alice J. Monk and Mrs. Adah J. Anderson, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Ella Mae Alcorn and Mrs. Rebecca Lee of Louisville, Ky.

Partners In the Country

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

J. A. Emerson is right; the white man and Negro are partners in this country.

The American Colonists were wavering. A Negro, Crispus Attucks, made the momentous decision for them on Boston Common by precipitating the Boston Massacre, starting the Revolutionary War which freed this country. Louisville Ky.

Attucks laid down his life, making it possible for Paul Revere to make his famous ride and also for Washington to be called the Father of his Country. 11-12-44

A Negro girl, Phoebe Fraunces, saved Washington's life. A spy poisoned Washington's food. Phoebe saw him do so and reported it to Washington. The spy was arrested, confessed and was executed. Phoebe's father, Sam Fraunces, received the thanks of Congress. Louisville Ky

Had Washington, the soul of the Revolution, died then, America might not have been free. Courier Journal

Yes, the white man and Negro are partners in the ownership [illegible] country.

Louisville

Story of Katy Ferguson and the Work She Started More than 100 Years Ago

People's Voice — New York, N. Y.

3-25-44

To many people in Harlem, the Katy Ferguson House is merely the name of a home for unmarried mothers and their babies. They know vaguely of the fine, constructive work done in the young girls at the home and that there is a well-trained staff there deeply interested people they serve so that they may have a chance to start life anew with friends who are interested in their welfare. Few people know, for instance, that Katy Ferguson was a real person, born in the flesh and blood and Katy worked as a professional slavery about the year 1774 in cake maker to support her New York City—a deeply religious person, who, before her death, hurtled the chains of slavery to become one of the best loved and most respected women in the city. Like the names of Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth and Phyllis Wheatley, Katy Ferguson's name is deep in the roots of the history of our country.

SEPARATED FROM MOTHER

When she was eight, her mother was sold to another family and was sent to a distant city. Katy never saw her again. This cruel separation affected Katy's entire life and made her yearn over orphans and neglected children. When she was 16, a benevolent lady paid $200 for her freedom



THIS PICTURE of Mary Ferguson is from a daguerreotype taken in 1850 and owned by Henry Ward Beecher.

Sunday afternoon, Dr. Rev. Dr. John Mason came to see her and found her teaching the children to bring them to Murray st and this has been the beginning of Sabbath Schools in the city. Katy Ferguson died of cholera on July 11, 1854 at the age of 80. 3-25-44

Thus it is fitting this home for unfortunate girls and their fatherless babies located in Harlem is named for this courageous woman. A religious service is held at an. A religious service Sunday and once a month Wallace Murray, Jr., member, comes to teach SUNDAY SCHOOL STARTS Though she could neither read nor write, she would gather children, both white and Negro, in her home on Warren st every Sunday afternoon and tell them stories of the Bible and teach them to sing hymns and spirituals. One of the community and the Board welcomes visitors to of Directors

24-1944

Your History

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields of the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

By J. A. Rogers

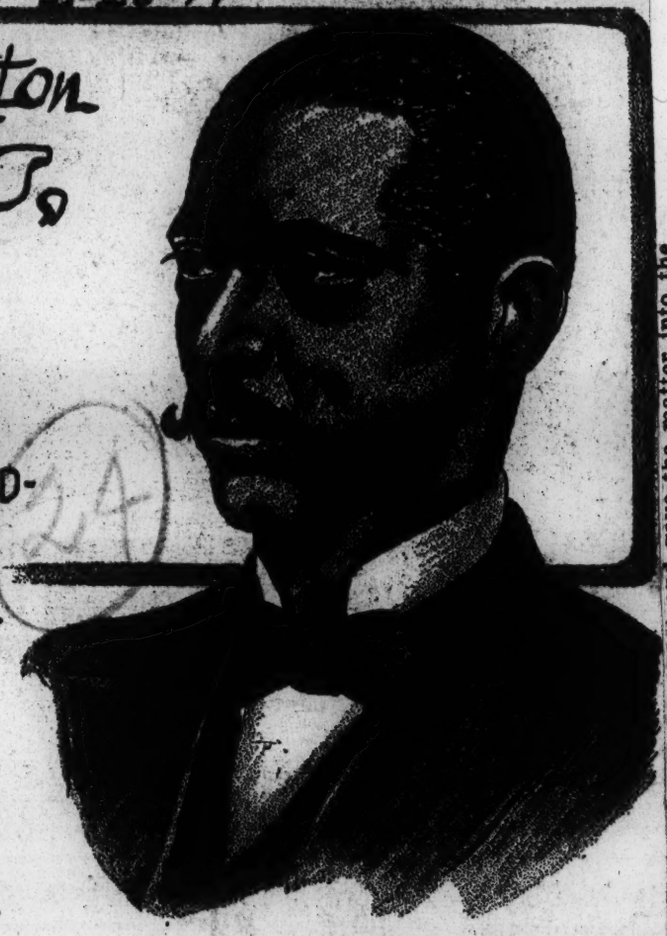
Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

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Courier-Pittsburgh Pa 2-26-44

George Washington Williams,

FIRST AUTHENTIC NEGRO HISTORIAN IN AMERICA... SOLDIER, LEGISLATOR, PREACHER, DIPLOMAT. BORN 1849, ENLISTED IN CIVIL WAR AT THE AGE OF 14.. WAS WOUNDED AND DISCHARGED.. JOINED MEXICAN ARMY AND ROSE TO BE ASST-INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.. FOUGHT IN INDIAN WARS.. MINISTER TO HAYTI. JUDGE ADVOCATE G.A.R. OF OHIO... WROTE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE IN AMERICA IN 2 VOLUMES...



MILAI

Next Week
HENRY M. TURNER...

ANDREW BOGLE,

A NEGRO, WAS THE KEY FIGURE IN THE Tichborne CLAIMANT CASE, THE MOST CELEBRATED CASE OF IMPOSTURE ON RECORD; A GREAT SENSATION IN ENGLAND IN THE 1870'S.. ARTHUR ORTON, A BUTCHER, WAS AWARDED THE Tichborne MILLIONS WHEN BOGLE RECOGNIZED HIM AS THE LOST HEIR, SIR ROGER..... BOGLE WHO WAS A RETAINER OF THE Tichborne FAMILY AND WAS PARTLY BLIND AT THE TIME, WAS FOOLED BY ORTON'S RESEMBLANCE TO THE REAL SIR ROGER





AS LATE AS 1713 THE SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN WAS KNOWN AS THE ETHIOPIAN OCEAN AND WAS SO MARKED ON MAPS.. S AFRICA WAS CALLED LOWER ETHIOPIA...

ROGERS SAYS:

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.
By J. A. ROGERS

Lincoln Wanted to Deport Negroes, and Opposed Equal Rights

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not only a great American, but one of the most illustrious figures of all time. He was wise and able. Without his leadership the North might have lost the war and slavery would not have ended when it did. His rise to the heights of power will ever be an inspiration. More than all, he had a great soul.

THE great issue in Lincoln's time was the Negro. I shall give a few excerpts from his letters and speeches as published by Nicolay and Hay. Let anyone match them against what the abolitionists above mentioned said on the same subject. 2-26-44

LINCOLN BELIEVED IN RACE SUPERIORITY

LYNCHING: On the burning alive of a Negro named McIntosh at St. Louis, Mo., in 1837, Lincoln spoke in great condemnation, but he made this amazing concession to the lynchers, "He (McIntosh) had forfeited his life by the perpetration of an outrageous murder upon one of the most worthy and respected citizens of the city, and had he not died as he did, he must have died by the sentence of the law in a very short time afterward." As to him alone it was as well the way it was." But is the action of a mob in burning alive a human being "ever as well" the way it should be? Moreover, Lincoln was a lawyer and must have realized that when the mob steps in, the law steps out.



Mr. Rogers

SEGREGATION: "I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races . . . that I am not nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as

pose and gave the matter into the hands of one Bernard Kock. Even when Kock was exposed as a worthless adventurer, Lincoln did not withdraw his commission. Kock, too, in his greed, made no provisions for housing the blacks on the desolate island of Vache, and the colony was a total failure.

MORE han 100 of the 450 Negroes sent died of privation and disease, and Lincoln had to send a ship for the survivors. But even that did not cure Lincoln of the deportation idea. In 1865, we find him, a few days before his death, planning to send the Negro veterans to dig the Panama Canal where they would have died like flies as did the French. No wonder Douglass said of him, "He is not our man."

I can barely touch on the subject here. Suffice it to say that what Lincoln said against equal rights for the Negro has been the very meat of the great Negro-haters as Tim Dixon, Vardaman, Heflin and Shufeldt. As for Bilbo, he wallows in it.

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By W. DOUGLAS BROWN
(For ANP)

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Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

5. 1942. 2-16-44
6. Ira DeA. Reid.
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FAILED 2-16-44

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Still, in spite of my great admiration for him, I cannot join in the blind, over-fulsome praise usually showered on him this time of the year. To do that would be to overshadow the memory of certain other great Americans as Harriett Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, Bishop Haven and others, who, in my opinion, had a greater vision of right than Lincoln, and without whose constant prodding Lincoln might have fallen far short of what he did against slavery.



Mr. Rogers

JOHN BROWN WAS A TRUE MARTYR

The simple truth is that Lincoln, like every other President before or since, showed by his actions, especially as regards the Negro, that he was a politician first and a humanitarian next. I have no doubt that a policy of having the affairs of state running smoothly has in most cases forced these Presidents to do what they did. But there is a world of difference between the psychology of any of these Presidents and that of John Brown, who was so convinced that he was right that he gave up his life for it. Would any of the Presidents have been willing to risk even his political prestige in so firm a stand for equal justice?

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FAVORED DEPORTATION

But could not Lincoln have seen that the "physical difference" between the "races" had broken down to the extent that there were "blacks" as white as Lincoln himself—so white that it had become possible to kidnap white children in the North and in Europe and sell them as Negro slaves in the South, and that these whites could not prove they were white because of the whiteness of some of the "blacks"?

DEPORTATION: Lincoln was firmly in favor of the deportation of Negroes. He wanted to get them out of America—anywhere, to Africa, to the West Indies, to Central and South America—anywhere provided he got them out. On August 14, 1862, when a delegation of Negroes waited on him at the White House he spoke in terms that almost seemed to blame the Negroes for the war. He said, "But for your race among us there could be no war, although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of slavery and the colored race, the war could not have existence. It is better, therefore, for us both to be separated." However, we find Lincoln saying a year later that without the aid of the Negro soldier, he would be "powerless" to save the Union.

COLONY FAILED 2-26-44

So anxious was Lincoln to deport the blacks that he asked the Dutch, the British, the Haitians and Ecuador and Columbia to take them. Finally selecting Haiti, he had Congress vote him a first installment of $500,000 for the purpose and gave the matter into the hands of one Bernard Kock. Even when Kock was exposed as a worthless adventurer, Lincoln did not withdraw his commission. Kock, too, in his greed, made no provisions for housing the blacks on the desolate island of Vache, and the colony was a total failure.

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Lincoln Wanted to Deport Negroes, and Opposed Equal Rights

ABRAHAM LINCOLN GAVE LIFE FOR TRUE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

The Guardian - Boston, Mass
2-12-44

"SOLID SOUTH" HISTORY VERSION OBSCURES TRUTH OF "HONEST ABE"

By THE ROVER

Abraham Lincoln whose belittled birthday falls on February 12, the appropriate beginning of "Race History Week," looms throughout time as the only U. S. President to give his life for a downtrodden minority. Lincoln has been slandered by many biased historians; has even been unappreciated by some colored students. The slaves knew more about Abe Lincoln than do some of our "intellects" today. 2-12-44

Fought "Solid South"

As early as 1858, Lincoln, a tall raw-boned, religious southerner (born in Hardin County, Kentucky) was engaged in bitter debates with pro-slavery orator, Stephen A. Douglass, who was then the champion of the "solid south" section which claimed a right to oppress the colored race minority just as Bilbo, Rankin, and many others are still doing today in relation to the soldier ballot, the anti-lynch bill and other intolerant evils in Dixie. Said Abe Lincoln: "Is slavery wrong? That is the issue . . . that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglass and myself shall be silent . . . it is the eternal struggle between right and wrong . . . no matter in what shape it may come . . . it is the same tyrannical principle."

"I am naturally anti-slavery," Lincoln wrote in a letter, "if slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I can not remember when I did not so think and feel."

The "eternal struggle" which Lincoln spoke about in 1858 is still going on. The "shape" may be different but southern "poll tax senators" know that the objective is the same. Thus, Lincoln predicted our future. There is more than one kind of "slavery."

Knew His Fate

Lincoln had courage yet unsurpassed by any other political figure in U. S. history. He knew his fate before he became President. He was repeatedly warned, even by friends, to "soft-pedal" the slave question. Standing before a group of worried supporters one day, Lincoln said:

"Friends, I have thought about this matter a great deal, I have weighed the questions from all sides and I am thoroughly convinced the time has come for this speech to be uttered; and if it be that I must go down because of it, then let me go down linked with truth — die in the advocacy of what is right and just. This nation can not live on injustice — a house divided against itself can not not stand. I say it again and again!"

Lincoln, as we all know, was struck down — cowardly assassinated — by a bigoted pro-slavery criminal admirer of Jeff Davis of Mississippi, the same state that now gives us the Messrs. Rankin and Bilbo whose ideas in 1944 are not much above the Jeff Davis ideas of 1861.

Confused Colored

Ably abetted by some prejudiced historians, Lincoln's words have been twisted and distorted until even some colored people aren't sure of the facts. For example, there is the statement Lincoln made when he faced a crack-up of the Union. As every schoolboy knows, all U. S. Presidents must first take an oath to protect and preserve the Union. The nation comes "paramount" first, all other questions are secondary. When a news editor asked Lincoln where he stood in the 1861 crisis, Lincoln naturally was obliged to say that he must firs tsave the Union — if possible, at all costs. His party — not Lincoln, was even ready to compromise, just as (some) Republicans have been compromising these many years. Jeff Davis knew Lincoln would never personally compromise with slavery. Lincoln's speeches were on record. The south thus chose to fight and eventually got rid of Lincoln. We've had no man like him since. 2-12-44

Gave His Life

On Abe Lincoln's beautiful bronze Memorial at Washington where the strikingly sculptured form of the Great Emancipator sits in deep meditation, are inscribed these:

"I do the very best I know how — the very best I can, and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out right, what is said against me won't amount to anything; if the end brings me out wrong, 10 angels swearing I was right would make no diffgerence."

The vast majority of colored people in all parts of the world have the deepest respect for Abe Lincoln. But there are a few colored who have been "taught" that Lincoln did not help their race. These people undoubtedly have been "taught" to worship the Klan, Bilbo, the Poll Tax Senators and Hitler. For them we can only have pity for thei rignorance. When a man gives his life, he can't give anything more. The critics of Abe Lincoln haven't even given lip service to the U. S. Constitution. This a good reply for those who ignorantly ask: What did Lincoln do for the colored race?

"Malice Toward None"

Abraham Lincoln made several great speeches for Democracy. Every colored citizen should read Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, his Gettysburg Address, and his Second Inaugural Address of 1865. These, more than anything else, reflect his honesty, his tolerance, his immortal right to the title of the greatest President in all U. S. history. No southern slander, mud-slinging or plain cussed ignorance can erase the brilliance of the man first nominated for President at the Illinois Republican Convention held at Chicago in 1860 and whose nomination was seconded by Gov. John A. Andrew of Massachusetts. Abe Lincoln: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right . . ."

Leaders of today can learn a lot from Mr. Lincoln.

What's The Answer?

By W. DOUGLASS BROWN
(For ANP

Norfolk, Va.

(Q) Who was Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall?

(A) The first Negro graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of Music. She also founded the Washington Conservatory of Music, and the National Negro Music center.

(Q) Who was the first woman composer of Negro

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, ex-president of the National Association of Colored Women, received the award in 1922 for services to her race, and for the restoration of the home of Fredrick Douglass. 7-22-44

(Q) What was the first Colored Baptist association orgahized in the United States?

(A) It was financed with $10,000 left by the will of Richard Humphries, an ex-slaveholder.

(Q) How was Cheney Training school started financially?

(A) Carter G. Woodson.

(Q) Who wrote, "Negro Orators and their Orations?"

(A) In 1836 the Providence Baptist association of Ohio was organized.

(Q) Where is Wilberforce university?

(A) Wilberforce, Ohio.

(Q) Where was Samuel Coleridgt-Taylor, the famous Negro

(A) London, England, August 15, 1875.

24-1944

1943 A. D.

Amsterdam News-New York, N.Y. 1-1-44

The year 1943 was filled with strife of all kinds. Yet, it cannot be set down as a year of defeat on either the battle or home front. First, the United Nations won and kept the offensive on every battlefront round the globe. The Russians set Hitler's hordes back on their heels; the Englishmen and Americans chased the Nazis out of North Africa; and the Americans are closing in on the Japanese in the Pacific. Wherever men fought and died for freedom in '43, black, red and yellow men were fighting alongside white men. And black, red and yellow women sacrificed for victory alongside white women.

Although our armies, navies and air forces brought a bright light out of the dark days of '41 and '42 wherever they engaged the enemy, unfortunately our home front was filled with tragic racial conflict that did much to hamper the heroic deeds of our men-in-arms the world around. But even on the homefront all was not bad.

First, the Federal Government accepted as its responsibility the duty of seeing that colored Americans were not subjected to the indignities of racial segregation in war plants. Although the Government had to take over the Western Electric plant at Point Breeze, Md., when some white workers struck because the company refused to provide separate toilets for colored and white employees, it did so in keeping with democratic principles. It marked the first time in history that the Government took direct action of this kind in favor of the rights of colored Americans.

Secondly, the President of the U. S. re-emphasized the fact that he meant "must not discriminate" when he issued his Executive Order in 1941, prohibiting discrimination in hiring practices in any war plant because of race, religion or national origin. Mr. Roosevelt re-stated the meaning of his order in face of bitter attacks against him by Southern Congressmen for even establishing FEPC, which is the Government agency charged with carrying out the Executive Order. The President's clarification of his order was like a shot in the arm to the embattled FEPC.

The courageous and proper stand taken by FEPC in the case of the 16 southern railroads was also good tidings of '43. In spite of all kinds of pressure and threats from Southern Democrats in and out of Congress, FEPC, under the able leadership of Malcolm Ross, its executive head, ordered the roads to stop discriminating against Negroes. Mr. Ross and the entire FEPC agency have the wholehearteded backing of many white and colored Americans for taking such a courageous stand. 1-1-44

Thirdly, many war plants which hitherto barred Negroes from employment hired them for the first time in '43. Some Negroes, but not enough, were also upgraded to better industrial jobs in some plants.

Fourthly, the famous 99th Pursuit Squadron led by able Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., was sent overseas on a combat unit. From the beginning the 99th performed valiantly, and it is today somewhere in Italy fighting for freedom for black and white men alike.

Fifthly, many unknown white and colored citizens went out of their way in '43 to help maintain racial peace in America; their country. They gave their money and time to improve racial relations in many cities throughout the country. They are the unknown patriots who sacrificed for the welfare of America and Americans. They wanted no praise. They were the white mother and daughter who protected a Negro on a street car in Detroit during the race riot there last June. They were the Negro family which protected a white family in Detroit during the same riot. They were liberty loving, decent Americans.

Sixthly, white and colored citizens organized 50 interracial civic committees in as many cities in '43 to map out plans for preventing racial troubles, and to cope with it if it comes. These Americans, anxious to maintain security on the homefront while both black and white Americans fight and die for their security on the battlefront, voluntarily gave their time and money to help solve the gravest domestic problem — the race problem.

It is, however, in the acts of those Americans of both races who sacrificed in '43 to bring about improvement in race relations that we see a ray of hope for America's — our America's future. This group includes President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie; the white mother and daughter who saved a lonely Negro from white mobsters in Detroit; the Negro family which protected a white family from black mobsters in the same city; Lt. Col. Davis, and the Negro private who died in the muck in Italy or New Britain; the white business man who contributed his time and money to effect racial peace in his town — all those Americans who worked and acted for racial peace and progress in '43. They are the real champions of Democracy. May their numbers be multiplied ten thosuand-fold in '44. 1-1-44

On the other hand, four bloody race riots occurred in '43; in Mobile, Beaumont, Tex., Detroit, and New York City. Although no white person was attacked in the Harlem riot, nevertheless, it was a physical explosion of this Negro community against real and imaginary wrongs committed against themselves and Negroes everywhere by white persons. The Detroit riot, the most tragic of all, resulted in the death of 34 persons, 25 colored and nine white. But even equal to the wanton murders during the Detroit riot was the bald and unfounded accusation by Detroit's city officials that the colored population was responsible for it. This blame of the colored people of Detroit for the riot was an all-time low in hypocrisy and sheer yellowness.

Secondly there was continued discrimination against Negroes by many employers and unions. Conspicuous among those employers and unions which continued to bar Negroes were: the 16 Southern railroads, and the Capital Traction Co., Washington, D. C.; the Railway Firemen's Union, and the Boilermakers Union.

Thirdly, Negroes were not given their just desserts in the armed services in '43. The 92nd and 93rd Divisions, for example, are still stationed somewhere in this country after more than a year of combat training. Practically all Negro troops overseas are in labor battalions or their equivalent. Even the 99th Pursuit Squadron has been transferred to the British 8th Army in Italy. The navy still bars colored women as WAVES, and it has made no provisions for the training of Negroes as officers. 1-1-44

Fourthly, Southern Congressmen and others who are of the same belief continue to "gang up" on all Negroes, determined to prevent them from achieving any advancement in any field whatsoever. Southern Congressmen have often insulted the entire colored citizenry from the floors of the Senate and the House. They have also intimidated and threatened the Administration whenever the Negro question was involved.

Fifthly, the year '43 was utterly devoid of any real leadership among Negroes. Unfortunately, our leaders and would-be leaders failed dismally to rise to the occasion to lead their people intelligently and courageously. All any of them did was to continue to shout and accuse the whites of oppressing the colored population. They failed to gain the confidence of the masses of colored people, who actually don't know most of the men and women who parade under the banner of race leaders. It can be said that the Negroes maimed and killed in race riots and otherwise mistreated were like children in the wilderness with no strong leader to turn to. In many ways the failure of Negro leadership in '43 contributed in so small measure to the tragic breakdown of race relations all over the country.

Sixthly, too few of the thousands of decent white and colored Americans who desire to see justice done to all other Americans, regardless of color, spoke out against race prejudice in '43. By failing to help stem the tide of racial conflict, they failed to do their duty as Americans and contributed to the tragic racial conflicts that engulfed the nation last Summer. These are the colored and white Americans who think they are secure in their homes because they live a few blocks or miles from the black or white slum. These are the people who say "isn't it too bad!" when they read in their papers about black and white Americans murdering one another in cold blood and out of sheer hate on American sidewalks. These are the Americans who also contributed to domestic chaos in '43. These are the Americans who must wake up before it is too late.



"THE BLACK CODE" Defender Campaign
WAS A SERIES OF LAWS DESIGNED TO HARASS SLAVE AND FREE NEGROES AND KEEP THEM IN A STATE OF PERPETUAL FEAR AND SUBJUGATION. JOHN JONES STARTED A ONE MAN FIGHT AGAINST THEM. BY 1865, HE HAD SUCCEEDED IN HAVING THE LAST ONE REPEALED IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. WHEN HE WAS ELECTED COUNTY COMMISSIONER IN 1874, HE AIDED IN DRAFTING MANY OF THE STATE'S CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS. HE WAS THE FIRST NEGRO TO BE APPOINTED TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN CHICAGO WHERE HE WAGED A RELENTLESS FIGHT AGAINST JIM CROW SCHOOLS. HE SPENT A LARGE PART OF HIS TIME AND FORTUNE ON ANTI-SLAVERY PROPAGANDA. HIS HOME WAS THE LOCAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.
1-22-44

AS TO 1943 NOTABLES

Globe-Nashville, Tenn.

The Associated Negro Press released this week a lengthy list of Americans, some white and some colored, which it states is the selection of the Chicago Defender publishers of those outstanding Americans, who in 1943, "battled against barriers of prejudice to see to it that this great nation of ours truly represents the land of opportunity for Negroes as well as others." 1-7-44

The list includes Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for her stand in making an open declaration pleading for Negro representation at the forthcoming Peace Conference. Now that really is something, but Mrs. Roosevelt, we think, could have been more realistic in 1943 had she, either openly or on the quiet, done something to get the Commander-in-Chief to stop the harsh treatment being given Negro boys by the armed services of the country. Very little, if anything, we guess, will ever come of the First Lady's advocacy of sending a colored American to the Peace Conference. Nothing, up to now, has come from the plea by Negroes, both within and without Mrs. Roosevelt's party, urging the President

to appoint a colored lawyer as a member of the U. S. Supreme Court, thus to prove that "this great nation of ours truly represents the land of opportunity for Negroes as well as for others."

We contend that we have more Negroes capable of rendering effective service on the Supreme Court of the United States than we have of those who could go to a Peace Conference and succeed in outwitting the diplomats who will be putting over the deals that will characterize that meeting. 1-7-44

A further perusal of the Defender's list of notables for 1943 shows that the editors of that paper issue a badge of honor to Francis Rivers, Associate Justice of the New York City Court. Of Judge Rivers the citation says:

"He was recently elected after an intensive campaign for a full term of ten years, polling more white votes in a predominantly white district than his opponent. This is the first time a Negro has been elected to this post."

We join the Defender editors in lauding the triumph of Francis Ellis Rivers. But we are sure that this brilliant lawyer cannot help but be embarrassed over finding a great colored newspaper showing such unpardonable disregard "for the fitness of things" as to fail to pay at least equal tribute to the man, who even more than Mr. Rivers himself, is responsible for the Negro race having one of its lawyers in the most responsible judicial office the Negro race has occupied since the establishment of the Republic.

That man is Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. Gov. Dewey is the person who appointed Mr. Rivers to the vacancy caused by the death of a white jurist. It took moral courage such as no other governor of the Empire State has ever manifested to do that. Even an ex-governor of New York who was the husband of the present First Lady of the Land never manifested the political courage that Mr. Dewey manifested in the appointment of Mr. Rivers.

Gov. Dewey, it can be believed, in addition to appointing Mr. Rivers to the vacancy on the bench, also used his great influence to get him nominated and elected. No fair-minded person who scans the list of 1943 notables selected by the Defender is able to see a single person on it more deserving of being praised for DOING SOMETHING to prove he believed in "equal opportunity" for Negroes than did the Hon. Thomas E. Dewey in 1943. 1-7-44

On the long list of Defender selections, it is noted that one of the decorations is given Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, "for his continuous and unrelenting fight against all forms of racial discrimination. We suppose this is because Mr. White is a Defender columnist that he gets a rating for doing more for the advancement of the Negro race in 1943 than does Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

It is noted that the Defender list includes Vice President Wallace and Mr. Wendell Willkie, both being given decorations for some good talking they did during the year. Mr. Wallace championed the rights of the common man and Mr. Willkie, it says, is decorated "for his consistent and frank advocacy of the rights of all minorities."

We wonder how the Defender could have missed being fascinated by the straight talking Mr. Dewey did when a New Deal agency tried to launch a war training course in New York state that planned to discriminate against Negro citizens? Or could it be that the Defender got peeved over Mr. Dewey daring to point out the Phariseeism of the "Party of Humanity" and therefore deprived him of his decoration?

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va. 1-15-44

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Celebration Of The Emancipation Proclamation

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE years the Negroes of the country have been staging celebrations of the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln by parading through the streets of a city with a brass band, and by holding mass meetings in some large church following the out-of-door demonstration. Occupying first place in this celebration is the emancipation orator.



DR. JACKSON

With much eloquence this speaker of the day shows how the four-million Negro slaves were suddenly unshackled from their chains by one stroke of the pen of Lincoln; how they had nothing at the end of the Civil War except their bare hands with which to earn a living; how they were then unable to read, write, and cipher; and how as chattels the Negroes for two hundred years in America had not achieved anything under the bondage of their cruel masters. All progress among Negroes began, this orator assumes, only after the close of the war in 1865.

AT VARIANCE WITH FACTS OF HISTORY

Such a speech is most fascinating to the celebrators, but it does not square with all the facts of history. In the first place progress started in Africa and it continued all through the slavery period. Indeed had it not been for this long period of progress before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation the so-called "wonderful progress" made since 1865 could not have been possible.

All Negro slaves in the Northern states were emancipated in the years following the Revolutionary War and a few were emancipated or manumitted in the Southern states at the same time. In other words by 1800 there was a sizeable group of Negroes, called free Negroes, who were ready to do in 1800 exactly what all Negroes were ready to do in 1865. 1-15-44

The first item on their program was to build the family and establish the home. Building the family consisted of entering upon marriage with a marriage license and with the husband or father acting as the head of the family. So strong and so permanent were many of these unions that there are hundreds of families in Virginia and hundreds in other states today whose family history begins not in 1865 but in 1800 and earlier. I am acquainted with more than a hundred of this type in my adopted state of Virginia.

These pre-Civil War families were enduring families because in many instances they turned to the buying of property with which to perpetuate and to strengthen family ties. The number of heads of families who bought real estate in Virginia during the days of slavery extends into the thousands. In the year 1860 there were more than one thousand who were owners of farms, and seven hundred who were the owners of town lots.

Of these owners of farms, 169 held tracts of more than one hundred acres, and of the owners of town lots, ninety-eight in Richmond and Petersburg alone held pieces with a value of one thousand or more dollars.

NUMEROUS WAYS OF MAKING LIVING

Another item on the program of the pre-Civil War free Negro was to find means of making a living. The ways were numerous. Some engaged in business enterprise, some were skilled artisans, some were boatmen, some were farm owners, some were farm tenants, and many were farm laborers, domestic servants, and workers in factories. 1-15-44

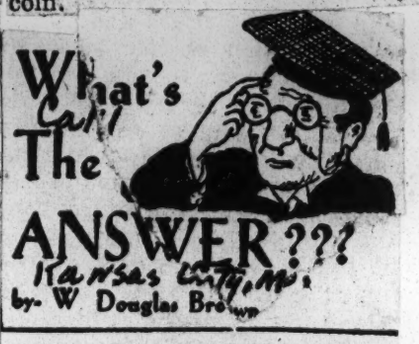
Advancing still further the free Negroes and the slaves together owned and operated many churches. In 1860 they had four Baptist Churches in Richmond, Virginia; three in Petersburg; two in Norfolk; one in Fredericksburg; and one in Alexandria. Similar conditions prevailed in the cities of the states south of Virginia, while in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, Negro churches, Baptist and Methodist, were plentiful. Along with the churches, of course, went a considerable development of the lodges, or fraternal orders. Schools were few, but schooling then was far less necessary to successful living than it is at the present time.

Progress marked the path of the much larger body of Negro slaves also. Ninety-five per cent of them could not read and write but all of them mastered some form of manual labor. So great was the mastery of the trades, farm labor, and domestic service by Negro slaves that for a generation after 1865 the freedmen held a monopoly on many jobs.

INTERMARRIAGE WITH FREE NEGROES

Not all the slaves disliked the free Negroes; to the contrary, many slaves intermarried with them and together they laid the foundation for all the fine development which has come since the Emancipation Proclamation.

This I believe is the proper interpretation of our history. Certainly it is one which I recommend to our celebrators of the Emancipation Proclamation of the great emancipator—Abraham Lincoln.



(Q) What is the largest Negro fraternal organization in the United States? 1-14-44

(Q) Who was the first Negro to head a United States Army hospital?

(Q) Who was the founder of the North Carolina college for Negroes?

(Q) What is Executive Order No. 8802, which was issued by President F. D. Roosevelt, on June 25, 1941?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to become a member of the Cleveland Boxing commission?

(Q) Who is the author of the Negro Handbook?

(Q) Who is George Clinton Fields?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) The Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.

(A) Maj. DeHaven Hinkson, who is stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

(A) Dr. James Edward Shepard.

(A) An order warning government employers and labor that discrimination in defense industries is contrary to the country's fundamental interest and must not be tolerated.

(A) Samuel C. McAllister. He was appointed by Mayor Frank J. Lausche on Dec. 1, 1942. 1-14-44

(A) Florence Murray.

(A) He was valet to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He is now in the United States navy.

24-1944

To Fight Or Not To Fight!

Amsterdam News - New York N.Y.

A Review Of Negro History

2-19-44

By L. D. REDDICK

Curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library, and Lecturer, Department of History, C. C. N. Y.

IT seems not to be generally known that whenever this country has had a war the Negro people have always made up their minds and decided whether or not to fight.

Most orators and popular writers seem to assume that the Negro, without thought, goes along with drifting tides; that he automatically does what other people around him are doing; that he sits passive and waits for the government to tell him what to do and then stampedes along with the thundering herd. But the facts of history tell a different story. They dispute the view of many government officials that when it comes to unquestioning patriotism, the Negro is always "in the bag."

Moreover, those persons who believe that this is the first war in which Negroes have raised the questions of democracy and freedom and Jim-Crow would be shocked to find out what the historical record has to say about this.



FREDERICK DOUGLAS

The simple truth is that much more than most of the other groups in American society, the Negro has always made up his mind about participating in the wars of this country. Of course, the orders of the Government have been important. Naturally, the actions and attitudes of his neighbors make some impression. But behind and underneath all of this, the Negro in his words and deeds has made it clear that his decision to participate in a particular war or not must be based upon his own thinking about the issues involved. This has been true from the American Revolution up to the present war and can be proved and documented by official records from the time of Crispus Attucks to Dorie Miller.

What, then, has been the basis of such decisions?

History

In looking back over 160-odd years of our national history, we discover two fundamental principles which seem to have guided the thought of the Negro in all the wars of this country. The Negro always asks:

I Is this a war for liberation?

II Does this war advance the Negro struggle?

In all of those cases where the answers to these two questions have been "Yes," the Negro decided to participate fully in the war. In cases where the answers were "No," the Negro has not participated or, at the most, given only token participation to the war effort. But let us test this theory by what actually took place during the major wars of our national history.

The American Revolution

The American Revolution, in a sense starts with the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770. Many of the better history books are now quite willing to record the fact that Crispus Attucks was the first to fall in this clash on Boston Commons, but many persons seem to believe that the shooting of Attucks was more of an accident without significance. Some writers suggest that Crispus Attucks was some "dumb-cluck" who happened to be standing about in the company of other loafers and mobsters and thus by chance got himself shot without understanding why or wherefor.

This is surely not the case. Crispus Attucks had a real understanding of what the fighting was about and what were the true issues between the Colonists and the "Mother Country." More than that, he made it clear that he knew that the British soldiers were not ultimately responsible for their acts; that they were simply tools in the hands of the Colonial Government. All this is proved by a letter which Attucks wrote to the British governor of the colony some time before the Boston Massacre occurred. Attucks wrote these words to Governor Thomas Hutchinson:

"Sir:—You will hear from us with astonishment. You ought to hear from us with horror. You are chargeable before God and man, with our blood. The soldiers were but passive instruments, mere machines; neither moral nor voluntary agents in our destruction, more than the leaden pellets with which we were wounded. You were a free agent. You acted coolly deliberately, with all that premeditated malice, not against us in particular, but against the people in general, which, in the shift of the law, is an ingredient in the composition of murder. You will hear further from us hereafter."

CRISPUS ATTUCKS."

This same thoughtful attitude was manifest by both free Negroes and slaves when the real War of Independence began a few years later. Here we see the Negroes making their own decisions almost in the face of what the government and some of the most important generals were saying.

2-19-44

George Washington's View

For example, the Continental Congress decided that it did not want Negroes or slaves to fight in the American Army. Furthermore, General George Washington and his staff voted unanimously to reject all slaves who wanted to fight in the American army and voted by a great majority to reject all free Negroes who wanted to fight.

These must have been cruel blows for the Negroes to receive. Nevertheless, they had already made their own decisions before the Continental Congress or George Washington had spoken. Washington discovered that **free Negroes and runaway slaves had already enlisted in the American Army.** They had done so on the grounds that a war of liberation from British rule must also include liberation for them. When General George Washington attempted to eject these Negroes from the army, they set up such a public howl that both Washington and the Continental Congress changed their minds—half-way at least — and permitted all free Negroes to remain in the army. Later, as the fortunes of war grew worse, Washington and the Continental Congress accepted slaves as well.



HENRI CHRISTOPHE

British View

Another fact which caused the American leaders to change their minds was that the British enemy quickly saw the value of getting the Negroes on their side. Lord Dunmore, who was the British Governor General of the Colony of Virginia, issued a proclamation calling upon all "indented servants, Negroes or others . . . that are able and willing to bear arms" to join "his majesty's troops, as soon as may be, for the more speedily reducing this Colony to a proper sense of their duty to his Majesty's crown and dignity." The Negroes opened their ears to these words which also promised them their own freedom.

In attempting to counteract Lord Dunmore's proclamation, the Americans made a mistake that they seem to make at the beginning of every war: that is, they threatened the Negro and expected to frighten him — but without success. The Americans issued a proclamation in answer to Lord Dunmore entitled "CAUTION TO THE NEGRO."

Americans Threaten

In this document the British enemy was denounced as untrustworthy and death and ruin were to be the punishments inflicted by the Americans on any Negroes who went over to the British side. Apparently, the Negroes laughed at



HARRIET TUBMAN

these words for many of them did go over to the British and many more would have gone over but for the realization on the part of the Americans that they could not win the Negroes except by positive action which included the interest of the Negro people.

Thus, free Negroes were to be accepted as free men fighting alongside fellow Americans, and slaves were to be granted their freedom for fighting on the American side. Under these circumstances the Negro people, who had made up their minds to fight even before the government and the army itself had decided to accept them, found it necessary to educate these officials to a truly democratic view of the nature of the war.

2-19-44

As a consequence, between three and four thousand Negroes served in the wars of the American Revolution, some of these in mixed regiments and others in special all-Negro units. Washington at the close of the war was enthusiastic in his praise of them, and in the War of 1812, which was really an extension of the war of the Revolution, General Andrew Jackson who fought with the mulatto battalion at New Orleans, praised them to the skies.

History has proved that the decision of the Negro was correct. Slavery was abolished in almost all of the Northern states and but for the invention of the cotton gin would have been on its way out in the South also.

The Mexican War

The Mexican War of 1848 may be treated briefly. The Negro people looked at this war and saw that the answers were "No" to their questions as to whether it was a war of liberation and an advancement of the Negro struggle. The Mexican War was a war for the expansion of slavery and slave territory. Southern slave owners and potential slave owners were the leading enthusiasts for this war. Accordingly, the Negro people and their friends rejected this war and there was very little participation in it on the part of Negro citizens. Some few Negro slaves ran away to fight on the other side.

The Civil War

Limitation of space permits only the barest mention of the decision made in the Civil War. At the beginning of the war the North wanted to insist that it was a white man's war in which Negroes were not welcome. Some Negro leaders concluded, therefore, that these white men, North and South, should be given the exclusive pleasure of killing each other, if they so chose and that the Negro should not care who won the war.

Douglass' View

On the other hand, Negro opinion as led by Frederick Douglass made up its own mind and decided that in spite of the position taken by some Northerners, the Negro people knew that their brothers in the South were enslaved; that their aim must be to make the war a liberation war and to participate fully in that struggle. Thus, Douglass made speeches all over the North, had conferences with President Lincoln and other officials and actively recruited Negro soldiers. Moreover, as the war became long and drawn out and the Northerners discovered that they would need everything to win, their attitude began to change. By the fall of 1862 everybody realized that not only was it a war for the preservation of the Union but unavoidably a war for the abolition of slavery. These two issues were inseparable.

The Wise Slaves

Negro slaves in the South realized it even before government officials did. Despite the ruling of the Federal authority not to accept runaway slaves in the army, these

The Decision

In the first World War there was again the very definite public concern of the Negro as to whether or not that was really a war to make the world safe for democracy and this country. There were large meetings all over the country, the newspapers were filled with pros and cons, pamphlets were written, by the Negroes of this principally where there was Spanish-American War and After immigrations from the W

Negroes of Florida and in their fellow Negroes smarting under Spanish rule. The larger question of the liberation of Cuba included the Negro contributions of money and A chapter could be written on the Negro fighters in the Spanish-American War may be seen in the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry

15th and 14th and 13th, the establishment of Amendments, the reforms, the widening of the franchise, the revision of the out-of-date constitutions of the Southern states and the election of Negroes to office in many state, in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.

The same approach to the Spanish-American War may be seen in the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry

As everybody ought to know, here noting the active interest of the Negro was in such a way as to bear repeating.

proved correct. Out of this war came the Emancipation Proclama-

wrote his famous "Close Ranks" editorial there was much concern in official circles as to just what course the Negro people would pursue.

All that is a story in itself, as is the story of Negro thought about the present war. 2-19-44

Nevertheless, these few strokes, perhaps, are enough to suggest the general truth which is contrary to popular belief: that the Negro people have always made up their own minds and that their decisions have been based on broad human and truly patriotic principles of liberty, progress and equality. This attitude of the Negro has been a great help to the nation, as well as to himself, for at the beginning of each war the nation does not seem



JOHN RUSSMAN

to clearly understand the basic issues.

The Negro has helped in the clarification of our national thought. Moreover, at the beginning of each war the Negro is not wanted or appreciated, but the objective conditions plus the valor of the Negro change opinion more in his favor than ever before.

By SAM LACY

BALTIMORE

Exactly one year ago, with this issue, the AFRO carried the predictions of a number of the nation's leading citizens, in which they answered questions regarding their outlook for the year of 1943.

Having done this for the past several years, printing the views of a select group of individuals, the project was then forgotten. The same thing was repeated the next year, and the next, and the next, with no thought being given to the accuracy or inaccuracy of the prophesies thus made.

This week, the AFRO offers an innovation. In the following paragraphs are reprinted some of the predictions made in the January 24, issue of the paper, with our own cold-blooded treatment of the forecasts, based on the success or failure of these citizens' crystal-gazing efforts. Afro-American

19 Take a Glimpse

Out of a group of 21 persons invited by the AFRO to take part in the little game, for that is truly what it was, 19 actually made predictions. The other two either simply told what they would like to see happen or dealt too much with generalities to be taken seriously. Baltimore, Md.

Here is what was predicted by those 19, along with the AFRO's report of what actually happened.

BISHOP A. P. SHAW,
Baltimore, Md. 1-29-44

"W can't beat Grmany until 1944 because the North African campaign has slowed down. The largest benefit to come from the war for colored people will be increased employment and income. There'll be no marked improvement in race relations. The 'die-hards' will continue to wage war against us."

The predictions of Bishop Shaw were fairly accurate, though he voiced, for the most part, what most Americans believed. There were some few who felt that Germany would collapse in 1943. Increased employment and income for all races is a foregone conclusion during war years. Those who expected improvement in race relations to any extent, were definitely in the minority.

DR. MARTIN JENKINS,
Howard Univ., Wash., D.C.:

"The war won't end. There's to be a greater drain on manpower, more rationing and doing without by all of us. Small schools, particularly in the South, are destined to close. There will be an over-all improvement for colored in the labor market. Our struggle to attain our democratic rights will create tension and conflict."

The first two of Dr. Jenkins's statements were not hard to foresee, so we'll skip them, but with due credit to him. Few of the nation's smaller schools had to close their doors, though many suffered from small registrations. Colored stock went up in the labor market. The doctor deserves greatest credit, however, for the vision which enabled him to see ahead to some of the country's worst racial outbreaks. These were not generally anticipated.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. HASTIE,
Washington, D.C.:

"The year 1943 will see increased confidence that Germany and Japan will be defeated."

The prediction behind the prediction here seems to be that Germany and Japan would be showing signs of weakening. That is debatable.

DR. FLOYD BANKS,
Roxbury, Mass.:

"All the decisive battles in North Africa and Europe will be fought with the war terminating in 1944. Race relations will improve, and the anti-poll tax bill will be passed."

The United Nations have yet to take Rome and other strategic points in northern Italy. Except for the small part of the Italian mainland occupied by our troops, we did not even fight a battle in Europe to say nothing of winning any decisive ones. Race relations improved in some quarters. Anti-poll tax legislation was not passed.

MRS. MARY CHURCH TERRELL,
Washington, D.C.:

"The war will go better for us and Germany will be defeated."

Some military experts are of the opinion Germany, still undefeated, is stronger than she was in 1939.

DR. CHARLES GARVIN,
Cleveland, Ohio:

"There will be increasing racial gains along economic, military, political and cultural lines in 1943." 1-29-44

As has been previously stated, all races may expect to progress economically, militarily and politically during war years. The prediction was a shallow one.

DR. JOSEPH HILL,
Richmond, Va.

"The country's whole economic setup will undergo a change and the man lowest down will get a peep in. The war will turn in favor of the Allies."

Neither the change in the nation's economy nor the improvement in stature of "the man lowest down" was peculiar to 1943. This began as early as late 1941.

FORRESTER WASHINGTON,
Atlanta, Ga.:

"Racial tension will be intensified, on the one hand, because of the increasing points of contact between colored and white soldiers. Same contacts between millions of colored and white in army camps, and in war industries will, on the other hand, create mutual respect which these people have never had before. Improvement will outweigh friction. Anti-poll tax bill will be passed."

Tension became greater in some quarters, respect and closer fellowship developed in others. Whether one out-balances the other is problematical. Anti-poll tax bill was kicked about, wasn't passed.

DR. LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL,
Cheyney, Pa.:

"There will be great gains for colored people in every area of worthy activity during 1943."

This seems to be another prediction of a fairly general nature and one which almost every thinking citizen could have anticipated.

RAYMOND P. ALEXANDER,
Philadelphia, Pa.:

"Italy will be knocked out by spring but the war will not end until late 1944. Russia will drive the Nazis from her soil. Jap-Nazi relations will be strained because former will not war on Russia. There will be land-based air attacks on Singapore, Hong Kong, Java and the Philippines. Strained race relations will continue largely through efforts of Bilbo, Rankin and Dixon."

Italy surrendered in October. Russia's drive did not rid the country of the Germans. If Jap-Nazi relations suffered, it was kept concealed by their censorship organization. United Nations' forces progressed steadily in the air war on Jap-held areas but there was only a negligible amount, if any, of land-based bombing of Singapore, etc. Bilbo, Rankin, etc., continued to spread their race-hate venom.

REV. BAXTER L. MATTHEWS,
Baltimore, Md.:

"The war will not end. Race relations will improve through opportunity of colored and white to learn and appreciate each other, while working together in army camps and in industry."

The war didn't end. In some instances race relations were aided by co-mingling. In other cases race relations suffered, though, perhaps, in a lesser degree.

WILEY A. HALL,
Richmond, Va. 1-29-44

"Our armed forces will face the most stubborn resistance. The civilian population will experience new "lows" in sacrifice and suffering. The tension of race relations will all but reach the breaking point. Military and naval authorities will develop policy of using men and materials where they can produce greatest results."

The first three were not difficult to foresee. Both the Army and Navy were severely criticized for their failure to use colored soldiers and sailors in capacities which would be of mutual benefit, mainly because of color.

DR. CHANNING TOBIAS,
New York:

"The year will see the complete collapse of Italy. Russia and China will enjoy a closer relationship. Result of the U.S.-Jap war will remain in the balance. Race relations will improve, gains in industry will continue for the colored man."

Italy surrendered but did not collapse. Much of the country remained in Axis hands. Russia's acquiescence in meeting in war parley with China indicated improvement in relations between them. War with Japan, though apparently taking a swing in U.S. favor, remained hanging in air.

REP. WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
Chicago, Ill.:

"Allies will be well on their way to ultimate victory. The war will bring many new, active, vocal champions to side of the colored people. The 'die-hards' will become more vehement, bombastic, bitter in their opposition."

Progress was made by our armed forces, just how much is difficult to say. The race won many new champions, even from the ranks of the previously indifferent. Rankin, Ellender, "Cotton Ed" Smith, Bilbo and others were more vociferous, if that is possible, than ever before in their efforts to drive home the "white supremacy" ideology.

JUDGE FRANCIS E. RIVERS,
New York:

"The advancement made by colored citizens in getting job opportunities will be greater than their progress in the fight to end segregation."

Accuracy of this prediction needs no comment. Although it is not implied that the prophecy had a personal touch, it is well to note that Judge Rivers himself became one of the few colored men ever to be seated as a city judge in the United States.

DR. JAMES SHEPARD,
Durham, N.C.:

"The year will see the hoped-for march of our soldiers up the streets of Berlin."

Whew!

R. O'HARA LANIER,
Hampton, Va.

"Colored people will continue to get more jobs in industry. Segregation will decrease in certain areas. There will be little progress in others. The year should witness the commissioning of colored officers in the Navy and Marine Corps."

The first three observations were easy to make, but correct. The fourth depends upon how the reader looks upon the use of the word "should" in the sentence.

DR. DWIGHT W. HOLMES,
President, Morgan State College:

"The trend of victory will favor the Allies. The pressing need for man-power will open many jobs hitherto closed to colored people. This change, however, will be made under pressure of necessity, and not because of a modified ideology on the question of race by the American people as a whole." 1-29-44

Thousands of colored people won new types of jobs through the pressure of war. Recalcitrance on the part of such as rail industry and some labor unions indicates Dr. Holmes knew whereof he spoke regarding cause of the change.

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE,
Chicago, Ill.:

"The coming year will see a widening of the breach within the ranks of the two major political parties. Congress will cut to the bone New Deal social and emergency reforms. The war will end in victory. Race relations will dis-

JOHN H. MURPHY

...of a Liberty ship for the founder ...merican newspapers is a tribute ...n Negro development which should ...dy by every Negro school boy and ...hy was born a slave on Christmas ...voluntarily enlisted in the Union ...and fought for his own freedom and ...e. He did all kinds of work with his ...anger, white washer, porter, janitor, ...ee. He became a merchant, having ...rated a feed store.

The printer's trade. H... was past fifty ... he began his newspaper venture, ... years old when he ... a four-page weekly ... starting the Afro-...

T.S.S. JO...

The naming of ... of the Afro-American ... which is highly deserved. The life of John H. Murphy is a saga in Negro development which should be required study by every Negro school boy and girl. Mr. Murphy was born a slave on Christmas Day, 1840. He voluntarily enlisted in the Union Army in 1864 and fought for his own freedom and that of his people. He did all kinds of work with his hands: paper hanger, white washer, porter, janitor, way in which he worked and struggled from slavery to high achievement. Uncle Sam honors him-self in honoring the memory of so illustrious a postal employee. He became a merchant, having for a time operated a feed store.

He learned the printer's trade. He was past fifty years old when he began his newspaper venture, starting the Afro-American, a four-page weekly publication. But he stuck to it, and contrary to what is usual in such cases, his choice, learned profession, and built the Afro-American newspapers into a tribute to his outstanding and commanding influence throughout the nation.

John H. Murphy was the deepest possible inspiration to millions of Negro children if they could only know about his life, his philosophy, and the way in which he worked and struggled from slavery to high achievement. Uncle Sam honors himself in honoring the memory of so illustrious a citizen.

3-11-44

24-1944

Your History

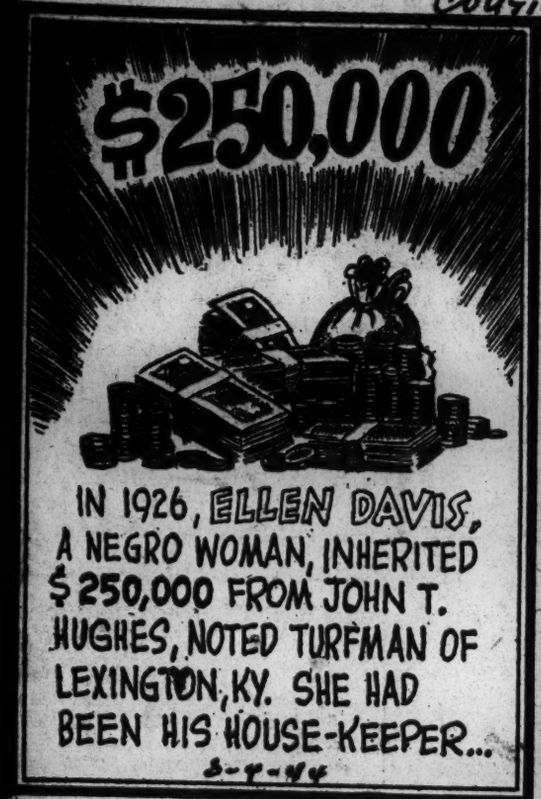
Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

By J. A. Rogers

Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

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Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa. 3-4-44



NEXT WEEK..... Bessie COLEMAN...





LINCOLN NOT A "NEGRO LOVER"!

The Union-Cincinnati Ohio

By J. BEN HORTON, JR.

3-2-44

Today, the nation celebrates the birth of a great man, Abraham Lincoln. It was not so much because he was a Negro lover in the sense that he freed the slaves but because of politcal expediency.

I doubt, seriously, whether there was any real love involved. Lincoln, born at LaRue County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809, achieved greatness because of his ambition while President to save the Union. All of us well remember his famous words: "If I could save the union by freeing some of the slaves I would do so; if I could save the union without freeing any of the slaves, I would do so." These statements reflect an attitude of political expediency, and they were not any too much a moral desire to correct a tradition as old as the early colonies themselves—and which was long a sore spot in the political wounds of the nation itself. Nevertheless, the thing was done, and like the lightning out of a clear sky black slaves were transformed into free men in 1865 by virtue of an Emancipation Proclamation signed by Lincoln.

Lincoln reflected an ignorance, too common during that period and still too common today, among southerners in high places when in his reply to Judge Stephen A. Douglas in the famous "Lincoln-Douglas Debate" in the first joint debate at Ottawa, Ill., by his frequent use of the word "nigger." During an hour of speaking Douglas save way to Lincoln. Lincoln had one hour and a half in which to reply; Douglas then had half an hour for his rejoinder. 3-2-44

Speaking with reference to the true complexion of all which he ever said with regard to the institution of slavery and the black race, this is what Lincoln said: "This is the whole of it, and anything that argues me in to his (Douglas') idea of perfect social and political equality with the Negro is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I have no purpose, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institutions of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black

Lincoln and Douglas occupied the limelight last week. Illegitimacy featured their origin. Lincoln had little religion, but lots of politics in his "make up." His desire to free the Negro, played second fiddle to his desire to preserve the Union. He was a master in the realm of story telling. Many of his anecdotes more than

The Union-Cincinnati Ohio

illustrated the purpose of their utilization. But for the best of them, however, I regret to say, modesty prevents repetition, well, publicly at least. At the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, "Fred" Douglass was the guest of Hayti. In the pavillion of that country, "Joe" Douglas, his grandson, Charlie Mitchell, a relative, later Ambassador, Minister or something to Liberia, and myself, were with him daily. Of course, I simply comprised a part of the audience that ever surrounded the immortal Douglass. He was very bitter, because he was indebted to Hayti, rather than to the United States, for his presence at the great exposition. 3-Well 2-44 meaning colored citizens of Chicago originated the idea of having a 'Colored People's Day." Will Marion Cook, noted musician and song writer was a leader in that promotion scheme. "Bill" was looking forword then to vast enhancement of his finances as a result of that event. "Fred" Douglas was much worried. He did not favor being made the orator, nor being regarded as a promoter. The great day arrived. Charlie Mitchell and I devoted some hours in checking over the Douglass speech. Mrs. Douglass was much annoyed by the people who came and went, all wanting to talk to Mr. Douglass. Finally it was time to go to the auditorium. Fred Douglass walked along with Mrs. Douglass and Harriet Beecher Stowe's sister, while Charlie Mitchell, "Joe" Douglass, Senor Ramo and myself followed, A white man rushed forward, stopped and grabbed the hand of Douglass, shaking it warmly, crying, "I am so proud to meet you." Douglass tore himself away, muttering, "a d— fool." We reached the hall. Packed and jammed. Harry Burleigh was to sing, "Joe" Douglass to play on the violin McPherson on the piano, Paul Lawrence Dunbar to recite poetry. A number of others were also featured on the program. When Fred Douglass stepped forward to speak, manuscript in his hand, he was highly nervous. Began hesitatingly, then as hisses from a bunch of white men in the gallery resounded, Douglass frowned, shook his head, threw away his speech and began to roast the life out of hissers and the United States. Spoke of the efforts of our government to ever hide "the black baby under the bed," its ingratitude to the ever loyal colored soldiers and citizens. In short, his extemporaneous speech war far better than the one previously prepared,

that he had thrown away when Christians, we should make up."times. I've got a set in my pocket." to come about in the long struggle
aroused to a tempest of anger, by "Sure," said I. "Well suppose you in a little while they were busy. of the Negro for complete equality in
that white part of the audience. Thun- take us down to his room. He must left the three on the floor, shooting this narrow nation of ours.
ders of applause, a veritable ovation, be in a good mood now, for he's made away, "all the world forgetting and
greeted his grand finale. That night, lots of money." "O. K.," was my re- by all the world forgot." I later
Charlie Mitchell, "Joe" Douglass and ply. We went. I entered first, paved learned, that when they departed, the
myself, 3-2-44 commenting on the suc- the way for peace. The rest was next morning, most of "Bill's" money
cess, particularly financially. Charlie, easy. I knew not what was up Char left with them.
ever a master of finesse, said, "Dab- lie's sleeve, till after a little talk One thing is sure. The race will
ney, Joe and I don't speak to 'Bill' he said, "Bill, suppose we 'roll the probably forever glorify the man,
Cook, but I think as men and bones' awhile, in memory of old which shows that circumstance and

ROGERS SAYS:

Courier — Pittsburgh Pa.

Writers of the Bible Did Not Have All Facts to Write a Good History

By J. A. ROGERS

MARCUS H. BOULWARE, fellow-columnist on The Courier, writes regarding what I said some weeks ago on foundations: "I have been a teacher of speech and English for quite a while now. On several occasions I have tried for fellowships and scholarships. As in your case, I have always been turned down. Of course, I have long since realized that scholarships are not always given to the one with a good record, but rather because 'whom do you know?' The 'whom do you know?' can 'pull strings' for you.

3-11-44



Mr. Rogers

"Like you, I am gratified to know that whatever I have accomplished — little as it is — has been the results of my own efforts. Your article made me proud of this fact . . . It reached a high point in lifting the morale of many who have been turned down over and over again."

To this I might add that had Mr. Boulware received the scholarships, Courier readers might not have had the excellent advice he gave them on good English. He might have been by now a big professor too busy to attend to the likes of us. Gifts of money from high sources, besides lowering our morale, creates a distance between us and those to whom our chief duty lies: the inarticulate masses. A writer, like a judge on the bench, should have one and only one patron: Truth.

CLARIFIES POSITION ON BIBLE AS HISTORY 3-11-44

Verona M. B. Scott of Fort Worth, Texas, takes me to task for what I said recently about the Bible being inadequate as a source of history. She says it was "an obvious challenge to the authenticity of the Bible," and that "if its writers were such liars as you indicate, the Truth should have put the Book to death long ago." Pardon me, I inferred nothing about "liars." I merely indicated that the Bible was written at a time when very little was known of the world. The writers of the time undoubtedly did their best, but they simply didn't have the facts. They knew very little about places that were less than a thousand miles from them. The histories prior to 1492 contain nothing about the New World, for instance, but I should not say that the writers of them were liars. They simply did not know.

THOSE who depend only on the Bible for their history will have to rule out not only the New World, England, France, Germany, Russia, China, but the railway, the printing press, the radio, the telephone . . . in short, most of our existing knowledge.

MANY VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE 3-11-44

The Bible is primarily a source of moral teaching. In our part of the world we think it to be the very highest for that purpose. But the greater part of humanity will not share our views. Other world religions beside Christianity also have their Bibles, which they think as highly of. In Africa, for instance, the majority of so-called non-pagans think the Koran, or Islamic Bible, the greatest book in the world. Millions of Negroid peoples in India and other parts of Southern Asia have yet another religion, Buddhism. The Jews also have their own holy writings as the Talmud. Even the Christian Bible has many versions, as the Catholic one, for instance. As for the American Negroes, even some of them were not satisfied with it. Thinking it too much of "a white man's affair," they published their own Bible—the Hamitic Bible—edited by an American Negro scholar. As for these holy books, I am for them all insofar as they teach love and kindness to one's fellowman. Excuse me, however, if I go chiefly to other sources for my history. There are at the present time something like 50,000,000 books, all with some information about life. The Bible, a single book of 1,000 pages, could by no means, carry all.

3-11-44

FROM Irene West, whose stirring poem, "The Sun Tanned Yanks" appeared in The Courier about a year ago, comes a neat little book of 35 poems, entitled "The Twain Shall Meet, a Volume of Race Poems by an All-White Author," dedicated to "Every American Negro in the United States." While the verses are in the best tradition of Shelley, Keats, or Poe, I found them very good because they breathed the spirit of cosmopolitanism, common sense, and brotherhood. Some of them I found amusing as the following lines from "The White Man's Litany":

"I thank the great creative SOUL
for his unbleached shades of color
Two billion hides of monotonous hue
Would terribly bore one another.
"Better find another alibi
For this Supremacy stuff
Been mightly lucky up to now
You've gotten away with the Bluff."

3-11-44

Miss West, a native of Dallas, Texas, has been a world traveler since she was 16. Starting in vaudeville, she later became a producer and manager of her own attractions, which she took on tour on all the six continents. Race discrimination doesn't exist in her pattern of life. But she has not found American Negroes as friendly as she would like them. "They seem determined," she says, "to keep the white man in his place. I'm a friendly cuss and absolutely sincere and enjoyed my Negro friends in the Orient and Europe but in America, Negroes do not accept white friends as readily."

Miss West's address is 2065 West Sixth street, Los Angeles (5) Calif. The book is published by herself, price not stated.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Must Assume Thomas Jefferson Would Have Been "Straight" on Race Question

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

LAST week, my colleague, Mr. Prattis, delved into those unhappy passages in the writings of Thomas Jefferson, which express the great democrat's racial theories. Very frankly, Mr. Prattis stole a march on me, for I have had Saul Padover's "Complete Jefferson" on hand for exactly that purpose. Mr. Prattis referred, I believe, to sections appearing in Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia," first written in 1781, in answer to certain queries proposed to Jefferson by a "foreigner of distinction." Under Query 14, in which the administration of justice and the laws of Virginia are described, Jefferson explains that the codification of the law had been undertaken by a committee of the Virginia assembly, for consideration and passage by the legislature after the restoration of peace. He points out that as many of the English statutes and as much of the English common law had been retained as were proper, but that certain remarkable alterations had been proposed. Among these were recommendations to discontinue descent by the law of primageniture, to define the rules of citizenship, to establish religious freedom on a broad base, and TO EMANCIPATE ALL SLAVES BORN AFTER THE PASSING OF THE NEW CODE.

7-22-44



Miss McKenzie

WOULD COLONIZE ALL NEGROES 7-22-44

In other words, Jefferson favored freedom for the slaves of Virginia at the close of the Revolution. This was heresy in his time and for his class affiliation as a member of the slave-holding landed gentry and a man of culture and prestige. As Mr. Prattis reminded us, Jefferson did free his own slaves at his death. Perhaps if Jefferson's leadership in this matter had been followed, conservative and erroneous though his racial ideologies were, the Civil War might have been avoided.

ACTUALLY, the proposal to free the slaves was a measure not included in the original committee report, but was embodied in the amendment to be offered when the Legislature met. One may presume that Jefferson was responsible for the amendment, since he goes on for many closely written paragraphs in defense of the suggested disposition of free Negroes after the legislation had passed, as, of course, it did not! Free Negro children were to be brought up by their parents, educated at public expense in agriculture, arts, or science, and at maturity, "colonized to such place as the circumstances of the time should render most proper, sending them out with arms, implements of household and of the handicraft arts, seeds, pairs of useful domestic animals, etc." They were to be declared "a free and independent people" to whom the United States would extend "alliance and protection, 'til they have acquired strength." Shades of Marcus Garvey and shame upon Plagiarist Bilbo!

CALLED INFERIOR 7-22-44

The vacancies left in the economy by the resettlement of the blacks were to have been filled by the importation of white inhabitants of other parts of the world. The necessity for these elaborate and expensive dislocations of population was required, explained Jefferson, because of "deep-rooted prejudices entertained by the whites; ten thousand recollections, by the blacks, of the injuries they have sustained; new provocations; the real distinctions which nature has made; and many other circumstances, will divide us into parties, and produce convulsions, which will probably never end, but in the extermination of the one or the other race." To these political objections, Jefferson added others—physical, mental and moral, employing the devastating language of a sensitive intellectual who could see only the rude black peasant before him. And yet at the end of his ruthless comparison of the endowments of the two races, Jefferson, lover of the common man, says with candor and some diffidence, "I advance it as a suspicion only, that the blacks, whether originally a distinct race, or made distinct by time and circumstances, are inferior to the whites in the endowments both of body and mind."

7-22-44

IT will trouble the modern reader who reveres Jefferson for the direction he gave political liberalism, to read the passages in which he finds a whole race unlovely and of meager talents. But Jefferson was a man of science and learning. For example, he would not have shied away from "The Races of Mankind," the so-called controversial pamphlet of the Public Affairs Committee. We must assume, I think, that a man whose political theories were sufficiently advanced to provide leadership for the liberals of our day, more than a hundred and sixty years later, would have been "straight" on the race problem if he were living now.



Call—Kansas City, Mo.
by W. Douglas Brown

7-21-44

(Q) Of the first 10 highest paid opera and concert stars for the 1941-1942 season three were Negroes, who were they?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to be elected captain of the Boston university rowing crew?

(Q) What is the capital of Abyssinia?

(Q) Who were the stars of the original musical, "Shuffle Along?"

(Q) When was the Afro-American Sons and Daughters organized?

(Q) Who wrote "Negro Membership in American Labor Unions?"

(Q) Who is the founder of modern Sunday Schools in New York?

7-21-44

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson and Dorothy Maynor.

(A) Jay McCree, 21 year old Baltimorean.

(A) Addis Ababa.

(A) Miller and Lyles, and Sissle and Blake.

(A) 1942.

(A) Ira DeA. Reid.

(A) Catherine Ferguson.

24-1944

Your History

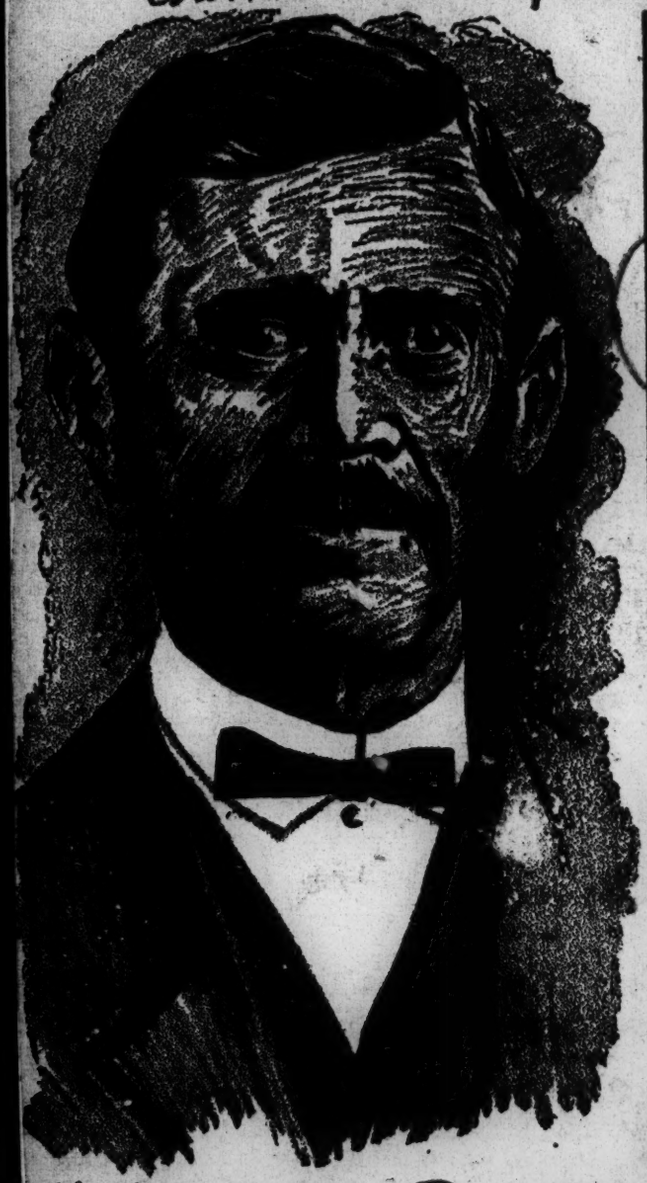
Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields of the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

By J. A. Rogers

Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

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Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-5-44





24

NEXT WEEK H.M.-TURNER

ANTHONY BOWEN, A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE, AND A NEGRO, FOUNDED THE FIRST Y.M.C.A. FOR NEGROES IN AMERICA IN WASHINGTON, D.C. IN 1853.....



THE **FIRST NEGRO LAWYER** TO BE ADMITTED TO THE AMERICAN BAR WAS MACON B. ALLEN OF MASSACHUSETTS WHO PASSED HIS EXAMINATIONS IN 1845.....

SCOTT BOND, BORN A SLAVE NEAR LIVINGSTONE, MISS. IN 1852, WAS CALLED "THE LARGEST INDIVIDUAL COLORED PLANTER IN THE WORLD" AND "THE BLACK ROCKEFELLER".... HAD UNDER CULTIVATION 8000 ACRES OF LAND IN ARKANSAS, HALF OF WHICH HE OWNED, WITH STORES, SAWMILLS, ORCHARDS, ETC. 400 FAMILIES LIVED ON HIS LAND.... INVENTED A PLOW OF HIS OWN... DIED 1933... HIS BUSINESS IS CARRIED ON BY HIS FAMILY..... 2-5-44 — Milai —

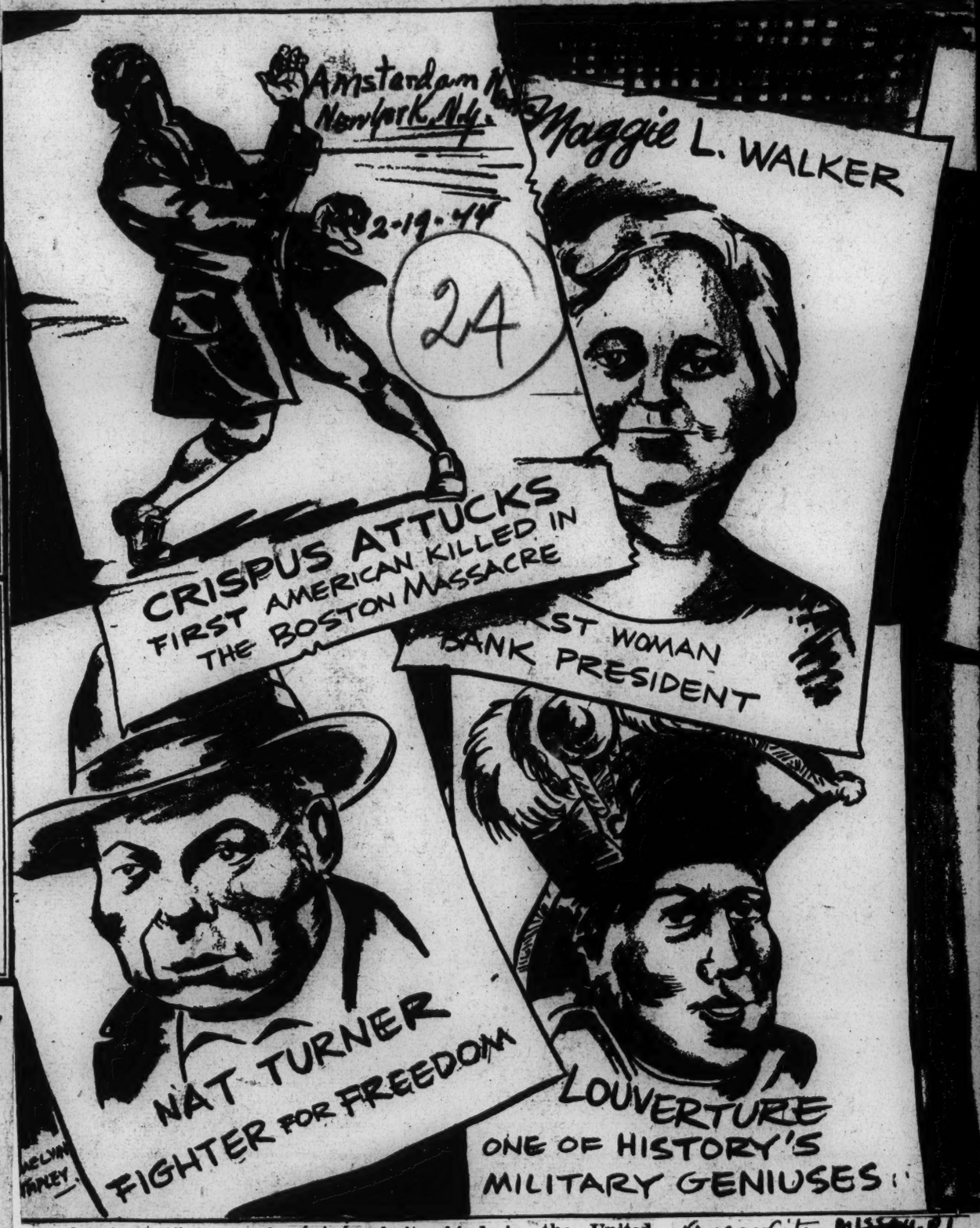
CENTURIES BEFORE THE WESTERN KNEW WHAT **MALARIA FEVER** WAS CAUSED BY THE BITE OF MOSQUITOES, AFRICAN MEDICINE MEN HAD DISCOVERED THAT AND WERE USING "BITTER ROOTS" AS A CURE... Mgendu, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE MEDICINE MEN, CURED CHIEF KINGA OF EAST AFRICA IN THIS MANNER.....



HISTORICAL HEADLINERS

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y. 2-19-44

24



What's The Answer?

Norfolk, Virginia

(Q) To what organization was C. C. Spaulding recently elected?

(Q) Who at present is the only communications officer in the United States Army?

(Q) Who, thru his prowess as an athlete at Rutgers University, was known as Rutgers' "second Paul Robeson?" 2-12-44

(Q) Who wrote, "What the Negro Thinks"?

(Q) When was the first civil rights bill passed in the United States?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to be made a commissioner of the Richmond, Va., Circuit Court?

(Q) Who founded the famous Providence Art Club, at Providence, R. I.?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) He was elected a member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the United States.

(A) Second Lt. Nelson S. Brooks, now at duty at Tuskegee Army Flying school.

(A) John W. Morrow, who later became a teacher of English and sociology at Bordentown Manual Training school.

(A) Robert R. Moton.

(A) April 6, 1866.

(A) J. C. Roberston.

(A) Edwin Bannister, eminent Negro painter.

Kansas City, Missouri

What's The ANSWER???

2-4-44

by- W Douglas Brown



(Q) Who was Crispus Attucks?

Q) What is the oldest Negro

newspaper now being published?

(Q) What was the first Negro newspaper published in the United States, and who was the editor?

(Q) Who is the greatest of all Negro explorers?

(Q) When and where was the first Negro Baptist church founded?

(Q) When and where was the first Boy Scout troop started in the United States?

(Q) Who was Ira Aldridge?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) A Negro who was first martyr in the Boston massacre March 5, 1775. He is still honored in Boston, and a statue to his memory stands on the Boston Commons.

(A) The Christian Recorder, which began publication before 1865.

(A) The Freeman's Journal was published in New York in 1827. John Brown Russwurm was the editor.

(A) Matt A. Henson, he was with Comdr. Robert E. Peary, when Peary made his historic dash to the North Pole.

(A) In 1773, at Silver Bluff, across the Savannah river from Augusta, Ga., by a Mr. Palmer.

(A) In 1917, at Louisville.

(A) An actor who was considered the greatest of all Negro dramatic actors. He has had few equals in his portrayal of the part of Othello the Moor.

Short, Short Quiz On Negro History

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

By W. DOUGLAS BROWN

(For the Associated Negro Press)

1.—(Q)—Who was Crispus Attucks? 2-19-44

2.—(Q)—What is the oldest Negro newspaper now being published?

3.—(Q)—What was the first Negro newspaper published in the United States, and who was the editor?

4.—(Q)—Who is the greatest of all Negro explorers?

5.—(Q)—When and where was the first Negro Baptist church founded?

6.—(Q)—When and where was the first Negro Boy Scout troop started in the United States?

7.—(Q)—Who was Ira Aldridge?

8.—(Q)—Who is the composer of the 93rd Division March?

9.—(Q)—What is the only Negro aircraft concern in the state of Michigan?

10.—(Q)—Who is head of Bonnet College Music department?

11.—(Q)—Who is the first Negro office holder in the city of Newburyport, Mass.?

12.—(Q)—Who was the first Negro appointed observer to serve with a task force abroad by war department in World War II?

13.—(Q)—Who are the only two Negroes to have served as paymasters in the United States Army?

14—(Q)—Where is the world's largest Negro military command?

15—(Q)—To what organization was C. C. Spaulding recently elected?

16.—(Q)—Who at present is the only communications officer in the United States Army?

17.—(Q)—Who through his prowess as an athlete at Rutgers university was known as Rutgers' "second Paul Robeson?"

18.—(Q)—Who wrote, "What the Negro Thinks"?

19.—(Q)—When was the first civil rights bill passed in the United States?

20.—(Q)—Who was the first Negro to be made a commissioner of the Richmond, Va., Circuit Court?

Here Are the Answers

1.—(A)—A Negro who was the first martyr in the Boston massacre March 5, 1775. He is still honored in Boston, and a statue to his memory stands on the Boston Commons.

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5.—(A)—In 1773, at Silver Bluff, across the Savannah River from Augusta, Ga., by a Mr. Palmer.

6.—(A)—In 1917, at Louisville.

7.—(A)—An actor who was considered the greatest of all Negro dramatic actors. He has had few equals in his portrayal of the part of Othello the Moor. 2-19-44

8.—(A)—George A. Williams, disabled Negro veteran of the First World War.

9.—(A)—The Wayne Aircraft company.

10.—(A)—Orin Clayton Suthern II, of Cleveland, celebrated organizer and conductor.

11.—(A)—Dr. Marron W. Fort, M.I.T., honor graduate, was elected to the city school board in 1942.

12.—(A)—Capt. W. D. Nabors, of Orange, N. J.

13.—(A)—Maj. John R. Lynch and Maj. R. R. Wright.

14.—(A)—Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

15.—(A)—He was elected a member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the United States.

16.—(A)—Second Lt. Nelson S. Brooks, now at duty at Tuskegee Army Flying School.

17.—(A)—John W. Morrow, who later became a teacher of English and Sociology at Bordentown Manual Training School.

18.—(A)—Robert R. Moton.

19.—(A)—April 6, 1866.

20.—(A)—J. C. Robertson.

What's The Answer??

World-
Memphis, Tenn.

By W. DOUGLAS BROWN

1. Where is the most important infantile paralysis unit for Negroes?

2. Who was known as the "Babe Ruth" of Negro baseball? 6-23-44

3. Who was the first Negro to be appointed to act as a judge for prize fights by the New York State Athletic commission?

4. When was the Amrican Negro academy founded?

5. Who were the first Negro women to gain membership on the Republican National Committee?

6. What Negro is known as the "Champion of Charities?"

7. Who is the first Negro to be appointed as a guard attached to the New York Port of Authority?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

1. Tuskegee Institute.

2. The late, Louis "Santop" Lofton, one of the most colorful and highest paid Negro baseball players. He attained fame in the early 20's playing with the famous Hillsdale Ball Club.

3. Frank Forbes, popular New York sportsman.

4. March 5, 1897. 6-23-44

5. Mrs. Mary C. Booze of Mound Bayou, Miss., and Mrs. George S. Williams of Savannah, Ga., were the first Negro women in the history of American politics to gain this distinction.

6. Joe Louis

7. Harold Morton, internationally known showman.

What's The Answer?

(Q) To what organization was C. C. Spaulding recently elected?

(Q) Who at present is the only communications officer in the United States Army?

(Q) Who, thru his prowess as an athlete at Rutgers University, was known as Rutgers' "second Paul Robeson?"

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(A) John W. Morrow, who later became a teacher of English and sociology at Bordentown Manual Training school.

(A) Robert R. Moton.

(A) April 6, 1866.

(A) J. C. Roberston.

(A) Edwin Bannister, eminent Negro painter.

What's The Answer?

Journal Guide
Norfolk, Va.
2-5-44

By W. DOUGLAS BROWN

(Q) Who was Crispus Attucks?

(Q) What is the oldest Negro newspaper now being published?

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(A) In 1917, at Louisville.

(A) An actor who was considered the greatest of all Negro dramatic actors. He has had few equals in his portrayal of the part of Othello the Moor.



What's The ANSWER???

Call-
Kansas City, Mo.

by- W Douglas Brown

2-25-44

(Q) Who is the president of Florida Normal and Industrial institute at St. Augustine, Fla.?

(Q) Who is the present editor of the Crisis Magazine?

(Q) Who is the oldest living graduate of the college department of Atlanta university?

(Q) Who was the coach of the Bordentown Industrial school track team that recently was inducted into the Armed Forces?

(Q) What was the real name of the Negro boxing star Kid Chocolate?

(Q) How many straight victories did Kid Chocolate have to his credit in the prize ring?

(Q) What is the oldest group of Negro nuns in the United States?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Dr. William H. Gray, who at the age of 30 is the youngest Negro college president, holding a degree of doctor of philosophy.

(A) Roy Wilkins.

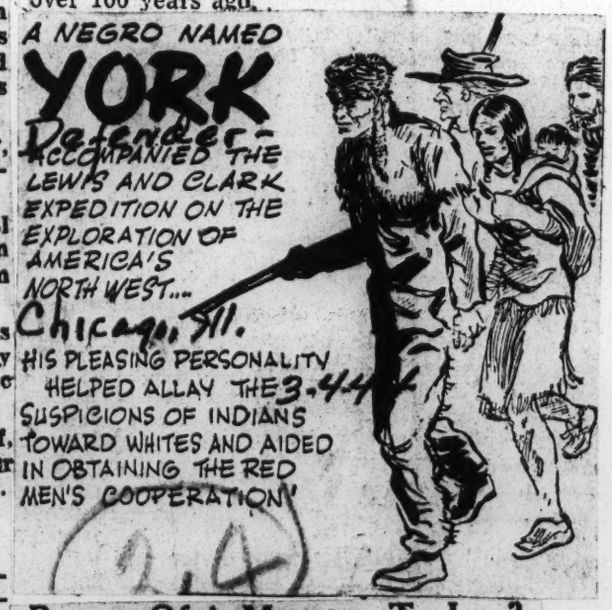
(A) Major R. R. Wright, banker of Philadelphia. He earned the degree of bachelor of arts in 1876.

(A) Ben Johnson, former Columbia university track team captain and track star.

(A) Elijas Sardinias.

(A) 112 2-25-44

(A) The Oblate Sisters of Providence. which was founded over 100 years ago.



Bearer Of A Message To Lee?

Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La.

From far-off Great Barrington, Mass., comes word of the death of an 86-year-old retired Negro minister who was born in slavery, according to the Associated Press dispatch announcing the news of his death, on the Virginia plantation of General Robert E. Lee's sister, Mrs. Louisa Legon. According to the dispatch, he was the bearer of a message from Mrs. Legon to General Lee, informing him that the Union army had broken through the Confederate lines and that surrender was only a matter of time. 5-4-44

It may be so, but we have difficulty in believing it. The incident reported by the Associated Press would have occurred in 1865, when the 86-year-old Negro who passed away this week must have been a 7-year-old child. It seems incredible that so young a child would have been selected as the bearer of important tidings, not to mention the strong probability that General Lee had other and more orthodox channels of information concerning the movements of the enemy than changes messages from members of his family. Perhaps the esteemed editor of the Richmond News Leader, the greatest livi authority on Robert E. Lee, will enlight us about this.

24-1944

John Proctor, Only Negro Survivor of Legislature, Nearing 100th Birthday

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
January 9, 1944

By MALCOLM B. JOHNSON

TALLAHASSEE — (AP) — John Proctor, last surviving negro member of the Florida legislature and a participant in some of the state's most turbulent events, will be 100 years old next Friday.

At the house his father built more than 90 years ago on the outskirts of Tallahassee, the thin, wiry old man can sit back and recall a personal and family story that in itself is an odd example of his race's history since Spanish days in Florida.

Proctor was born free in the midst of slavery Here then sold with other members of his family to satisfy the debts of his father. He was freed again by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation and rose quickly in reconstruction days to the point that he was on friendly official terms as a legislator with a white democratic governor.

He served as a Republican member of the state house of representatives from Leon county in the regular legislative sessions of 1873, 1874, 1875, 1879 and 1881, part of the time with his brother George, who represented Jefferson county. He was a member of the state senate in the sessions of 1883 and 1885. Later, he was superintendent of customs for the port of St. Marks.

During that period Florida went through the confusion of post-war reconstruction, carpet-bagger rule, the famous Hayes-Tilden presidential election contest and writing of the present constitution.

From the beginning of this century until he got too old to work, he earned his living as a brick-mason.

For two generations before John Proctor's birth on Jan. 14, 1844, his family's history was even more eventful than his own.

His grandfather, Antonio Proctor, was born a slave in Jamaica in 1743, according to a paper prepared recently by Miss Rosalind Parker for the Tallahassee historical society. As a servant to an English officer, he was at the Boston tea party and the revolutionary battles of Lexington and the Plains of Abraham. Later, Antonio came to Spanish Florida, served as an interpreter with Indian traders and won his freedom.

John's father, George Proctor, was born and died a free man. As a carpenter and building contractor he built houses for prominent Tallahasseeans before the Civil war. Some of them still are in use here.

He was doing so well that he bought a young negress from slavery to be his wife. He made a down payment of $450 and gave a note for the other $850. He never recovered from that debt, and added more to it in an effort to build up his business and get financially clear.

When gold was discovered in California, George Proctor was lured by the chance that he might be able to wipe out his obligations by a lucky strike in the west. So with a party of white men that included Washington Bartlett, Tallahassee newspaper publisher, he joined the 1849 gold rush.

Bartlett later became governor of California and publisher of its second daily newspaper, but the negro met no such success. He sent home a few gold nuggets, but they didn't go far on his debt.

White friends in Tallahassee stalled off foreclosure on the Proctor family until 1854, but then John Proctor at the age of nine and all his brothers and sisters were sold into slavery for $2,000 to a banker who had befriended the family. The grandfather, Antonio, died here a year later at the age of 112.

While still a slave, John Proctor learned to read and write and picked up a little education. When the slaves were freed he quickly joined the Republican party and became a leader in its councils. He taught school and carried the mail until he first ran for the legislature.

He was described as a "moderate Republican" who freely criticized some of the carpet-bagger officials of the state. One of his proudest recollections is that during his term as a negro leader there was no serious racial trouble in Leon county.

Birmingham, Ala., News
January 3, 1944

This Date In Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

When Alabama refused to ratify the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States Congress dominated by the South-haters, Sumner and Stephens, stepped in and ordered an election, as a means of forcing its ratification regardless of the will of the people.

Gen. Pope, in charge of the military district, which included Alabama, Georgia and Florida, ordered the registration of voters for a special election to be held in accordance with the congressional act.

Under congressional legislation then in effect many of the white men of Alabama and other Southern states were disfranchised because of their activities in behalf of the Confederate government, but all Negro males of proper age were eligible. However, the white men able to register and vote under laws then existing, registered, and, of course, all of the Negroes the reconstructionists could muster registered and voted. But with few exceptions the white registrants, that is the Southerners, remained away from the polls, thereby preventing the two-thirds majority of the total registration essential to the ratification of the amendment. The vote, as announced by the Republican officials in charge lacked several thousand of the required majority, and Gen. Meade, who had succeeded Gen. Pope as district military commander, certified to Congress that the "constitutional amendment failed of ratification by 8,114 votes."

Congress, however the following year, 1868, passed an act to fit the case, declaring the amendment had been ratified as provided by law. Thus contrary to the will of the people of the state Congress declared the amendment to be part of the constitution of the United States despite the lack of the required majority.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
January 19, 1944

Collects Signatures of Negro Leaders for the President

"My great ambition is to show President Roosevelt how much my people appreciate what he has done for our race," said John Henry Adams, an aged native Georgia Negro—who is collecting autographs of Negro leaders to be bound into book form to be presented to the President.

Adams is well past three score and ten, and is partially blind, but says he is so interested in his work that he doesn't mind the handicaps. He is touring the South to secure the signatures of Negro leaders.

He expects to remain in Augusta about two weeks. He will confer with Negro church and school leaders here, and will then continue on his journey until he has visited all the Southern states.

Adams began two years ago to collect autographs for his book. To date he has more than 900,000 signatures of Negro leaders in eight Southern states.

"I saw President Benjamin Harrison, and have listened to every other president since," Adams said, "but I had no particular likes or dislikes of any of them until President Roosevelt came along to do so much to lift our race."

Adams expects to complete his book of autographs soon, and present it to President Roosevelt sometime this spring. After that, he plans to quietly return to his home in Jacksonville, where he now resides.

By W. DOUGLAS BROWN
FOR ANP

2-13-44

1. To what organization was C. C. Spauling recently elected?
2. Who at present is the only communications officer in the United States army?
3. Who through his prowess as an athlete at Rutgers university was known as Rutgers' "second Paul Robeson?"
4. Who wrote "What the Negro Thinks?"
5. When was the first civil rights bill passed in the United States?
6. Who was the first Negro to be made a commissioner of the Richmond, Va., Circuit court?
7. Who founded the famous Providence Art club, at Providence, R. I?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

1. He was elected a member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the United States.
2. Second Lt. Nelson S. Brooks, now at duty at Tuskegee Army Flying school. 2-13-44
3. John W. Morrow, who later became a teacher of English and sociology at Bordentown Manual Training school.
4. Robert R. Moton.
5. April 6, 1866.
6. J. C. Robertson.
7. Edwin Bannister, eminent Negro painter.

What's The Answer??

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
2-27-44

By W. DOUGLAS BROWN
For ANP

1. Who is the president of the Florida Normal Industrial Institution at St. Augustine, Fla?
2. Who is the present editor of the Crisis Magazine?
3. Who is the oldest living graduate of the college department of Atlanta university?
4. Who was the coach of the Bordentown Industrial school track team that was recently inducted into the armed forces?
5. What was the real name of the Negro boxing star Kid Chocolate?
6. How many straight victories did Kid Chocolate have to his credit in the prize ring?
7. What is the oldest group of Negro nuns in the United States?

2-27-44

HERE'S THE ANSWER

1. Dr. William H. Gray, who at the age of 30 is the youngest Negro college president, holding a degree of doctor of philosophy.
2. Roy Wilkins.
3. Mayor R. R. Wright, banker of Philadelphia. He earned the degree of bachelor of arts in 1876.
4. Ben Johnson, former Columbia university track team captain and track star.
5. Elijas Sardinias.
6. 112.
7. The Oblate Sisters of Providence, which was founded over 100 years ago.

What's The Answer?

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

By W. DOUGLAS BROWN
(FOR ANP)

1. Who was the first Negro in the history of the United States Army Air force to down an enemy plane in aerial combat?
2. Who founded Poro college, in St. Louis?
3. Who was the first Negro to become a pilot in the Royal Canadian Air force? 1-23-44
4. Who was the first Negro of the United States Military service to be sent to Harvard universiy and M. L. T., to study in the radar and electronic schools?
5. Under whose auspices is the Harmon award given?
6. Who is the president of Arkansas State Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal college at Pine Bluff, Ark.?
7. What was the first successful number recorded by Ethel Waters?

HERE'S THE ANSWER 1-23-44

1. Capt. Charles B. Hall, who comes from Brazil, Ind., and is a member of the 99th Pursuit squadron, is the first Negro in the history of the United States Army Air force to down an enemy plane, in the Italian campaign he shot down a German Fockwolfe 109.
2. Mrs. A. M. Malone.
3. Allen Selwyn Bundy, is the first Negro to become a pilot in the Royal Canadian Air Force. He became a member of that organization in September, 1943.
4. Lt. Harold Tate of Goldsboro, N. C., who is in the United States Signal Corps.
5. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.
6. Lawrence A. Davis.

1-23-44

7. Down Home Blues.

What's The Answer?

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
1-4-44

(Q) Who was the first Negro to the United States?
(Q) What was the first all Negro known New York City?
(Q) Who is America's best Negro cartoonist?
(Q) Where was the first all Negro reception center started in the United States?
(Q) What was the first all Negro orchestra to broadcast direct from the war front?

Here's The Answer 1-4-44

(A) Gustava McCurdy, former

Chicago artist, who sang there on February 1, 1943, just before the Ray Robinson-Jackie Wilson fight.

(A) E. Simms Campbell.

(A) Fort Benning, Ga.

(A) Cee Pee Johnson's orchestra, they recorded the complete score for the picture, "Mystery in Swing."

(A Mrs Mabel Keaton Staupers

(A) Randy Dixon of the Courier David H. Orre of the Defender and Ollie Stewart of the Afro-American.

THE CHALLENGE OF '43 and all years to come, so far as the Negro is concerned, is the nature of his leadership and following. At best, "leaders" should only be spokesmen, and should not be misconstrued as principals, within themselves. Therefore, a leader who sponsors projects for the general welfare should, from the outset, be sure of his program. This, a settled matter, he should follow through and be followed to the bitter end.

But, leadership confers power, and seldom is power wisely used. Too often leaders use the power conferred upon them by their followers for selfish and roguish purposes. For this reason **eternal vigilance** should be the slogan and policy of the led. When this is the rule, the mis-leader will be dropped like a hot potato as soon as he varies from desired objectives.

* * *

THE NEGRO PRESS warned the nation over and over again of the danger found in allowing one group to be molested and exploited by another because of race, creed or color. Heretofore, the Negro has been the usual victim. As the year closed another minority—the Jew in Boston, Long Island and the Bronx—is suffering from this undemocratic pattern which Americans have allowed to exist. Now, more than ever, the Negro Press and all liberal leadership demand that this fascist practice be eliminated—lest these and other groups be further jeopardized.

* * *

YOUR POSITION in the Post-War world depends in no small measure upon yourself. Prepare for a better existence. Among other things, BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

Three Centuries of Struggle for Negro Democratic Rights

Daily Worker, New York

By Doxey Wilkerson

Negro History Week — 1944 finds the Negro people moving more swiftly toward their goal of full democratic rights than at any time during the past seventy years. The iron necessities of this people's war of national survival have placed the "Negro Problem" on the agenda of history for early and fundamental solution. 2-17-44

The Negro people are now coming to be viewed less as a "problem," and more as invaluable allies in the struggle against pro-fascist reaction. Their firm alignment with the democratic national coalition now being welded together is urgently required to achieve the progressive perspectives of Tehran.

As our nation proceeds to redefine its relations to the Negro people, it should be helpful briefly to review the past three centuries of struggle for Negro democratic rights. Now, as at every stage of our country's history, the struggles of the Negro people for freedom are integrally bound up with the progress—or retrogression—of American democracy as a whole. 2-17-44



"EMANCIPATION OF NEGRO SLAVES"—A mural by Eitaro Ishagaki. Reading from left to right, the central figures are, Nat Turner, Frederick Douglass, John Brown and Abraham Lincoln.

Beginning of Slavery

Negroes were first brought to America in the early 17th century not as slaves, but as indentured servants. As was then customary with white indentured servants, they sold themselves into bondage for periods of from five to seven (or more) years to pay for their passage to America. After that they were set free.

Frequently, under the pretext of penalties for running away, the period of indenture was extended. Gradually, there developed the system of "permanent indenture," or Negro slavery, which became recognized by Virginia law as early as 1661.

This early slavery was primarily domestic and patriarchal. Only later, with the rise of cotton production in the South, did it assume a harsh and institutionalized character.

Rise and Decline of the Slave Trade

Slavery soon died out in the North. The character of the land and climate were not suited for the crops and type of agriculture to which slave labor was adapted. Nor was it practical, or "safe," to employ any large number of slaves in manufacturing.

In the South, however, both climate and soil were ideally suited to large-scale cultivation of tobacco and cotton through the extensive use of slave labor. Moreover, the southern agrarian economy, with its feudalistic plantations, was well adapted to slavery. There the slave system flourished. 2-17-44

During most of the 18th century, approximately 25,000 to 30,000 slaves were brought to this country each year. They were torn from widely scattered tribes with varying languages and cultures on the continent of Africa. Four times as many died or were killed as finally reached the American markets. Here they were formed into an agricultural people, denied all rights of citizenship, and subjected to the harsh brutality of the "Black Codes."

During the period of the American Revolution, however, there was a definite weakening of the slave system. The basic economic cause was the declining value of cotton production, which suffered because no efficient technique had been devised to separate the cotton from the seed. Then, too, the equalitarian idealism of the Revolution, the heroism of Negro soldiers in the Continental Army, and the terror which arose in the hearts of the white South when the Haitian slaves revolted against their French masters—all gave rise to strong anti-slavery sentiment and to a pronounced weakening of the slave system.

Jefferson's first draft of the Declaration of Independence indicted King George III, for the slave trade, but had to be revised under pressure from Georgia and South Carolina. Similarly, Jefferson wrote, and was forced to withdraw, an anti-slavery clause in an early draft of the Constitution. Most of the leaders of the American Revolution were outspoken in their denunciation of slavery.

There were very substantial advances in the Negro's status during these later decades of the 18th century. Many who fought in the war were freed. The "Black Codes" were moderated. Laws facilitating manumission became general. Restrictions against the teaching of slaves were relaxed. Slavery was legally abolished in many northern states. The Northwest Ordinance excluded slavery forever from the Northwest Territory. This period is characterized by Woodson as "the heyday of victory for the ante-bellum Negro."

But this progressive trend was short-lived. The cotton gin was invented in 1793. Big profits loomed ahead for southern planters. Cotton production began rapidly to expand. Demands for slave labor increased. Harsh and oppressive restrictions began again to be imposed upon the now more enlightened, and hence more rebellious, slaves. 2-17-44

1820 to Civil War

The period 1820 to 1860 witnessed the development of two contradictory economic developments which were destined to shape American history, and hence the fate of the Negro people, for more than half a century. They were, first, the rapid growth of urban industrialism in the North, and second, the rapid growth of the plantation economy in the South. The latter is reflected in the rise of cotton production from 8,000 bales in 1790, to 500,000 bales in 1822, to 1,000,000 bales in 1831, and to 5,000,000 bales in 1861. The earlier patriarchal slavery now gave way completely to a harsh, impersonal, institutionalized system of slavery.

Their aspirations for freedom now much more developed, the slaves rebelled against this intensified oppression. Hundreds of slave revolts broke out all over the South. Tens of thousands of slaves ran away from the plantations and escaped

...freedom through the aid of...
...white and Negro abolitionists in the...
...North. Many others were beaten...
...and murdered in the attempt.
The aggressive role of the South...
...in national politics during this pe...
...riod reflected the impelling eco...
...nomic necessity for southern plant...
...ers constantly to extend the area...
...of cotton culture under the slave-...
...plantation system. It brought them...

...to governmental power of a Party...
...with the rising bourgeoisie of the North, who pledged against any further extension of slavery, the southern plantocracy realized that parliamentary process could no longer serve their economic interests. It was then that they precipitated the Civil War.

...collision with the inevitable collision...
...into irreconcilable conflict. This latter could not be resolved...
...or die. Thus, with the 1860 election

24-1944

Your History

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields of the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

By J. A. Rogers

Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

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Courier - Pittsburg, Pa. 1-8-44

360 ft. BELOW the SURFACE!

IN 1919, CHARLES H. JACKSON, A NEGRO OF BOSTON, MASS. INVENTED A DIVING-SUIT THAT PERMITTED JOHN F. TURNER, WHITE, TO BREAK THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR DEEP-SEA DIVING.... HE WENT DOWN 360 FT. LATER THE SUIT WAS IMPROVED AND USED TO BRING UP GOLD BULLION SUNK OFF THE IRISH COAST IN THE LAST WAR.....





OIL!

IN 1920, Sarah RECTOR, A NEGRO GIRL OF MUSKOGEE, OKLA., CAME INTO OIL PROPERTY VALUED AT $1,500,000, INHERITED FROM HER PARENTS...SHE WAS THE SECOND KNOWN NEGRO MILLIONAIRE IN AMERICA, THE FIRST BEING COL. McKEE OF PHILADELPHIA...



Will CLINCY

A NEGRO SOLDIER OF THE 366TH INFANTRY, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE CROIX DE GUERRE, AND OTHER DECORATIONS FOR HOLDING UP SINGLE-HANDED A GERMAN ADVANCE IN THE TOUL SECTOR, FRANCE, IN SEPTEMBER 1918... CLINCY, THOUGH WOUNDED AND BLINDED IN ONE EYE, HELD BACK THE ENEMY WITH A A MACHINE GUN UNTIL RE-INFORCEMENTS CAME.

The SKETCH OF SCOTT BOND SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK WILL APPEAR AT A LATER DATE....

Labor Forum

Amsterdam News-New York, N.Y.

By M. Moran Weston

DEMOCRACY TRAVELS ON ITS STOMACH, is an old saying tested by time. As another New Year knocks at the door, it is worth checking how much democracy has reached the Negro. The job status of the Negro gives the clue.



Mr. Weston

Negroes are getting jobs at a faster rate than ever before. For every 5 placed during April-May-June of this year, 6 were placed during July-August-September by the U. S. Employment Service all over the nation. This improvement was nation-wide, with the exception of Georgia and Connecticut where the rate of employment of Negroes declined. The War Manpower Commissioner reports that 438,000 Negroes were placed in the latter period and 365,000 in the earlier.

This improved job status is illustrated further by figures released by the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, showing that one out of every 14 war workers and one out of every 11 government workers are Negroes. In July, 1942, 58 out of every 1,000 war production workers were Negroes. By July, 1943, this ration increased to 73 out of every 1,000. 1-1-44

There's A Big Gap

However, if all available and potential Negro labor power were used, the ratio would be approximately 110 Negroes at work out of every 1,000. There is a gap of some 37 per thousand of unused Negro labor power after two years of total war effort.

The War Manpower Commission has announced that approximately 1,500,000 more workers will be needed in war production by July, 1944. This would bring the total labor force in productive employment up to 55,000,000. Another 11,300,000 would be in the Armed Services.

Unused Negro Power The Answer

These figures show clearly that the needed labor force will not be on the job by next summer unless job discrimination is put in ice. The stand of the FEPC on ending discrimination against Negro workers in the railroad industry shows that the National Administration is prepared to fight out the issue on the side of democracy. President Roosevelt's decision to take over the war plants in Baltimore where anti-Negro agitators were holding up production is added assurance for the future.

The most unsatisfactory factor in this job picture is that the majority of Negroes are still being placed in service and unskilled employment. This means that special efforts must be made in 1944 to make training available to large numbers of Negroes. This will be a central factor in the progress of the Negro at this time. 1-1-44

Labor A Needed Ally

Organized labor proved the most effective ally of Negro organizations during 1943 in their fight for an improved position in American and world life. This cooperation must be extended during 1944. It will be important for Negro labor representatives from America, West Africa, Latin America and the West Indies to take part in the 1944 World Labor Congress. The fight for equality and freedom must be carried on a world scale as well as on a national scale.

Stars Of 1943....

Robeson

Tallahassee, Fla.

Horne

Norfolk, Va.

Primus

1-1-44

By DOLORES CALVIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Just about the biggest thing to hit Broadway during the good old year of 1943, is the stage play "Othello" with massive and wonderful Paul Robeson as star. Robeson, himself, is to be commended as one of our greatest actors and personalities for he recently took time out to vouch for Negro ballplayers at the big-wig meet.

Next to him comes Lena Horne, who brought to Hollywood the idea of a beautiful colored girl in musicals. Her "Cabin In The Sky" and "Stormy Weather" were all-sepian films with accent on her loveliness plus the newcomers, "Thousands Cheer" and "I Dood It." Miss Horne's Capitol engagement legitimately established her Broadway success.

DUKE IN CARNEGIE HALL

Duke Ellington gave two sensational Carnegie Hall concerts in one season, was a feature in "Cabin In The Sky." Joe Louis, fistic champ, won acclaim for just punching the bags in "This Is The Army." Count Basie did a few movies, made cross country tours and ended up as a feature in "Top Man." Ethel Waters has a stage show to her credit for the year, "Laughtime" which she did both in San Francisco and New York. The Mills Brothers returned to the scene with a revival of "Paper Doll" which became an overnight hit. Canada Lee did "Lifeboat." Hazel Scott ran off to Hollywood several times to do films, namely, "Something To Shout About" as her debut, then came "I Dood It." She recently celebrated five years at Cafe Society Uptown. After Hazel, is Kenneth Spencer, star of "Bataan," and Cafe Society Downtown. He gave to the theatrical world, a rich, deep voice similar to Paul Robeson.

Perhaps the discovery of the year is Miss Pearl Primus, modern dance artist appearing at Cafe Society Downtown and who chose between medicine and dancing as her career. Miss Primus is considered the best of the creative dancers. 1-1-44

BEST BANDS

The best bands of the year belong to Lionel Hampton and Cab Calloway. Hampton recently left the Famous Door which opens as the New Cotton Club. Calloway complied his famous "Jive Dictionary." Al Sears showed promise in the beginning of the year and kept through as a new-coming band of talent. Ella Fitzgerald, Don Redmon's band and Maurice Rocco headlined the Cafe Zanzibar on opening date. Rocco is the latest sensational Jazz pianist who plays while standing up. Louis Jordan gets his Hollywood break for "Three Cheers For The Boys." Phil Moore, Lena Horne's pianist, wrote a hit song for her, "Shoo Shoo Baby."

STAGE SHOWS

Finest stage show this season is "Carmen Jones" but we cannot forget "Porgy and Bess" which is still touring. W. C. Handy's unfortunate accident in October took

The Willie Bryant Troupe that went overseas for the USO, the first colored to do so, returned recently. They were

MARRIAGES

Marriages went to Marian Anderson and Julia Gardner. They

The ban- Ribbon" and sained' service-

pleaded for more such units to be sent over.

Kenneth Spencer, Roger Ramirez, Betty Lo-

Bonnets, Vivian Harris, Louis Jor- dan and band and William Gra-

with Patterson and Jackson, Lillian Fitzgerald, The Four Blue

him off the scene for a while, but the old master, now 70, is rapidly recovering. Muriel Rahn in "The Pirate" with Lunt and Fontanne, later a star as "Carmen Jones." Bill Robinson divorcing Fannie Robinson and re-marrying.

THE LAST CURTAIN 1-1-44

Death stalked leisurely through the country and took a handful of our greatest theatrical stars, namely, Nathaniel Dett, Ruby Elzy, Jules Bledsoe and lastly, "Fats" Waller. Dett had just recently left Bennett College to devote more time to composition; Miss Elzy was preparing for a grand concert tour; Bledsoe resided on the coast studying and "Fats" was on his way home for Christmas.

The Negro has lost some fine musicians, and gained some. Many of those great last year are even better for 1943. May 1944 bring us even greater stars than we have ever known.

Pointed Points

By S. W. Garlington

Amsterdam News-Newyork N.Y.

A Retrospect of 1943

MAN OF THE YEAR honor for 1943 goes to Justice Francis E. Rivers of the New York City Court. Reasons: (1) He rose above race by winning an office in no way connected to Negro life in the Nation's largest city, and (2) was elected (mostly by white voters) to the highest position and highest salaried public office ever attained by an American Negro. 1-1-44



Mr. Garlington

Justice Rivers represents a new type of individual. Not one who went out of his way to ballhoo the so-called Negro's cause as most "leaders," but one who for the past twenty years has acted, talked, walked and looked like a judge. Not a Negro justice, but a judge without racial identity—going about his various assigned duties with one thought in mind: perfection in achievement. Hence, just as Negroes are held back by the misdeeds of a few of its members, in like proportion they are given a much needed "lift" by the good deeds and accomplishments of Negroes. Therefore, the momentus of Justice Rivers' victory is inestimable in terms of giving the welfare of the Negro a boost.

Runner up for "Man of the Year" goes to Paul Robeson, star of the Broadway hit "Othello." Reason: He has a dignified theatrical role in which the Negro appears as neither a clown nor a criminal. This is an important advance, since the white public "learns" the Negro mostly from the theatre, movies, radio and the dailies.

Honorable mention goes to Lieut. Col. Ben. O. Davis who lead the 99th Pursuit Squardron to success in aerial combat, thereby debunking the misconception that "Negroes are not ready to be flyers." 1-1-44

* * * *

WOMAN OF THE YEAR honor goes to Lena Horne. Reasons: (1) She has won added respect for Negro womanhood as actress and singer, and (2) has, in a sense, occasionally risen above race as an adorable symbol of American womanhood. For example, her photo as a "pin-up-girl" in a recent issue of the Army magazine, Yank.

BOOK OF THE YEAR: Rackham Holt's "George Washington Carver": An American Biography. The subject of the book seems destined to occupy an important place in American folklore. Without doubt, its bids to rank as a classic of the type of "Up From Slavery."

"New World A-Coming" by Roi Ottley, former Amsterdam staff writer, was runner up for "Book of the Year" honor. His vivid presentation of "Inside Black America" is must reading for each and everyone.

The Watchtower

By Roy Wilkins

Amsterdam News-Newyork N.Y.

Happy New Year! As the colored people enter 1944 they face a not-too-joyous prospect. Some of the hazards are the hazards of all people, some of them are special. It would be wrong and hurtful to imagine that Negroes, of all people, are to have a bad year. We are much better off than millions of people in this war-torn world. We are better off than the starving millions of India. Our people may not be in the best of health, but they are not dying in the gutters of our streets as are the people of India.



Mr. Wilkins

We have to live under ignorant and prejudiced police and public opinion in Mississippi, but we are better off, even so, than our colored brothers in South Africa under Prime Minister Smut's government. 1-1-44

We don't like our treatment in Georgia and Alabama and South Carolina, but we can protest that treatment and we can use all lawful means of changing it. We can move away if it gets unendurable. The people under Hitler cannot protest and they cannot move away. We are better off than they.

But this comparison is not the truest test of our predicament. The test is: How do we compare with the so-called American standard? There is the real question. When we look at it that way, we come off, as a group, at the little end of the horn, as my grandmother used to say. Some of us have good educations, good jobs, good homes, money in the bank, and other evidences of success and insecurity—the victim of vicious proscription and insecurity, sithe victim of vicious proscription based solely on the color of skin.

The Battles of 1944

In 1944 we will still be battling for the ballot, the badge of democratic free men. We have been fighting for the right to vote freely ever since the end of the Civil War in 1865. The white folks have been using more tricks to keep us from voting than you can imagine. Most of them have been successful, too. There is the poll tax. It has been working for years. It has kept millions of Americans from voting and has been responsible, in part, for the Cole Bleases, the Tom Watsons, Vardamans, Bilbos, Rankins, and other flotsam elected to the halls of Congress from Dixie.

Come the reconvening of Congress after the Christmas holiday, we shall have a battle over the anti-poll tax bill. Sixteen southern senators have announced they will stage a filibuster on this bill—all to prevent the Negro from voting. Of course, poll tax prevents more whites from voting than Negroes, but the animus behind the fight on this bill is because of Negroes, make no mistake about that. 1-1-44

The next big continuing fight in 1944 will be on the Negro's right to a job and decent wages. Sixteen southern railroads have told the FEPC and President Roosevelt that they discriminate against Negroes, and so what? The railroad unions have told the FEPC and Mr. Roosevelt they exclude Negroes from membership, and so what? If they get away with it, employers all over the country will shy away from giving Negroes jobs, and as soon as the war strain is over the brother will be booted out—but permanently. The principle will have been established that Negroes are entitled only to the kinds of jobs white folks choose to give them, and at wages they choose to pay.

Negro Quislings

Now, the Negroes, being perfect realists, understand what is being done to them and they resent it deeply. They resent it so much they are willing to fight hopeless battles in the form of riots, knowing in advance they cannot win. A street fight does not start a riot; riots are started by these conditions which become, at moments, unendurable. 1-1-44

As we enter 1944 and these battles get sharper, look out for sell-outs through Jim Crow Negroes posing as "sensible" and "realistic" leaders. As the old year died away New York got a taste of this stuff in the new "interracial voluntary hospital for Harlem" which is nothing more or less than the beginning of 100% segregation in New York hospitals. The same poison will be spread on a national scale, on national problems, so that by this time next year we may find that America has won the war for democracy everywhere on earth, but lost it for its black minority at home. 1944 is going to be quite a year.

Pushkin was proud of his African origin

PM-New York N.Y. 5-21-44

WE GOT A LETTER YESTERDAY from a man in Norfolk, Va., taking exception to our recent story about Craig Work, the 12-year-old Negro lad with an IQ of 190.8. The man asked us to print "a fitting apology to A. S. Pushkin's memory," because we called Craig "something of a young Pushkin, the Russian poet who was part Negro." That, our reader said, was "balderdash."

Our reference was based on a biography* by two professors of Russian literature—Samuel H. Cross, of Harvard, and Ernest J. Simmons of Cornell. Simmons is considered THE foremost authority on Pushkin** in this country.

According to Cross and Simmons, Pushkin's maternal great grandfather, Abram Petrovich Hannibal, was an Abyssinian; son of an Abyssinian prince. He was sent to Constantinople as a hostage at the age of eight. Czar Peter the Great procured Abram Petrovich Hannibal from a Turkish seraglio (place of confinement).

Alexander Sergyeevich Pushkin was never ashamed of his color or ancestry, though he was taunted for both at the Tsar's Lyceum, which he attended when he was 12. According to Avraham Yarmolinsky, another authority on the subject, Pushkin liked to think of his grandfather as a Negro. In an introduction to *The Poems, Prose and Plays of Pushkin*, Yarmolinsky calls Abram P. Hannibal "the Negro of Peter the Great," continuing:

"The poet was rather proud of his six-century-old lineage, and he also liked to refer to his African origin, on one occasion speaking with sympathy of the fate of those he called 'my brother Negroes.'"

That was in 1820.

Simmons and Cross tells us that Pushkin, as a child, was the ugly duckling of the household. "His dark, coarse features betrayed the Abyssinian blood in him."

We hope that our friend from Norfolk will continue to like Pushkin's poems.

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* *Alexander Pushkin, His Life and Literary Heritage*, American Russian Institute, 1937.

** *Alexander Pushkin, 1799-1837*, by E. J. Simmons, Harvard U. Press, 1937.

PHOTO BY SKIPPY ADELMAN



PM-New York N.Y. 5-21-44

Craig Work: A disagreement (story above)



HERE'S THE ANSWERS

(A) Macon B. Allen, passed the history to hold three world titles at one time. He won and July 28, 1866, that made Negro the bar examination to practice held the featherweight, light weight, and welterweight titles. law in the state of Massachu- (A) Edwin Hill, in 1871. setts in the 1845. (A) A Negro confectionary ice cream. 1-28-44

(A) Congress passed a law on (A) A Negro woman who dealer, who is believed to have disguised, as a man, served

(Q) When and who was the first Negro permitted to practice law in the state of Massachusetts? 1-28-44

(Q) When did Negro units become a part of the regular United States army?

(Q) What remarkable feat did Henry Armstrong accomplish in the prize ring?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to be admitted to the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts?

(Q) Who was Augustus Jackson?

(Q) Who was Deborrah Gannot?

(Q) Who was the first heavy-weight boxing champion of the United States army?

(Q) What's the name of the only man in America?

24-1944

WORLD VIEW

Defender-Chicago, Ill.

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER

1-8-44

Whither Negro-America In 1944?

NOW THAT we are about to enter a new year, how about a bit of stock-taking? How far did we come in 1943? What are the prospects for continuing our progress in 1944?

On the surface, 1943 was a rough year. It was a year of great violent attacks on Negroes in Los Angeles, Beaumont, Newark, Detroit and dozens of other towns and cities.

It was a year of a resurgence of conscious and organized Klan-like activities, from the "White Supremacy League" of the Talmadge-Wilkinson-Dixon gang to the "Black Legion" of Gerald K. Smith.

It was a year of numerous incidents against Negroes in the uniforms of the armed services of the United States.

The year 1943 was a year when the suicidal hatreds of the Dixie Bourbons, represented in the congressional poll tax bloc, virtually wrecked the Roosevelt Administration's program of economic stabilization, introduced and passed an act (the Smith-Connally Act) to provoke labor and stimulate class warfare, sabotaged national unity and undermined the war effort. Thus was revealed the danger to the whole American people that stemmed from a political force based on the disfranchisement and debasement of Negro-America.

Predictions of Gloom Exploded

THE YEAR 1943 was also the year of Darlanism in North Africa, when it appeared that our boys were fighting not to destroy, but to preserve fascism. It was a year of great agitation against the Soviet Union, when the entire anti-Fascist coalition was threatened and seemed to be on the point of disintegration.

All this was the surface of 1943. These were the developments which claimed most attention in the press, pulpits, schoolrooms and lecture halls throughout Negro-America. They were most sensational, most conspicuous. Small wonder that 1943 also witnessed a mush-room growth of pessimists and prophets of gloom and despair.

These gentlemen saw the darker side of everything, gleefully predicted the worst for Negro-America, forecast a depression with thirty million unemployed, and contended that the war is being fought to divide the world's colored peoples as slaves among the great "white" imperialist countries—identifying Japan as a "colored" people and the Soviet Union and China, presumably, as "white" imperialist powers!

The new year enters to find all these prophesies of doom completely exploded. And if you look beneath the surface of 1943, you will see another picture upon which you may base your reply to the question: "What are the prospects for continuing our progress in 1944?" 1-8-44

Unity Is Hope In 1944

AT HOME, beneath the surface, 1943 was also a year of extensive mobilization of Americans of all racial and national strains to battle race prejudice. Hundreds of "citizens' committees' sprang up throughout the country to answer Beaumont and Detroit.

The "White Supremacy" and "Black Legion" leagues, the Jim Crow landlords and labor officials and company executives were answered by great demonstrations of united Negroes and whites in city councils, trade unions and war industry communities—all fighting to destroy Jim Crow. President Roosevelt threw his weight behind the fight for jobs, sustained the FEPC and gave it teeth.

The labor movement's most militant and progressive sections have taken the lead in battling for the rights of Negroes.

While the treasonable activities of the poll tax bloc have been answered by an increasingly independent initiative on the part of Negro-Americans —an initiative which, allied with other progressive sections of the electorate, demonstrated in Cleveland and New York its ability to elect its choices to office over the formidable opposition of powerful and monied interests.

It is this mighty sweep toward unity, this vast nationwide mobilization of all progressive elements of the population under the compulsion of winning the war against Hitlerism, that promises continued progress for Negro-America in 1944.

The Year 1943

Afro-American-Baltimore Md. 1-1-44

Set 1943 down as a year of important gains.

No figures are yet available, but estimates are that as many as 800,000 colored people have come north seeking war jobs. War Manpower Commission regulations still tie many agricultural workers to share cropping, but no bars yet prevent the movement of domestics, and it is from the ranks of these that the migration still continues.

The Army has enrolled 700,000 men. Some 5,000 of them are officers, including 300 chaplains. New regulations lift the ban on promotion above the rank of first lieutenant and open the door to the naming of staff officers. Three nursing units are overseas and the Women's Army Corps is accepting recruits.

In World War I there were 400,000 colored soldiers and 1,300 officers, including 60 chaplains.

Today, four squadrons of pursuit flyers are at, or are en route to, the front, and new groups are being trained as bombers. Two combat divisions are in training and one of these is believed ready for overseas service.

As in World War I, most colored troops are in quartermasters and engineering services, and the proportion of colored officers is woefully small, but there is no doubt of the progress.

Color bars are still up in the Navy, which is to take a half million men this year and refuses to commission any colored men or to enlist colored women in the WAVES. There are no colored Navy doctors, nurses, or chaplains yet. The pressure increases daily. The question is, how long will the Navy be able to hold out?

Progress has been more rapid in the Coast Guard and Marine Corps, where colored units have found the going not so tough. Before this year, no colored men had been accepted as Marines.

Thanks to the National Maritime Union, the Merchant Marine leads all war-time units in recruiting and upgrading colored men. This is the one democratic arm of the service, where the color line has been abolished, and the races work together in perfect harmony.

The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee has compelled war industries to open a half million new jobs for the first time to colored workers. It has lacked power to enforce its decisions and has been heckled by Congress and by Southern die-hards, but despite these handicaps it has made real gains in war-time employment. 1-1-44

In race relations we must debit 1943 with the New York and Detroit riots. They represent the failure of city and law-enforcement agencies rather than any curb to progress. In Detroit white people were the aggressors; in New York it was the colored people. Similar riots could have occurred anywhere. They evidence a pressure for, and a resistance to, new employment opportunities for colored workers.

The year has seen a renewed willingness on the part of religious and welfare organizations to plan for a better world. An increasing number of leaders, men and women, Wendell Willkie, Pearl Buck, Lillian Smith, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Thomas E. Dewey, Herbert Agar, and Carey McWilliams, have come out for equal rights for all races. And behind them is a strong middle class consciousness that our hypocritical public policy and religious practice are indefensible—that segregation must go.

The year 1944 will not be any easier than 1943. But not for 65 years has any new year offered us more of genuine hope for a brighter day in which the colored American can see real freedom within his grasp.

HOW ARE YOU ON DATES?

How many historical dates should a child in school memorize? Afro-American-Baltimore, Md. 1-1-44

A Committee on American History in Schools and Colleges made a report last week in which it suggested the number as thirty-three—in this order:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL: 1492, the discovery of America; 1620, landing of the Pilgrims; 1607, settlement of Jamestown; 1776, Declaration of Independence; 1519, Magellan's voyage; 1763, French and Indian War; 1819, acquisition of Florida; 1789, inauguration of Washington; 1848, acquisition of Mexican territory; 1803, Louisiana Purchase.

JUNIOR HIGH: 1775, beginning of Revolutionary War; 1787, Constitutional Convention; 1793, invention of cotton gin; 1876, Centennial Exposition; 1781, surrender of Cornwallis; 1807, invention of the steamboat; 1812, second war against England; 1869, completion of first transcontinental railroad; 1820, Missouri Compromise; 1844, first successful telegraph; 1861, beginning of Civil War.

SENIOR HIGH: 1619, first American legislature meets in Virginia; 1649, Toleration Act of Maryland; 1817, agreement with Canada; 1933, the New Deal; 1857, Dred Scott decision; 1765, the Stamp Act; 1887, Interstate Commerce Commission; 1898, war with Spain; 1823, Monroe Doctrine; 1914, beginning of first World War; 1920, Nineteenth Amendment; 1939, beginning of the second World War.

Considering the difficulty of the average person in remembering his own wedding anniversary or his wife's birthday, the question is important whether the history committee's thirty-three dates might not be reduced to five or six that school children might learn and adults remember.

However, the list above reminds us that colored people have their own important historical dates for school children.

Sixteen or them are: 1-1-44

1619—Landing of the first slaves in Jamestown, Va.

1774—First Continental Congress forbids importation of slaves.

1787—New Constitution makes abolition of slavery a State matter.

1777-1804—Northern States, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey abolish slavery.

1793—Invention of cotton gin makes slavery profitable in the South.

1820—Missouri Compromise admitted Missouri as State with slavery—excluded it in territory north of 36° 31'. Abolition societies formed.

1850—Compromise admitted California as free State, abolished slave trade in D.C., enacted strict fugitive slave laws.

1854—Kansas Nebraska Act repealed Missouri Compromise, and opened new western area to slavery.

1857—Dred Scott decision—in which Supreme Court denied the right of Congress to prohibit slaves in any territory and called the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.

1860-64—Civil War ends slavery in ten States.

1865-1870—Congress makes colored people full citizens with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

1875—U.S. Civil Rights Act forbids segregation in hotels, theatres, public conveyances.

1883—Supreme Court declares Civil Rights Act unconstitutional.

1890-1900—South passes poll tax and other laws taking vote from colored citizens. The high tide of mob law—1,665 persons lynched.

1917—Supreme Court declares city segregation laws unconstitutional.

1941-43—President Roosevelt establishes a Fair Employment Practice Committee to end discrimination on account of race in war employment.

Remembering historical dates is easy for some people, difficult for others. The average man need not exceedingly difficu

worry too much about it. The important thing to remember is the event itself rather than the date it occurred.

For example, every colored person should know that Congress passed a law outlawing segregation in public theatres, restaurants, street cars, busses and trains, that this law was enforced for eight years, and that the Supreme Court, dominated by Confederate judges, declared the law unconstitutional. 1-1-44

Beside that fact, the date is unimportant. The significant thing to keep always in mind is that Congress must be brought to pass this law again and a new Supreme Court must be found which will declare it the law of the land.

Highlights of 1943

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

Following is a series of thumbnail sketches of the most outstanding events in a busy year, now in its waning hours:

JANUARY 1-1-44

Capt. Hugh Mulzac, first colored man to be named skipper of a ship by the U.S. Merchant Marine, returned to this country at completion of initial voyage of his Liberty ship, S. S. Booker T. Washington.

Winfred Lynn defied U.S. Selective Service order for him to report for induction, refusing on grounds he opposed army's jim-crow set-up.

Rep. William L. Dawson seated as congressman of the first district of Illinois.

Judge William H. Hastie quit post as civilian aide to the Secretary of War in protest against perpetuation of army's anti-colored policies. Also resigning key jobs were Atty. Charles Houston and two other members of FEPC legal staff.

FEBRUARY

Lt. Col. H. D. Queen named commander of 366th all-colored infantry.

Heavyweight Champion Sgt. Joe Louis and wife, Marva, became parents of seven-pound, five-ounce daughter.

Truman K. Gibson, Jr., of Chicago, named to succeed Judge Hastie.

Bishops of AME and AMEZ churches agreed on salient points in plan to merge two churches.

MARCH 1-1-44

First contingent of colored doctors and nurses reported landed in Africa for service in North African theatre.

Judge Hastie selected as Spingarn Award recipient.

AFRO dispatched Vincent Tubbs to South Pacific theatre, second of paper's war correspondents.

APRIL

Twenty-one soldiers convicted for part in army riots at Phoenix, Ariz.

MAY

Wilmeth Sidat-Singh, former Syracuse University grid and basketball star, killed in training plane crash in Lake Huron, near Selfridge Field, Mich.

Liberian President Edwin Barclay received by White House on State visit to Washington.

Anti-poll tax bill, declaring disfranchisement of some citizens in 13 Southern States illegal, passed by 265-110.

JUNE 1-1-44

President Roosevelt issued new edict for FEPC, declaring old order, No. 8802, lacking in sufficient powers and direction. New order, No. 9346, meant to give committee strength needed to cope with problems. Msgr. Francis J. Haas selected as chairman of revamped FEPC.

Race riots in Detroit, Mich. which culminated in declaration of martial law, claimed lives of 36, and saw close to 200 injured.

JULY

Bishop M. H. Davis, 11 trustees ordered to return $42,804 of endowment fund of Kittrell College within five years, at hearing on suit filed by State at Henderson, N.C.

President completes selection of new members of revamped FEPC, with P. Bernard Young, Sr., and Milton P. Webster as colored committeemen.

Bishop John A. Gregg arrived in New Guinea as special emissary to war fronts, sent by Fraternal Council of Churches. Greeted by AFRO Correspondent Vincent Tubbs.

AUGUST

Distinguished Service Cross awarded posthumously to Pvt. George Watson for meritorious behavior in South Pacific. Received at Birmingham, Ala., by bedridden grandmother, Mrs. Emma Gaines.

Bishop Gregg returns to U.S., after 21,000-mile tour visiting colored soldiers in South Pacific theatre.

SEPTEMBER

Five persons killed and 75 injured in wreck of Congressional Limited near Philadelphia.

Assistant State's Attorney Francis E. Rivers named to New York City Court bench at salary of $17,500 yearly.

Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., returns to U.S. from North African command of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, first all-colored air unit in American history. Recalled by War Department for special assignment in connection with training of new fighter group at Selfridge Field.

FEPC completes four-day hearing of charges of discrimination brought against 23 railroad companies.

OCTOBER

S. S. Frederick Douglass, Liberty ship commanded by Capt. Adrian Richardson, reported lost in North Atlantic sinking. Crew saved.

Msgr. Haas quits chairmanship of FEPC.

NOVEMBER

AFRO's New Jersey chief, Davis Lee, reports 23 members of unnamed merchant ship being held as prisoners by Japs.

Malcolm Ross chosen to succeed Msgr. Haas as FEPC chairman.

Southern Railway Company made defendant in suit by AFRO protesting ejection of Washington editor and photographer from train bound for Greensboro, N.C.

West Coast shipyards probed by FEPC following charges of company and union bias in employment and upgrading.

DECEMBER

Guilty verdicts returned against 21 railroads in findings of FEPC, resulting from September hearings.

Railroad heads defy FEPC, announce they will not comply with ruling pertaining to employment of colored.

Army takes over Western Electric plant on order of President Roosevelt, bringing end to strike resulting from demands by whites for separate toilet facilities.

Dorie Miller, hero of Pearl Harbor, reported "lost" by Navy Department.

IN MEMORIAM

John Borican, popular athlete and artist; Fred Moore, publisher of New York Age; George W. Carver, noted scientist and educator, died in January.

Edward H. Morris, grand master of the Odd Fellows and celebrated Chicago attorney, died in Washington, D.C., leaving estate of $300,000 to be turned over to Howard University on death of daughter. He passed in February.

Bishop Joseph M. Turpin, founder of Apostolic Faith Baptist Church, Baltimore, died in March. April witnessed death of Charles Shipley, widely-known caterer and Baltimore business genius.

Bishop M. W. Clair, Methodist prelate, passed away in Washington in July, ending brilliant career in the church.

Others to die during the year were Mrs. Bessie Bearden, prominent newspaper woman and political worker; Leonard Harper, outstanding producer, and Thomas (Fats) Waller, widely-acclaimed musician and composer.

WAR EFFORT

Lister among the more interesting developments in the race's contribution to the war effort during the past year, are:

Lt. James (Beanie) Butcher, of Washington, D.C., rescued from raft in mid-Atlantic after nine days adrift in shark-infested waters. 1-1-44

George Nelson, seaman, tells harrowing details of 39 days of helplessness in sea, death all around him, following sinking of ship by Axis.

Navy Department awarded Elvin Bell the Navy and Marine Corps medal after he saved three and performed heroically in the sinking of Aircraft Carrier Lexington.

The 99th Pursuit Squadron entered the fight in North Africa, Ollie Stewart reports, in early weeks of June. Knocked down first Axis planes in dog-fights in July.

Stewart reports artillery duels on North African front is first occasion of actual participation of colored ground forces in the war.

Gun crew of the Destroyer Campbell sinks a Nazi submarine during epic battle to save U.S. convoy. Crew headed by Steward First Class Louis C. Etheridge, Jr., of Philadelphia.

"Marine Eagle," the first ship launched by Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company's all-colored yard No. 4, May.

Anne W. Brown christens S.S. Frederick Douglass at Bethlehem, June.

Liberty Ship John Merrick launched in honor of founder of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Durham, July.

Lt. James L. McCullin reported first 99th pilot to lose life in combat. Lt. George R. Bolling listed as "missing," turns up later.

A destroyer escort, first warship named for colored man, christened "U.S.S. Harmon," in honor of Leonard L. Harmon. Ship slid down ways 92 days after work begun, setting new world record, September.

Nine members of 99th receive promotions, October.

Aiding in the war effort by individual displays of valor were, among others, Dorie Miller, Leonard Harmon, Charles J. French, Marion Greene, Elbert H. Oliver, John G. Rhea, and Elvin Bell.

Impairing the war effort by exhibitions of petty jealousy and cowardice were strikes in defense machinery in Detroit, Wheeling, W.Va., Canton, Ohio, Mobile, Ala., New York (Acme Packing), Bethlehem (Baltimore), and Western Electric plants (Baltimore), and elsewhere. 1-1-44

Added to these were race riots, inspired by anti-colored elements, in Detroit, Beaumont, Tex., Los Angeles, Calif., Shenango, Pa., Mobile, Ala., and in a host of army camps.

What's The Answer?

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va. 1-1-44

(Q) Who was the first Negro to become a bishop of the Catholic church in America?

(Q) Who is the author of, "Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America?"

(Q) Who is the only active Negro deep sea diver in the United States?

(Q) Who is principal of Bordentown Manual and Industrial School of New Jersey?

(Q) Who was Thomas Paul?

(Q) Who was Simon P. Drew?

(Q) What is the highest post ever held by a Negro on the Chicago police force?

HERE ARE THE ANSWERS

(A) In 1714 Francisco Avier de Luna Victoria became bishop of the dioceses of Panama, which is the oldest See in America.

(A) Monroe Work, director department of records and research, at Tuskegee Institute.

(A) Alfred C. John, of Cambridge, Mass.

(A) W. R. Valentine.

(A) Founder of the African Baptist Church in Boston, in 1809. 1-1-44

(A) A Negro clergyman and real estate operator of Washington, D. C., who ran for vice president of the United States, in 1928, on the ticket which ran Gen. Jacob S. Coxey for president.

(A) Capt. John T. Scott, who recently retired held the rank of captain. He was the first Negro in America to attain such a high position on a police force in a major city.

What's The Answer?

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va.
1-22-44

(Q) Who was the first Negro in the history of the United States Army Air force to down an enemy plane in aerial combat?

(Q) Who founded Poro college, in St. Louis?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to become a pilot in the Royal Canadian Air force?

(Q) Who was the first Negro of the United States Military service to be sent to Harvard university, and M. I. T. to study in the radar and electronic schools?

(Q) Under whose auspices is the Harmon Award given?

(Q) Who is the president of Arkansas State Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal college at Pine Bluff, Ark.?

(Q) What was the first successful number recorded by Ethel Waters?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Capt. Charles B. Hall, who comes from Brazil, Ind., and is a member of the 99th Pursuit squadron, is the first Negro in the history of the United States Army Air force to down an enemy plane, in the Italian campaign he shot down a German Fockwolfe 109.

(A) Mrs. A. M. Malone.

(A) Allen Selwyn Bundy, is the first Negro to become a pilot in the Royal Canadian Air Force. He became a member of that organization in September, 1943. 1-22-44

(A) Lt. Harold Tate of Goldsboro, N. C., who is in the United States Signal corps.

(A) The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

(A) Lawrence A. Davis.

(A) Dora Bluss.

24-1944

Your History

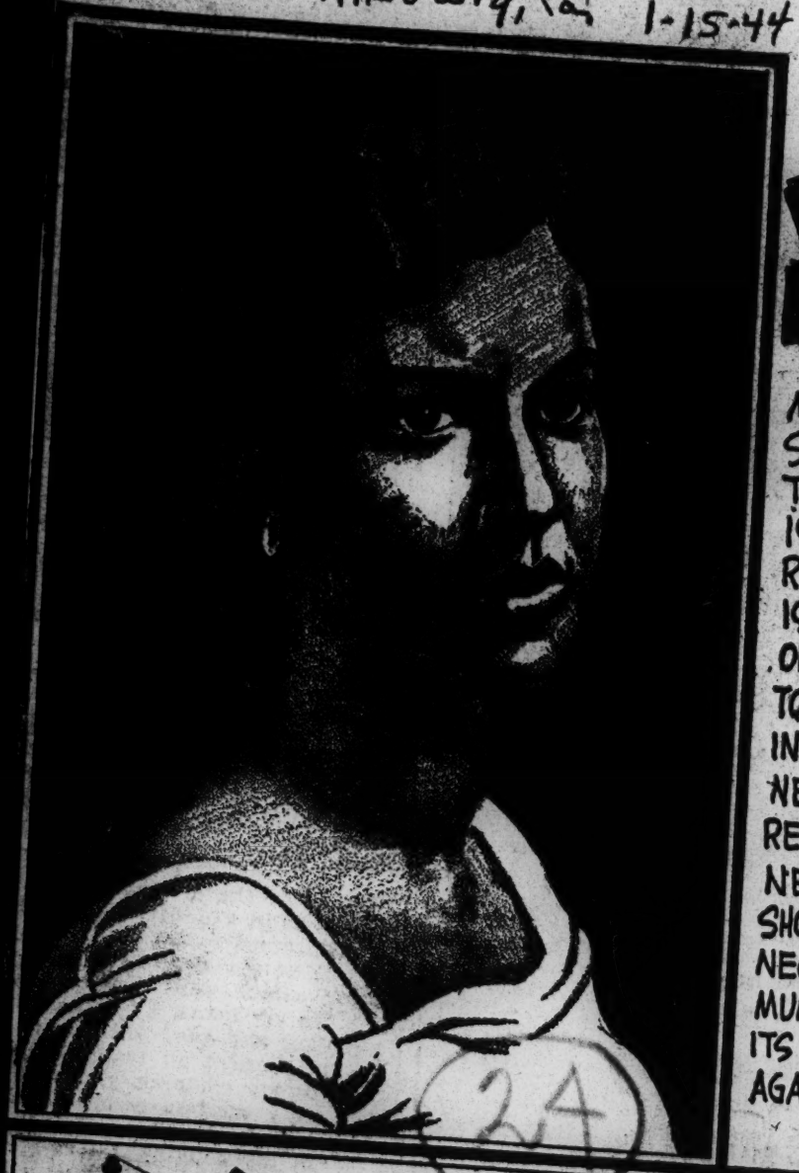
Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields of the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

By J. A. Rogers

Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

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Courier - Pittsburg, Pa. 1-15-44



META WARRICK FULLER.

ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST ORIGINAL SCULPTORS. STUDIED IN FRANCE UNDER THE GREAT RODIN... IN 1903 AND 1904 WON HIGH RECOGNITION IN PARIS.. IN 1907 EXECUTED A SERIES OF 14 GROUPS FOR THE JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION PORTRAYING THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO... ONE OF HER MOST REMARKABLE WORKS IN A NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY SHOWS THE REBIRTH OF NEGRO GREATNESS..... A MUMMY UNFOLDING FROM ITS WRAPPINGS TO BEAUTY AGAIN... LIVES AT FRAMINGHAM, MASS.... MILAI

PAUL CUFFE

NEW ENGLAND SEAMAN AND COLONIZER

Defender -

IN 1866. PAUL CUFFE BOUGHT A SHIP AND WITH THIRTY EIGHT FREEDMEN SAILED TO THE AFRICAN WEST COAST WHERE HE ESTABLISHED A COLONY

2-5-44

Chicago, Ill.

THIS WAS THE FIRST OF SEVERAL COLONIZING EFFORTS BY COLORED AMERICANS



JOHN DE BOLAS

Defender -

IN 1730 LED A SUCCESSFUL UPRISING AGAINST THE BRITISH.

Chicago, Ill

UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE REBELLIOUS BLACKS, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SIGNED A TREATY CEDING THEM FOREVER A PORTION OF THE ISLAND.

1-29-44





GEORGIA MISSISSIPPI NORTH DAKOTA.

GEORGIA HAS THE LARGEST NEGRO POPULATION, 1,084,927... MISSISSIPPI COMES NEXT WITH 1,074,578... NORTH DAKOTA WITH ONLY 201 HAS THE LEAST... (1940 CENSUS)... DUE TO THE MIGRATIONS, SOUTHERN STATES THAT ONCE HAD MORE NEGROES THAN WHITES ARE NO LONGER THUS.....

SGT. JACK MASON

OF THE 24th INFANTRY (NEGRO) HAD THE RECORD OF HAVING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF WOUNDS IN WORLD WAR I... HIT BY A BURSTING SHRAPNEL, HE SUSTAINED 340 WOUNDS AND PUNCTURES.... HE SURVIVED AFTER SEVERAL PLATES HAD BEEN PLACED IN HIS BODY, 3 OF THEM IN HIS HEAD... SGT. MASON WAS DECORATED BY THE LEADING ALLIED NATIONS..



NEXT WEEK.... DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS

What's The Answer?

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va. 2-19-44

By W. DOUGLAS BROWN

(Q) Who is founder of the National Freedom Day movement?

(Q) What was the first Negro educational institution to purchase $50,000 worth of defense bonds?

(Q) What is the only daily and Sunday Negro newspaper published in the United States?

(Q) Who is Mildred Lewis?

(Q) By whom was Lincoln university of Missouri founded?

(Q) Who was the first president of Lincoln University of Mo.?

(Q) Who was Madam Sisseretta Jones?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

(A) Major R. R. Wright.

(A) Atlanta University, Georgia.

(A) Atlanta Daily World.

(A) Twelve year old Negro child prodigy, who recently made her debut as guest pianist with the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra.

(A) By soldiers of the 62nd and 65th United States Colored infantries in 1866.

(A) Richard B. Foster, an Army officer.

(A) The famous Negro singing star, popularly known as Black Patti.

What's The Answer???

Kansas City, Mo.

by W. Douglas Brown

2-18-44

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Q. Who was Madame Sisseretta Jones?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

A. Major R. R. Wright.

A. Atlanta university, Ga.

A. Atlanta Daily World.

A. Twelve year-old Negro child prodigy, who recently made her debut as guest pianist with the Buffalo Philharmonic orchestra. 2-18-44

A. By soldiers of the 62nd and 65th United States Colored infantries in 1866.

A. Richard B. Foster, an army officer.

A. The famous Negro singing star, popularly known as Black Patti.

lish and sociology at Bordentown Manual Training school.
A. Robert R. Moton.
A. April 6, 1866.
A. J. C. Robertson.
A. Edwin Bannister, eminent Negro painter.

ded the famous club, at Provi-

ected a member rk State Chamce, one of the izations of ed States.
t. Nelson S. ty at Tuskegee ool.
Morrow, who lat- acher of Eng-

court?
Q. Who founded Providence Art club in Providence, R. I.?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

A. He was elected a member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the United States.
A. Second Lt. Nelson S. Brooks, now at duty at Tuskegee Army Flying school.
A. John W. Morrow, who later became a teacher of Eng-

C. Spaulding recently elected?
Q. Who at present is the only communications officer in the United States army?
Q. Who thru his prowess as an athlete at Rutgers university was known as Rutgers' "second Paul Robeson?"
Q. Who wrote, "What the Negro Thinks?"
Q. When was the first civil rights bill passed in the United States?
Q. Who was the first Negro to be made a commissioner of Circuit

What's The Answer???

2-11-44

by W. Douglas Brown

Q. To what organization was the

Your History

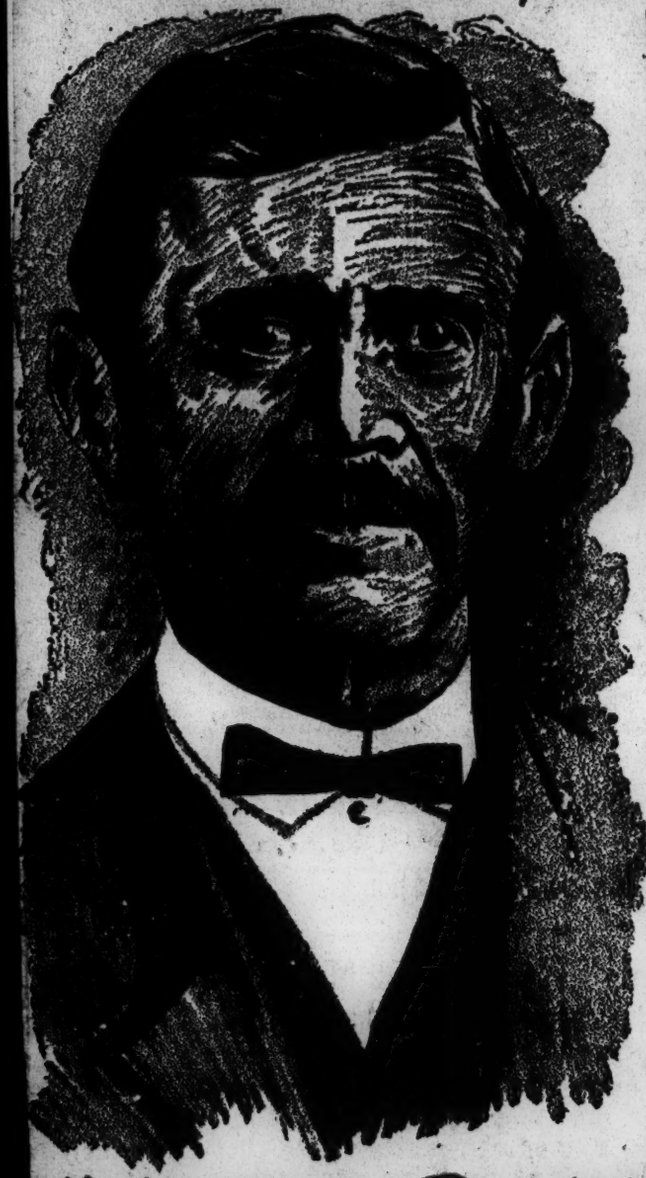
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Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-5-44





NEXT WEEK H.M. TURNER

ANTHONY BOWEN, A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE, AND A NEGRO, FOUNDED THE FIRST Y.M.C.A. FOR NEGROES IN AMERICA IN WASHINGTON, D.C. IN 1853.....



THE **FIRST NEGRO LAWYER** TO BE ADMITTED TO THE AMERICAN BAR WAS MACON B. ALLEN OF MASSACHUSETTS WHO PASSED HIS EXAMINATIONS IN 1845....

SCOTT BOND,

BORN A SLAVE NEAR LIVINGSTONE MISS. IN 1853, WAS CALLED "THE LARGEST INDIVIDUAL COLORED PLANTER IN THE WORLD" AND "THE BLACK ROCKEFELLER".... HAD UNDER CULTIVATION 8000 ACRES OF LAND IN ARKANSAS, HALF OF WHICH HE OWNED, WITH STORES, SAWMILLS, ORCHARDS, ETC. 400 FAMILIES LIVED ON HIS LAND.... INVENTED A PLOW OF HIS OWN... DIED 1933... HIS BUSINESS IS CARRIED ON BY HIS FAMILY..... —milAi—

CENTURIES BEFORE THE WESTERN KNEW WHAT **MALARIA FEVER** WAS CAUSED BY THE BITE OF MOSQUITOES, AFRICAN MEDICINE MEN HAD DISCOVERED THAT AND WERE USING "BITTER ROOTS" AS A CURE... Mgendu, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE MEDICINE MEN, CURED CHIEF KINGA OF EAST AFRICA IN THIS MANNER.....



Courier-Pittsburg, Pa. 1-29-44

KADO WOMEN

OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA ARE SAID TO HAVE THE MOST ARTISTIC **HEADDRESSES** OF ALL PEOPLE.... THEY ARE FORMED ENTIRELY OF THE WOMEN'S OWN HAIR AND DECORATED WITH COLORED BEADS AND NATIVE GOLD ORNAMENTS..... THE COIFFURE TAKES AN EXPERT SEVERAL DAYS TO ARRANGE AND A SPECIAL HEAD-REST IS USED AT NIGHTS.... THIS KADO BELLE WON THE ADMIRATION OF MILLIONS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1931...





NEXT WEEK SCOTT BOND

JOHN McGRAW, FAMOUS MANAGER OF THE N.Y. GIANTS, CAUSED A STORM IN BASEBALL CIRCLES IN 1901; WHEN HE TOOK A NEGRO, **CHAS. GRANT**, A VERY CLEVER 2ND BASEMAN FROM THE COLUMBIA COLORED GIANTS FOR HIS TEAM BY PASSING HIM OFF AS AN INDIAN... GRANT MADE A BIG HIT IN CHICAGO.. THE NEGROES CAME STORMING DOWN ON HIM BRINGING HIM FLOWERS... THAT GAVE THE SECRET AWAY.... THE TEAM AND PUBLIC FORCED HIM TO QUIT..

WHEN THE SLAVEHOLDERS OF THE SOUTH ENACTED A LAW THAT ALL NORTH-BOUND SHIPS BE SMOKED IN ORDER TO CATCH ANY NEGRO SLAVES ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE AS STOWAWAYS, **ABRAM** AND **RICHARD**, TWO NEGRO SLAVES, DEVISED A SILK BAG, HAVING DRAWSTRINGS THAT GATHERED THE BAG TIGHTLY ABOUT THE WAIST, WHICH ENABLED THEM TO SURVIVE THE "SMOKING OUT" PROCESS.... —milAi—



24-1944

Three Centuries of Struggle For Negro Democratic Rights

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.

2-18-44

By Doxey Wilkerson

(Continued from Yesterday)

Civil War and Reconstruction

Marxists speak of the Civil War-Reconstruction period as the Second American (bourgeois-democratic) Revolution. It was issued in an essentially progressive war, which began with no intention of abolishing slavery, but was inevitably transformed into an abolition war. It was carried forward by a coalition of northern industrialists, free farmers, sections of the middle class, and the Negro people, with the support of the emerging workingmen's associations. The coalition was led by Lincoln, and was expressed politically by the newborn Republican Party.

Military destruction of the slaveholders of the Confederacy was the principal task of the first phase of this Second American Revolution. After a year and a half of vacillation and defeat for the North, truly revolutionary measures were employed. The slaves were freed and armed. The military forces of the Union then began to triumph.

The principal tasks of the second phase of the revolution (1865-77) were to prevent the restoration of power to the slave-masters, to extend democratic rights to the freedmen, and to institute democratic government in the South. Again truly revolutionary methods were employed. The 14th and 15th Amendments granted full citizenship rights to the Negro people. Leaders of the Confederacy were disfranchised, and governmental authority—supported by an enlightened military dictatorship — was transferred to the hands of the former slaves, the white free-holders ("scalawags"), and their Abolitionist allies from the North ("carpetbaggers"). New democratic state governments emerged from a whole series of people's constitutional assemblies. The "Black Codes" were abolished. The first state systems of free public schools were established. Equal rights legislation was passed. Some steps were taken toward land reform.

Through the firm coalition of the Negro people and their progressive allies, Negro freedom was achieved and extended, democracy for the whole South leaped ahead, and the Union was preserved intact. 2-18-44

The fatal error of the Second American Revolution was failure to expropriate the lands of the former slave-holders and distribute them to the freedmen. This would have removed at once the chief material basis for the political restoration of the old ruling class. As it was, retention of the landed estates of the slave system paved the way for the ultimate defeat of the revolution.

Restoration of Reaction

The election of Hayes to the presidency in 1876 came through a "treaty of peace" between the leaders of the Republican Party and the former Confederate statesmen. The northern bourgeoisie had accomplished their main purpose — to break the economic and political strangle-hold of slavocracy on the nation. They now were eager for a period of social peace in which to get the full benefits of the plantation system and the new internal markets for the further development of their industries. Moreover, they were confronted with troubles of their own—an upsurge of organized labor, mounting woman suffrage agitation, and a threatened revolt of the farmers. The big bourgeoisie were willing to strike a bargain with the ex-slave-owners in order to get peace.

Thus it was that the so-called "Party of Lincoln" betrayed the revolution which the democratic coalition around Lincoln had won, deserting the Negro people to the tender mercies of their former slave-masters.

The withdrawal of federal troops from the South in 1877 marked the beginning of the counter-revolution. It was harsh and bloody business. The Negroes were disarmed and forced back to the plantations — into a semi-feudal system of "share-cropping." They were disfranchised, barred from juries and public office, and subject to constant lynch terror. The new systems of free public schools were abolished — not only for the Negroes, but also for the whites. The Ku Klux Klan was the chief army of the counter-revolution; and the doctrine of "white supremacy" (used to divide the coalition of Negroes and poor whites) was its chief ideological weapon. Much the same slogan and tactics of reaction were used to defeat the Populist Movement of the 1890's.

By the turn of the century, the Old South was firmly in power. Between 1890 and 1910, the victory of the counter-revolution was consolidated by a whole series of legal measures of discrimination. The status of the Negro people was definitely fixed as that of an inferior caste — disfranchised, lynched, jim crowed, and barred from industrial employment. 2-18-44

Yet, in their long struggle for freedom, marked by one glorious period of rapidly developing democracy, something of tremendous importance had happened to the Negro people. Concentrated in the "black belt," where they held a numerical majority, the diverse African tribesmen and their descendants had acquired a common language — English. They had been transformed into a predominantly agricultural people. They had acquired a common culture and common traditions—the slave insurrections and the spirituals. Their common aspirations for freedom had given them a definite group consciousness. Effective leaders had emerged among them. The Negro people were beginning to take on the characteristics of an oppressed nation, and the question of their liberation would some day again be on the agenda of history.

World War I and the Depression

2-18-44

The first major break in the caste-status of the Negro people came with the great migrations during and after World War I. Between 1916 and 1923, one million Negroes shifted from semi-feudal plantation regions into the heart of the highly developed capitalist regions of the country. A Negro proletariat was created in the North. Even so, jim crow restrictions, wage differentials, AFL exclusiveness, and the use of Negro workers as strikebreakers — all operated to prevent the Negro migrants from entering northern industry on an equal footing with white workers. By the same token, these measures prevented the unification of the white and Negro proletariat for the solution of their common problems.

This wartime entrance of Negro workers into northern industry, together with the demagogic promises of the Wilson Administration of better days to come — "after the war," raised anew the hopes of the Negro people for the achievement of full citizenship. Instead, they were subjected to a wave of bloody anti-Negro riots and mounting racial discrimination in the northern industrial cities, wholesale post-war discharge from their new-found jobs, and growing repression and terror in the South.

These fruits of the First World War thoroughly disillusioned the Negro people. Their experiences during the early days of the depression seemed but to aggravate their unhappy plight. The perspective for achieving Negro democratic and social rights was then very dim, indeed.

to expand. Inevitably they collided.

The resultant struggle was destined to decide the fate of American democracy for generations to come, and the extension of democracy to the Negro people became the crucial political issue around which th entire conflict revolved.

After more than a year of vacillation and defeat, the democratic Union forces, led by Lincoln, were forced to free and arm the slaves in order to save the nation. The Union forces then triumphed, and they consolidated their victory by the further extension of democracy in the South.

The freedmen were made citizens and enfranchised. Democratic people's governments representing coalitions of poor whites, Negroes and abolitionists from the North, began to emerge in the Southern states. There was the perspective for the vigorous growth of democracy in the South.

1876-1877

The came the fateful days of 1876-77, when the Republican Party betrayed the democratic revolution which the forces around Lincoln had won. The Bourbon leaders of the Confederacy were restored to Southern rule. Democracy was practically extinguished for both the white and Negro masses. The new democratic people's state governments were destroyed. And the nation as a whole was saddled with a long succession of reactionary Congressmen from the South, of whom the current John Rankin is but one of the most brazenly and disgustingly vicious.

The 1940's witness in our country another sharpening conflict between powerful forces of reaction and progress. The outcome this time will decide the fate of democracy in the world for generations to come—indeed, the fate of world civilization. And in this struggle, as during the Civil War, the extension of democracy to the Negro people is a crucial issue which may prove decisive. 2-18-44

Reaction is represented this time by the pro-fascist sector of American monopoly capital which seeks to give the imperialist answer to the post-war problem of how to utilize their tremendously expanded industrial plant. They would have our nation undertake the role which Hitler tried for Germany: conquest of foreign markets through military aggression abroad—after first having secured the "rear" by fascist oppression of the people here at home.

HERBERT HOOVER

Herbert Hoover is the chief political spokesman of this reaction-ary sector of monopoly capital, and its main concentration is in the Republican Party. Its immediate objective is to seize control of our government in 1944, and then to use America's tremendous economic and military power in an effort to dominate the world. Progress is represented this time by the forces of labor and the people generally, in coalition with that democratic sector of monopoly capitalist which recoils from the prospect of another world war which would surely bring. They would solve the problem of post-war marketing by expansion of foreign trade in a world where peace has been secured through international cooperation on the basis of democratic national governments.

President Roosevelt is the chief political spokesman of this demo-

Negroes --- and History

By Doxey Wilkerson

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

2-16-44

Now, as was true some 80 years ago, the extension of democracy for the Negro people is a basic requisite for the maintenance of democracy for the nation as a whole. Let this be a dominant note in the coming observances of Negro History Week.



The 1860's witnessed a life-and-death struggle between the oppressive slave economy of the plantation South and the progressive capitalist economy of the industrial North. Both were forced by inner compulsions

cratic sector of monopoly capital, and of the progressive forces of labor and the people generally. The Declaration of Tehran expresses the necessary foreign policy of this democratic coalition, and the President's message to Congress is its domestic counterpart. The urgent immediate goal is to strengthen democratic national unity for victory in the 1944 elections, thus to assure the implementation of both the Declaration of Tehran and the President's "Economic Bill of Rights." 2-10-44

In this current struggle between the forces of pro-fascist imperialism and the democratic coalition in support of Tehran, the role of 14,000,000 Negro people is of major importance. Now, as during an earlier crisis of American democracy, the Negro's firm alignment with the forces of progress is essential for the freedom of the nation as a whole.

The Negro people naturally belong in the democratic coalition of national unity—in support of President Roosevelt, of Tehran, of the Economic Bill of Rights. They can easily be won to active support of this coalition, **but only through the extension of their democratic and social rights.**

Now, as in the 1860's, the extension of democracy to the Negro people is part of the price of democracy for the nation. Let us reflect upon this thought as we proceed during the next few days with our annual observance of Negro History Week.

History in Fiction

Henrietta Buckmaster, William Blake, Howard Fast

New Masses, N.Y.

IN THE dear dead days I was a conspicuously poor student at the fine School for Girls which I attended. Yet in one subject I received an unvarying ninety-nine percent (the missing one percent was due to faulty punctuation), and history was that subject. This means that I loved history with all my romantic heart. This means that I was forced eventually to come to many conclusions about the study of history.

Let me put the primary conclusion as simply as possible: History has no value whatsoever unless it becomes to us a living instrument for explaining how and why and when and with what weapons the people of the world have fought for progress, for enlargement of life, for defeat of whatever would seek to rob man of his high birthright. I believe this with no modifying adverbs. Only if the retelling of history accomplishes this does it justify itself. 1-18-44

And I believe that this is exactly what history does accomplish. It then becomes the obligation of the writer, who deals in historical material, to be satisfied with nothing less than the ultimately and unequivocally positive, the recognition of the continuity of past and present.

We, as exponents of a democratic culture, are on the side of life. This means, then, that we are on the side of all those countless human beings who, with fortitude and passion and stone determination, pushed forward, with the sweat of their own hearts and minds, the great chariot of history.

I am an American. Therefore I am profoundly concerned with American history, not for reasons of exclusiveness but because I believe that an American may be gifted with the power of insight into the evolution of American hopes and realizations. One ancestor fought in the Revolutionary War, others left the South of slavery and made their way into the wilderness of Ohio. My grandmother read one chapter of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and one chapter of the Bible every night before she went to sleep, and lullabied my mother with "John Brown's Body." 1-18-44

I *know* that Americans have their roots in a love of freedom, and I know that many of my forebears were of that lunatic fringe of idealists who believed that men deserved a decent world in which to live. I know that that decent world has not yet come. As a writer, I choose therefore to ally myself with the realities which have brought us, in this year of grace, to a present which is hot and heaving with the climax of all that has passed since the Hebrew prophets proclaimed an ideal of brotherhood, and the European world gave a heritage of vision and determination to her children of the new world.

Truth is indivisible. The men who fought for freedom with Wat Tyler or with Nathaniel Bacon are not withheld from us by the intervening years. The German democrats who fought the Prussia of 1848 are our brothers here and now because they speak our language and assure us once again of the inevitability of the future. The American Abolitionists are closer to us than many of our friends, for they have already paced our steps for us and laid before our eyes the pattern of the greatest social struggle our United States has ever known, a struggle which has not yet reached its end.

How can I, then, as a writer, ever tire of learning the continuity of life and faith? It is my figurative task to tell the story of the Germans of 1848, and identify their accomplishments with our efforts, and attempt to communicate the reasons for their failures. As a writer, and a human being, I must help to keep intact the solid wall that was built by Negro slaves and white Abolitionists, the solid wall which brought the letter of emancipation and can now bring the spirit. No page of our history exists out of relation to the present. What was lost was passed on for our redeeming. We do not move in a present vacuum. 1-18-44

If the artist-writer wishes to deal with reality in some of its most glowing and affirmative aspects, he is bound to draw upon this nourishment, which is as fructifying and essential as the earth from which the tree draws life. He is dealing with one of the manifold expressions of life. And as life, it says to all who listen, "Lift up now your heads, for the day draweth nigh."

HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER.

Negro Contribution

Post-Washington D.C.

For the sake of accuracy and enlightenment, please see that the following figures and fragmentary information reach Roger Babson, whose recent Washington Post article showed the usual ignorance of those who have much to say about our fellow Negro citizens, and know so little about them, totally:

Current United States Department of Commerce reports show that a year after Pearl Harbor 202 insurance companies owned and operated by Negroes had a total of $540,627,298 in force on the lives of policyholders. This was a gain of approximately $70,000,000 over the previous year; total admitted assets reached $42,189,143—an increase of $5,741,582; premium or assessment income, which in 1941 was $22,214,318, soared to $25,416,988, and claims paid to policyholders dropped to $560,533.

Reports from legal reserve life and assessment companies, miscellaneous companies, and burial and fraternal associations show progress proportionately as great as the insurance companies. 4-15-44

According to the Office of War Information, Negro citizens had purchased over $250,000,000 in War Bonds prior to the Fourth War Loan drive. This figure does not include those purchases made through payroll deductions. It is estimated that purchases made through these deductions are double that of those made on a voluntary basis.

Shame on Mr. Babson for stopping at clerk-typist levels when he attempts to show thrift and ingenuity among Negroes! Hasn't he ever heard of:

C. McAllister.
A.—Samuel
He was appointed by Mayor Frank J. Lausche, on December 1, 1942.
A.—Florence Murray.
A.—He was valet to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He is now in the United States Navy.

Dr. Percy Julian, soya-bean plastics authority, Glidden Company, Chicago; Gustav Solomon, marine engineer, who tests the Navy's ships for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Boston, Mass.; Archibald Alexander, senior member, engineering firm that constructed Tidal Basin Bridge, Washington, D. C., and other notable structures about the Nation; Dr. Charles Drew, world's foremost expert in the field of blood plasma, who directed the British Blood Bank and set up the Red Cross system of plasma processing; James H. L. Peck, aviation authority, of New York City, who was rejected by the Army Air Corps because of his race, but gave up a five-figures-a-year income to get in his swat at Hitler and Tojo from the deck of a Liberty Ship; Eugene Smith, radiologist, who did much to perfect radar in this country; Hilyard Robinson of Washington, D. C., noted architect, whose designs for defense and war housing have foreshadowed American architecture of tomorrow; Miss Willa Brown of Chicago, aviator and founder of the Coffee School of Aviation, who has done more than any American woman to interest her sex in the exact science of air navigation . . . this list could run on into the thousands. 4-15-44

Sometimes I wonder how people like Mr. Babson can claim to be informed Americans!

DUTTON FERGUSON.
Washington, D. C., April 10.

What's The Answer?

Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide

Q.—What is the largest Negro fraternal organization in the United States?
A.—The Improved Benevolent Order of Elks of the World.
Q.—Who was the first Negro to head a United States Army hospital?
A.—Maj. DeHaven Hinkson, who is stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Q.—Who was the first Negro Handbook?
A.—Dr. James Edward Shepard.
Q.—Who is George Clinton Negroes?
A.—An order warning government, employer' add labor that discrimination in defense industries is contrary to the country's fundamental interest and must not be tolerated. 1-15-44
Q.—What is Executive Order No. 8802, which was issued by President F. D. Roosevelt on June 25, 1941?
A.—The Executive Order which established the Fair Employment Practice Committee.
Q.—Who was the first Negro member of the Cleveland Boxing commission?
A.—Dr. Harry E. Lyons.
Q.—Who is the author of the book, "Here's the Answer"?
A.—Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

24-1944

Your History

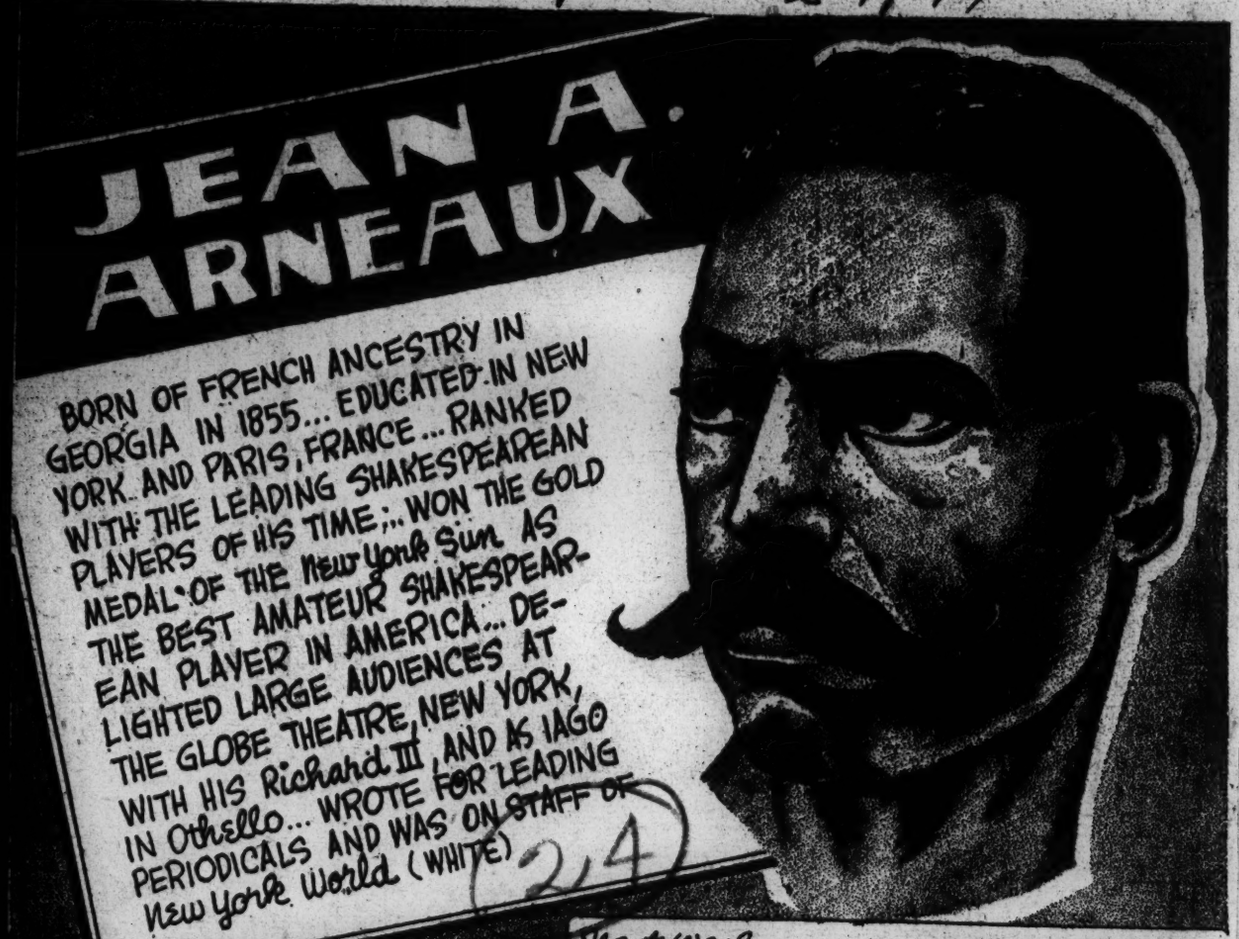
Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields of the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

By J. A. Rogers

Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

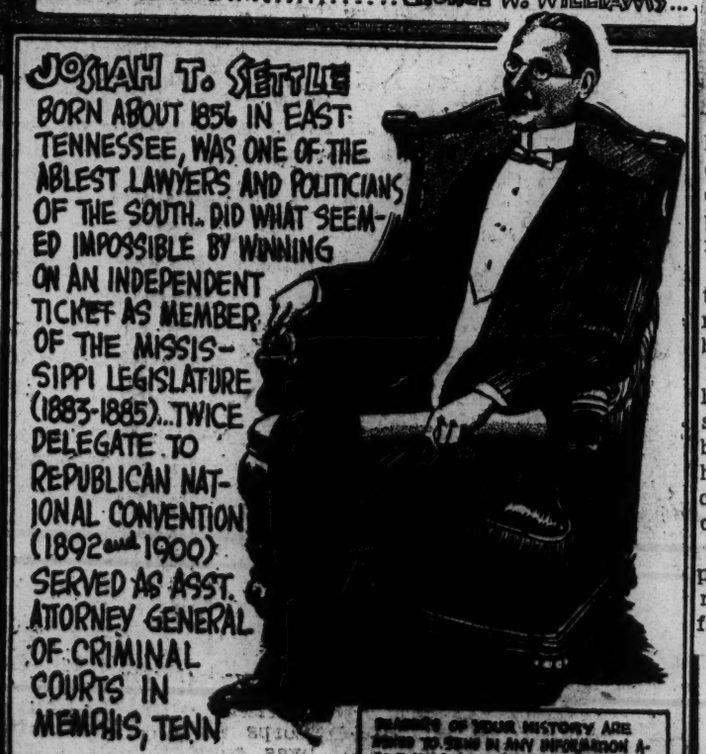
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Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-19-44



Next Week.....GEORGE W. WILLIAMS...





LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tribute Lincoln's Pedestal

Shaken By Writer Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir: 2-19-44

Another Lincoln's birthday has some and gone. As usual, it was widely celebrated by press, pulpit and people in general.

The Negro, of course, fell in line feeling that he owes the mighty Lincoln an everlasting debt of gratitude.

I would never try to rob Lincoln or any other man of credit or honor which I thought was rightly due him, but between the records of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown there is no comparison.

It is impossible to think of either without thinking of slavery. The difference, however, lies in the fact that John Brown's acts were wholly voluntary while Lincoln's were compulsory; in other words, Brown prepared the stage upon which Lincoln was forced to act.

It is true that Lincoln lost his life over the matter, but it was taken, while John Brown gave his freely. History tells us that while Brown was in jail awaiting death on the gallows, his friends sought his consent to circulate a petition to save him. He objected, saying that his death would be more valuable to the cause than his life would be.

Lincoln did not even agree to admit the Negro into the Army until he was forced to do so. Even Frederick Douglass condemned some of John Brown's acts, not because Douglass was insincere, but he thought it could best be done by appealing to the conscience of the nation.

However, John Brown saw more various action was needed and paid no attention to those who criticized him. He not only sacrificed his own life for the cause of freedom for the slave, but that of his entire family with everything to lose and nothing to gain.

If there was ever a case of one man getting the credit and honor rightly due another, it is that of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown. Some folks call Lincoln the champion of right; I call him the champion compromiser of right wrong, because in his own words he sought every way possible to compromise the slave issue. 2-19-44

His feelings may have run in the same channel as Brown's, but men are judged by their acts, not by their feelings.

John Brown and his followers had so aroused the nation on the slave issue that any man who had been President at that time would have done quite as well as Lincoln. At any rate, he couldn't have done much worse.

I know the world in general prefers fiction to facts, but facts remain long after fiction has faded.

ELIJAH SPEAR.

Jackson Journal Guide

Norfolk, Va. 3-4-44

Washington, Lincoln And The Negro Soldier

THE month of February focuses attention on American's two greatest statesman — George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Each of these distinguished persons became entangled in the race question. Because of the very close relation and entanglement of the Negro race with Lincoln, Negro History Week is properly celebrated in the month of his birth.



DR. JACKSON

Washington served our country as commander-in-chief of the Continental army during the Revolutionary War; Abraham Lincoln served it as president during the Civil War. Serving in time of war and serving at a time when most Negroes were slaves, both of these statesmen were confronted with the question of arming the blacks at the beginning of these conflicts. In the attempt to settle this question both leaders adopted the same policy — each declared that the war he was directing was not a war to interfere with slavery, and therefore not a war to allow the colored man to enlist. In both the Revolutionary War and the Civil War, Negroes were forever to remain in slavery and, like bond-slaves and the unfree classes the world over, they were not to bear arms.

SLAVES IN BOTH WARS FREE NEGROES

Falling under this ban with the slaves in both wars were the free Negroes. They too, because of their color, were not to fight. All told, then, on both occasions the war being waged was a white man's war.

But notwithstanding the claim that each of these wars was a white man's war, each finally became a war in which all men might fight. It was in recognition of the participation of the black man as a soldier that we celebrated Negro History Week this year with the Negro soldier as the main theme.

The celebrants drew their facts from history books which abound with reference to the participation of Negroes in the war for American independence and in the war to save the union. Bancroft, the noted historian, devotes space to the Negro soldier in the Revolution; and Woodson, of course, dwells at length on this soldier in all of our wars.

ENEMY MADE BID FOR NEGRO SUPPORT

Each of these wars became a struggle in which all men could join the army because of the force of circumstances. Not to allow Negroes to fight might lead to the losing of the war. Not to allow them to fight on the American side of the Revolutionary War, might lead to their fighting on the British side; and not to allow them to fight on the side of the union in the Civil War, might lead to their fighting on the side of the Confederacy. On both occasions the enemy was making a bid for Negro support.

The British generals were issuing proclamations of emancipation and invited them to come over and fight; the Confederate generals were not emancipating but they were using the blacks heavily as laborers and they finally invited them also to fight. In this desperate effort the Southerners were too late; for Lincoln, the Northerner, beat them to it by being the first to ask Negroes to enlist.

FOOTBALL BETWEEN TWO OPPOSING TEAMS 3-4-44

The Negro was thus a football between two opposing teams. In both games the final decision of "Captains" Washington and Lincoln was something like this: "It is better to have the blacks fighting with us than to have them fighting against us." Their final decision led to the Negroes enlisting in the latter half of each war game.

They were no longer to sit on the bench and beg to enter the contest; rather they were to enter and to help the American side in the Revolutionary War and the union side in the Civil War. In each case their aid was a factor in helping the winning side to reach its goal. Five thousand Negroes fought in the war of Washington; 178,000 fought in the war of Lincoln.

Each of these wars became a struggle in which all men could fight because each was a struggle for human freedom. They began as wars for "white" freedom only; they ended as wars for "black" freedom also. Washington and Lincoln were compelled to make them wars of freedom for all; for if they did not, the enemy might win the war. As

an outgrowth of the talk of liberty during the Revolutionary War all slaves in the North were afterwards made free and a sprinkling of slaves in the South became free also.

FOUGHT FOR THEIR OWN FREEDOM 3-4-44

Advancing much further in the conception of freedom during the Civil War, Lincoln conferred it on practically all Negroes during the middle of this struggle and he combined his proclamation of emancipation in 1863 with an invitation to the freedmen to come over to his side and fight to the bitter end in 1865. In both wars, then, Negroes fought for their own freedom.

The Revolutionary War and the Civil War were blessed events in the history of the Negro because each event marked a milestone in his upward struggle for freedom. Washington and Lincoln were likewise blessed statesmen in the history of the Negro, for though they were blinded to begin with, they showed a high degree of wisdom by changing their policy to enrolling the Negro soldier who in turn fought for benefits to his race.

EFFECTING THIS POLICY ARE LEFT WITHIN THE DISCRIMINATION OF THE RESPECTIVE BOARDS.. (Capitals supplied)

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, Feb. 18, 1944.

E. GRIFFITH DODSON
Clerk, House of Delegates

Agreed to by the Senate, Feb. 24, 1944.

E. R. COMBS,
Clerk of the Senate

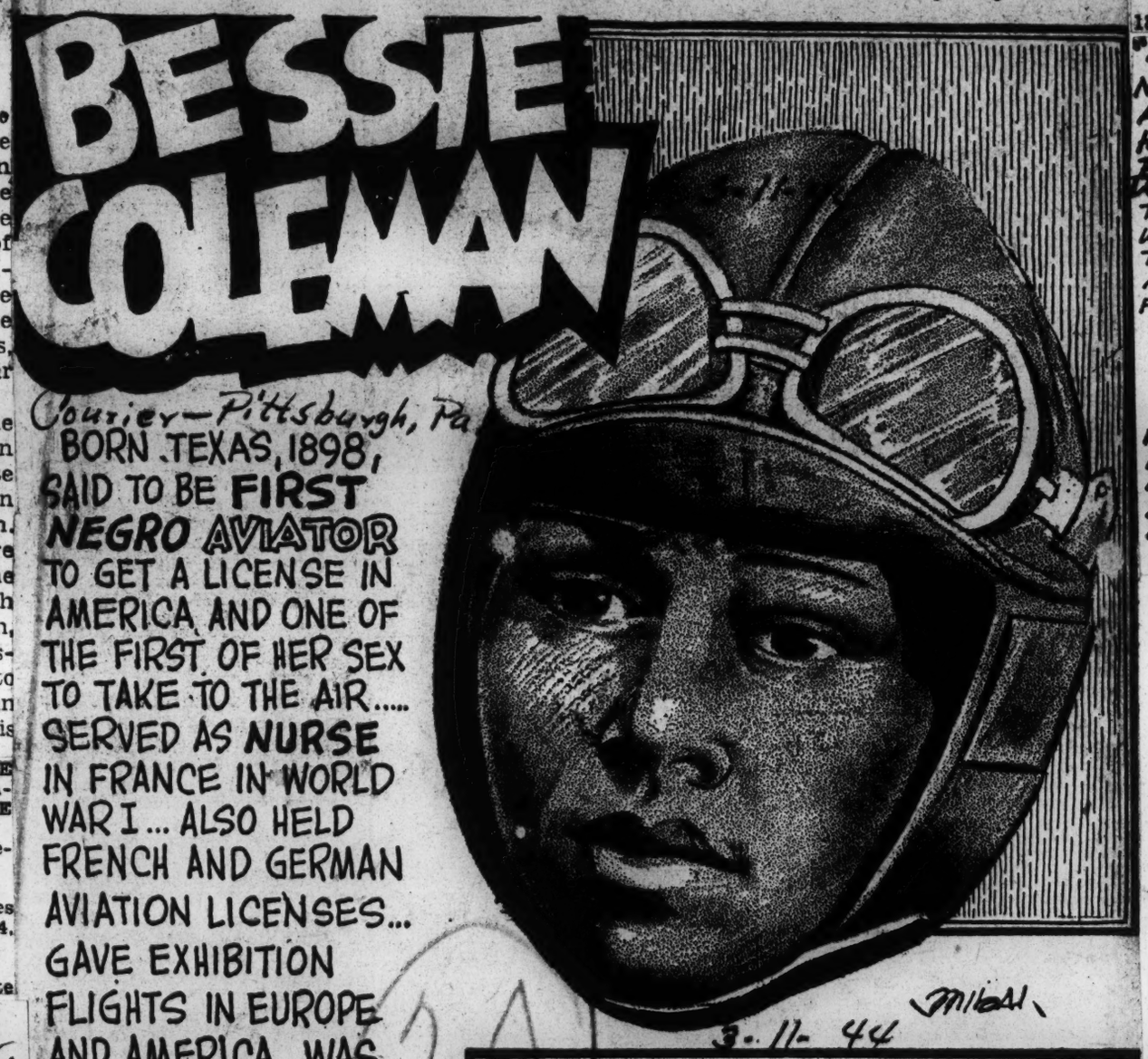
Your History

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

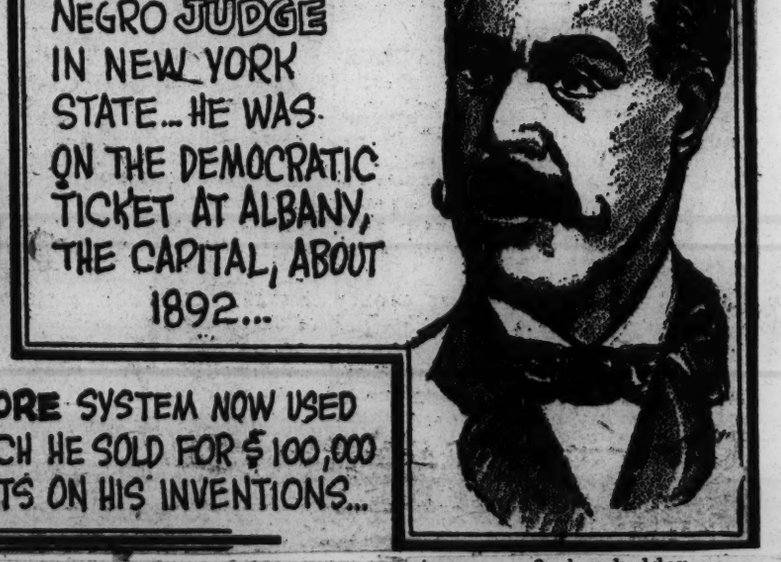
By J. A. Rogers

Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

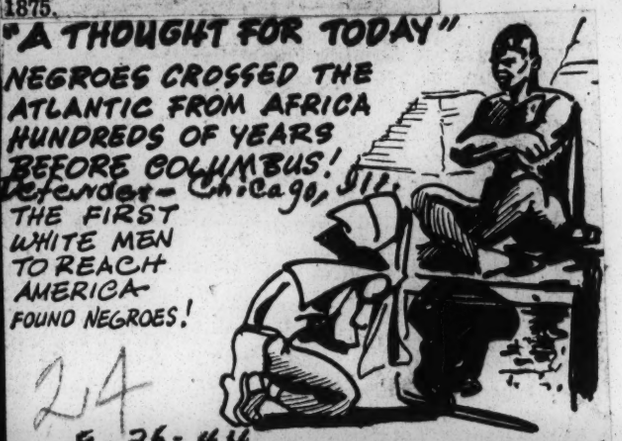
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NEXT WEEK... HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON...







What's The Answer??

Daily Worker - Atlanta, Ga.

8-2-44

BY W. DOUGLAS BROWN
(FOR ANP)

Q. Who was Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall?

Q. Who was the first woman to receive the Spingarn Achievement Award?

Q. How was Cheney Training School started financially?

Q. Who wrote, "Negro Orators and their Orations?"

Q. What was the first Colored Baptist Association organzed in the United States?

Q. Where is Wilberforce University?

Q. Where was Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, the famous Negro composer born?

HERE'S THE ANSWER

A. The first Negro graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of Music. She also founded the Washington Conservatory of Music and the National Negro Music center.

A. Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, ex-president of the National Association of Colored Women, receved the award in 1922 for services to her race, and for the restoration of the home of Frederick Douglass.

A. It was financed with $10,000 left by the will of Richard Humphries an ex?-slaveholder.

A. Carter G. Woodson.

A. In 1836 the Providence Baptist Association of O., was organized.

A. Wilberforce, Ohio.

A. London, England, August 15, 1875.

24-1944

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DR. S. MARIA STEWARD

(1848-1918)

7-22-44

FIRST KNOWN NEGRO WOMAN PHYSICIAN PRACTICED MEDICINE WHEN IT WAS RARE FOR WOMEN TO DO SO... POST GRADUATE Long Island MEDICAL COLLEGE, N.Y.. PRACTICED 45 YEARS, 21 OF WHICH WAS AS RESIDENT PHYSICIAN, Wilberforce UNIVERSITY.... ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF Woman's AND Children's HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN, N.Y.. WAS MEMBER OF SEVERAL LEADING MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND AN ORGANIST OF ABILITY.....

7-22-44

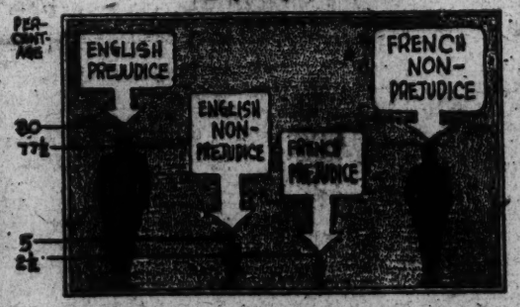
NEGRO SLAVES

WHO AIDED THE BRITISH IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR WERE FREED AND SENT TO CANADA IN 1783 WHERE THEY FOUNDED BIRCHTOWN, NAMED IN HONOR OF THEIR COMMANDER, GENERAL BIRCH...



7-22-44

PREJUDICE CHART!



IN 1928 IN AN INQUIRY MADE BY A SOCIAL INVESTIGATOR IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH TOWNS ONLY 2½ PER CENT OF THE FRENCH SAID THEY HAD PREJUDICE AGAINST NEGROES.... 20 PERCENT SAID THEY DIDN'T KNOW; AND 77½ PERCENT SAID THEY HAD NONE. OF THE ENGLISH ONLY .05 PERCENT SAID THEY HAD NONE WHILE 80 PERCENT SAID THEY HAD.... THE FRENCH WITH PREJUDICE WERE NEARLY ALL FROM THE UPPER CLASS...

NEGRO MOORS

FROM SPAIN WERE THE ARCHITECTS OF THE GREAT FORTRESS OF San Juan DE Ulloa AT Vera Cruz MEXICO, IN 1600... AN ARABIC INSCRIPTION IN THE FORTRESS ATESTED TO THIS FACT.

NEXT WEEK... PROF. W. S. SCARBOROUGH

Katy Ferguson House A Memorial To One Woman's Love For Children

3-25-44

Katy Ferguson was born in slavery about the year 1774 in the City of New York. When she was eight years of age her mother was sold to another family and was sent to a distant city and Katy never saw her again. This cruel separation affected Katy's entire life and made her yearn over orphans and neglected children.

When Katy was sixteen, a benevolent lady of New York paid two hundred dollars for her freedom, and Katy worked as a professional cake-maker to support herself.

Katy married when she was eighteen, but a few years later she lost her husband and two children through death, and devoted her life to helping needy children. She would take homeless children into her humble home and take care of them until she could find places for them. It is said that forty-eight children were placed by her during these years. 3-25-44

In addition to making beautiful wedding cakes, Katy could mend and launder delicate laces and fine old linens. She was in great demand by the debutantes of that day in helping with wedding arrangements. She was deeply religious and would never work on Sunday, for this was the "Lord's Day." Although Katy could neither read nor write, she would gather the children, both white and colored, in her home on Warren street, every Sunday afternoon, and tell them stories of the Bible. She also taught them to sing Hymns and Spirituals. One Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. John Mason came to see her and found her teaching the children. He invited her to bring them to his church on Murray street and this is said to have been the beginning of Sabbath Schools in the city.

Katy Ferguson died of cholera on July 11, 1854 at the age of eighty.

Ferguson Memorialized

There is a charitable work in Harlem named for this remarkable woman. It is the Katy Ferguson House for unmarried mothers and their babies, at 162 West 130th street. Here young girls—some as young as twelve years—are trained in child care, in housework and in personal hygiene. Here they are given a chance to start life anew with friends who are interested in their welafre. Here, too, their fatherless babies are protected and given a chance for health and normal development. 3-25-44

A religious service is held at the Home on Sunday, and once a week a Board member with a beautiful, trained voice, comes to teach the girls to sing Hymns and Spirituals. This work needs and merits the support of benevolent people, and the Board of Directors would welcome visitors to the Home.

W. A. Chandler, in the "History of Sabbath Schools in New York," says of Katy Ferguson: "God bless the dusky hands that broke here an alabaster box, the perfume of which still lingers about the great Metropolis."

What's The Answer?

Tribune—Philadelphia, Pa.

By W. DOUGLAS BROWN

(For ANP)

(Q) Who is known as the father of military strategy?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to hold the office of junior archivist at the national archives in Washington? 8-26-44

(Q) Who was the first Negro to become a member of the board of directors of the Union Theological seminary?

(Q) Who is director of the Council on African Affairs?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to take a cinema course at the University of Southern California?

(Q) Who was awarded the Spingarn Achievement award for 1924, and what was the award given?

(Q) Who was the first Negro priest appointed in the United States?

Here's The Answer

(A) Hannibal, the full blooded Negro Carthaganian general. His military tactics are still taught in the leading military academies of the United States, England and Germany.

(A) Harold T. Pickett, former professor of history and government at Livingstone college.

(A) Dr. William Lloyd Imes.

(A) Dr. Max Yergan.

8-26-44

(A) John Kinlock, who was city editor of the California Eagle.

(A) Roland Hayes, for his brilliant ability as a singer.

(A) Father August Tolton.

Your History

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Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

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Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa. 8-26-44

NGOUNA



A CHIEF OF THE TOUAREGS, CELEBRATED VEILED HORSEMEN OF THE SUDAN, AFRICA... IN THE 11TH CENTURY A.D., THE TOUAREGS WERE THE WORLD'S LEADING WARRIORS... CROSSING THE DESERT, THEY CONQUERED MOROCCO, AND UNDER THEIR LEADER, YUSUF, CROSSED OVER TO SPAIN. THERE, THOUGH OUTNUMBERED 3 TO 1, THEY DEFEATED THE FLOWER OF WHITE CHRISTENDOM AT ZALACCA IN 1086, AND ROSE TO BE THE LEADING POWER IN EUROPE...

NEXT WEEK... Dr. ALICE McKANE

MILAI



PART OF RUINS OF ZIMBABWE

RHODESIA.

IN SOUTH CENTRAL AFRICA HAD A GREAT CIVILIZATION ABOUT 2000 B.C. WITHIN AN AREA OF 180 MILES LONG BY 130 WIDE, MORE THAN 120 RUINED CITIES AND TOWNS HAVE BEEN FOUND.. AMONG THEM ARE ZIMBABWE, MUNDI, M'POPOTI, CHUM, DHLO-DHLO, AND KHAMI.. ZIMBABWE IS THE LARGEST AND ITS MASSIVE GRANITE WALLS STILL STAND.... THE SITE WAS FIRST DISCOVERED BY THE PORTUGESE IN THE 16TH CENTURY.... THE OLDEST KNOWN HUMAN SKULL AND MOST ANCIENT IRON WORKINGS ARE ALSO FOUND IN THIS REGION...

8-26-44



HAD THE SOUTH EDUCATED HER SLAVES AS DID ANCIENT ROME, THERE WOULD PROBABLY HAVE BEEN NO CIVIL WAR... IN ROME, THE PHYSICIANS, MUSICIANS, TUTORS AND SECRETARIES WERE SLAVES, WHITE AND BLACK... TERENCE OF AFRICA, ROMES GREATEST DRAMATIST AND LATIN STYLIST, WAS A NEGRO EX-SLAVE PLATO, (WHITE), THE WORLD'S GREATEST PHILOSOPHER, WAS ALSO A SLAVE.... THE ONLY SLAVES UNFIT FOR EDUCATION, ACCORDING TO CICERO, WERE THE BRITISH ONES.

SS Harriet Tubman To Memorialize Abolitionist

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

4-15-44

WASHINGTON.—The selection of a name for the thirteenth Liberty ship to honor an outstanding Negro of the western hemisphere was announced this week by the Maritime Commission. The SS HARRIET TUBMAN will be the first ship to be named in honor of a Negro woman. It has not yet been officially assigned to a shipyard, but efforts are being made to have it built at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard in Baltimore, since she was a native of Maryland.

Harriet Tubman was born in slavery about 1815 and when she was 25 escaped from her master's plantation in Maryland to New England, where she joined with Garrison Brown and other abolitionists to become an active promoter of the "underground railway." She first rescued her parents and during two decades before the Civil War made repeated journeys into the South, taking over 400 or more of her race to the North and into Canada.

During the war she served with Massachusetts troops as a scout and guided Col. James Montgomery and his men in their memorable expedition into South Carolina. At the close of the war, through the help of Secretary of State William H. Seward, she was able to make her home in Auburn, N. Y., where she soon became engaged in philanthropic service in behalf of the poor and aged of her people. Her efforts led to the foundation of the Harriet Tubman Home for Indigent Aged Negroes. She died in Auburn in 1913.

4-15-44

Other Liberty ships named for Negroes include the SS Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Frederick Douglass, John Merrick, Robert L. Vann, James Weldon Johnson, John Hope, John H. Murphy, Robert S. Abbott, Edward Savoy and and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

The Navy Department has named a naval vessel, the Destroyer Escort Leonard Roy Harmon, in honor of a Negro messman who received the Navy Cross posthumously for heroic conduct at Gaudalcanal.

Negroes Before Columbus

Amsterdam News — New York

10-21-44

By HAROLD PREECE

Admiral Christopher Columbus set foot on the soil of the New World on October 12, 1492—452 years ago this week. . . . It may have been a New World for Admiral Columbus. But these two continents of plains and mountains and jungles may have been an old familiar world to daring Negro colonists who possibly settled here centuries before the white conquerors.

Who knows but that the secret of America's first discovery may not be locked up in the hidden knowledge of old African priests guarding jealously the history of their people in the ancient cities of Nigeria and the Congo? We know that Africa produced the first known civilizations; we know that Africa sent colonies of pioneers and builders to Europe, Asia, and possibly to the Americas.

One of Columbus' own friends, the historian, Peter Martyr, described in his "First Book of the Third Decade," a region not two days journey from the territory of the Indian Chief, Quarequa "in what is now the Darien district on Panama," "where Balboa, the illustrious discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, found a race of black men, who were conjectured to have come from Africa and to have been shipwrecked on this coast."

10-21-44

Peter Martyr as a white man, wrote with a white man's prejudices, in that long-dead century when black men were being brought as claves to a hemisphere where their kinsmen may have once ruled as slaves to a hemisphere where Negroes may have been on American soil, hundreds of years before Columbus, Peter Martyr's idea of their "not two days journey" from pretty thin.

Land of Empires.

For ancient Africa was a land of great empires with magnificent fleets of ships daring the unknown waters

to page 407 of the fourth

24-1944

12-10-44

By JONATHAN BROWN

TO UNDERSTAND how a half dozen young white hoodlums could casually (nonetheless murderously) rape Recy Taylor, 22-year-old soldier's wife and mother at Abbeville, Alabama, it's important to take a look at the way white America, especially the South, has systematically degraded Negro womanhood ever since the year 1622.

Classic state for the examination of slavery is Virginia. That state worked earliest and most diligently toward evolving a pattern of chattel slavery: that is where Negroes were first settled in America. Here is where Negro womanhood earliest came into use as a field hand, concubine, mine worker, breeder, wetnurse, chattel slave.

As early as 1622 the planter sought to make the Negro, and the black woman in particular, an object of defilement. In that year this colony established fines for fornification with a Negro. And the records show that Hugh Davis, a white man, was whipped in 1630 "before an assembly of Negroes and others for abusing himself to the dishonor of God and shame of Christians by defiling his body in lying with a Negro, which fault he is to acknowledge next Sabbath day." But marriage per se wasn't ruled against until 1691.

THE planter didn't really object to miscegenation as such: his motive was to keep the Negro man and woman separated, the better to create and maintain cheap labor, cheap white labor as well as minimum-cost Negro labor.

The planter, in the first century of colonial life, had a hard time keeping the two peoples apart. For, in that early period, slavery wasn't the evolved, rigid system it became later. Negroes and whites lived and toiled here on a basis of indenture, which was a servant status. Since white and Negro worked on a similar basis, the two groups had much in common. They fraternized, became friendly, often desired marriage. We, in the trade unions today, know the power of Negro and white fraternization on jobs, in union halls, at labor socials. It was similar then. So the colonial leaders fought for what they mis-called "racial purity." Actually they were seeking somehow to transfer to America the primitive accumulation of wealth which was the prerequisite then of the European slave traders. The later chattel slave system gave this to them.



SLAVE AUCTION shows women slaves on the block. In the background another slave is being lashed.



PRODUCTION WORKER, 1944: The skilled, able and willing fingers of Negro women help today. This girl works on Superfortresses.

AS THE colonies became more numerous, each, through its council, ruled against intermarriage. They were also ruling against all other political, civil, educational and social rights of the black people. Incessant passage of restrictive laws, annual reaffirmation of them, diligent enforcement of them, finally established a pattern. But in the laws concerning "racial purity" the Negro woman was the object of the harshest insults. Historian Carter Godwin Woodson says of this:

"These laws eventually had their desired effect. They were never intended to prevent the miscegenation of the races, but to debase black offspring to a still lower status. In spite of public opinion, Negro males might, under other circumstances, intermarry with the poor white woman. The more important objective, too, was to leave the women of color without protection against white men."

These laws took the form of "binding out" free people, Negro and white, who intermarried. That is, they were compelled to labor without pay for certain periods, usually for a number of years. The "illegitimate" children of black and white relationships were treated with special cruelty. They were "bound out" as servants until the age of 30. Ministers who married black and white couples were penalized.

NATURALLY all of this would make a Negro woman less and less attractive as an object of association and friendship. The laws that separated white from black now filled white men with as much fear as the blacks. Fear went hand in hand with disrespect, and, soon, the woman of color possessed a feared, despised and degraded role "naturally" as the original Nazi-minded planters desired.

That is how incidentally, color prejudice was born and nurtured in America. It was **legislated into existence.** Discriminatory laws **created** prejudice. Enforcement of the laws drove the prejudice into the people's minds and ways. Then, generations of whites began to appear who accepted, without question, the status **created by law** for them, and, conversely, the status created for the Negro. By the same token, laws can erase prejudice, if enforced.

The Negro woman was just as much a beast of burden as the black man. Often she was worked too hard to bear children, or at least, healthy children. Miscarriages were frequent: sterility,



HARRIET TUBMAN

From a photograph taken shortly before her death.



SOJOURNER TRUTH

From a photograph taken when she was in her sixties and living in Auburn, N. Y., after her active career against slavery.

that a Colonel William Byrd wrote in 1732 that at iron mines below Fredericksburg, "120 Slaves, including Women, were necessary to carry on all the Business of an Iron Work. . ."

Martha Showley of Roanoke who, in 1940, thought she had passed the century mark, remembers incidents of her slave labor as a chamber maid. She wasn't allowed to sit down in Miss Tinsley's house. She said: "We had to watch mama plowing, not to do anything wrong about the house. I was sickly as a child, she says, and used to sit all day in the shade waiting for her mother to come out of the field. Her mother plowed with three horses. One day

In "The Negro in Virginia," edited by Sterling Brown and published in 1940, the story is told by Amelia Walker, then 87, of North Garden, Virginia, that about after that," she says. That's the fence and actually a mild instance. The experiences of Harriet Tubman as a field hand are the classic ones. Thus the South has degraded the Negro woman by using her as an ox.

FROM the same book we learn

be doing something all day. Whenever we were in the presence of white folks, we had to be standing. Never was allowed to sit down in the big house while the sun was showing." The Negro woman had something like a "monopoly" on domestic drudgery, serfdom, slavery.

The extent to which the Negro woman has been denied educational opportunity is shameful and inexcusable. For a thorough understanding of the neglect in that sphere the student can go to a little-known book published not long ago, "Negro Education in Alabama," by Horace Mann Bond. The reader of that book would understand why, when Eugene Gordon received a letter recently from Recy Taylor, it came in scrawled, poorly, and badly-spelled. (America's fault, not Mrs. Taylor's.)

Julia Frasier of Fredericksburg, Va., told writers of "The Negro in Virginia" that when she was a slave she used to like cleaning the house best of all because she could get her hands on the books that the Master spread about the living room. "Old Missus used to watch me most times to see that I didn't open no books. Sometimes she would close up all the books and put 'em on the shelf so's I couldn't see them, but Master never liked her messing with his things." One day she had a great fright when the Master came in, saw her looking at a book, "but he never said anything." That's how the Negro woman has had to seek education. Again, Harriet Tubman, as an example: this great woman could never read or write. In her old age she signed papers with an X.

PROBABLY the meanest use of all to which the black woman was put in the slave period was her "employment" as a breeder. Slave-breeding became a major industry in Virginia, but it was the practice in other of the older Southern States too. When the soil of the Eastern States had eroded with too much planting of the same products, and when the soil stopped yielding profitably, the South began its aggressive march westward.

But it wasn't feasible for all planters to move westward and some decided to stay and fight it out on the great areas they owned. They hit upon breeding of slaves to be sold in the "internal slave market." Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee Missouri and Delaware sold about 80,000 slaves annually to the Southwestern states. That traffic increased especially after the restrictions were developed in the African slave trade. It's estimated that Virginia alone exported about 120,000 slaves annually. These slaves had to be born and bred; and Negro women were encouraged to have as many as possible. The mothers later saw their children ripped away from them and sold South. The internal slave trade also worked great hardship on girls and women. The slaves had to go on long migrations across country. These trips have been described as being just horrible as the original Middle Passage from Africa to the West Indies. And, of course, here too was the black woman "staggering along in the rear of the wagons at the close of a long day's march."

The Southern white who legislated against the Negro people himself fathered the mullato population. One Abolitionist historian, William Goodell, has told how a "Christian" Southern lady kept a handsome mullato girl for the use of her son as a means of restraining him from "indiscriminate and vulgar indulgences." Harriet Martineau tells the story of a young white Southerner who became infatuated with the quadroon maid owned by one of his friends and how he went frantic attempting to purchase her. Such stories can be multiplied by the hundred. Finally you have only to take a look at portions of the South today, and within the Negro communities of the North, or better still—take a careful look at the "white" man or woman sitting next to you in the bus and sometimes you will get an idea as to the extent of white male exploitation of black female lure over the centuries. It is possible that in the polar relationship of the white man and the Negro woman lies the weakest link in the American system. Here are the two most remote positions—white male supremacy, black female degradation. The future may, in large measure, rest on how our country approaches and resolves that disparity.

In politics the Negro woman has had hard sledding, but, precisely because of her oppressed situation she has been a fighter. She has, of course, never willingly submitted to any of the foregoing forms of degradation. As far back as the Middle Passage Negro women often leaped overboard, taking their infants with them, rather than submit to slavery. They took part in mutinies on board the slave galleys. In early America they participated with their men in the slave revolts. As an example, in Charleston, S. C., in 1734, planter C. Croft had two of his women slaves burned alive because, in protest, they had set fire to his property. The next year, in the same city, the slave girl Phillis, learning that she would be made free by master John Codman's will, decided to hurry matters along a bit, and poisoned him. But the act was discovered and she was burned to death.

Later came a host of women fighters in social, cultural, military and political fields. There was 18th century Katy Ferguson, educator; Deborak Gannett, soldier in the Revolutionary War; and later, giant figures in Abolition like Sojourner Truth, suffragist, evangelist and Abolitionist; Harriet Tubman, military leader; Frances Watkins Harper, orator and poet. Still later, in the post-Reconstruction period, were fighters like Mary Talbert and Mary Church Terrell, suffragists and spokeswomen for Negro womanhood. Today there is a vast army of Bethunes in political, literary and cultural life.

Negro women are not yet properly recognized in political parties, in labor organizations, in the general life of all communities. The Negro woman was discriminated against in the woman suffragist movement. Even Negro men, influenced often by notions of male supremacy which circulate widely among white men, reflect similar attitudes toward the Negro woman. Thus the black woman has been hemmed in on all sides.

To me the amazing thing about the tradition of Southern white male social degradation of Negro womanhood is its long history of escape from being held to responsibility. So widespread and varied have been the crimes against the black woman that, apparently, the Negro people and their white allies have been unable to take hold of this issue and fight it out. Whether because the caste system has been so powerful, and remains powerful, or whether, from insufficient organization of anti-Jimcrow forces, the social crimes against the Negro woman have not had their proper inning in American courts and American minds.

But now is a progressive moment in history; now the forces of the people North and South are stronger than at any time since Reconstruction. Now the people can handle the case of a black woman, and, with it the case of all black women. Now we can teach the South the true meaning of "the sanctity of womanhood"; now we can expose its fraudulent limitation of "honor" solely to white women; now the people can unmask the "sacred honor" theory as the simple economic weapon for the degradation of a people that it always has been. The Governor of Alabama believes in the protection of Southern womanhood. Very well, he must be given the opportunity to prove it.

Recy Taylor, in standing up and saying she has been raped, and in demanding her rapists be brought to justice, is of the same fibre as the Soviet woman who recently told the world how Nazis raped her, demanding that they be brought to the bar of justice. The Russian woman was a heroine and became a heroine. Recy Taylor is, for us, the same kind of symbol, a symbol of millions of Negro women, degraded for centuries in countless ways.

Dustin' off the News

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

SOME FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT YESTERDAY'S POLITICS

MANY QUESTIONS regarding the Negro's participation in early politics of this nation have come to this column since the Presidential campaign has been running at fever heat for the past few weeks. Some want to know if a Negro was ever elected or nominated for governor of a state; what was the highest salary of the first Negro politician to hold an important job as compared with that of Judge Francis E. Rivers of New York who gets $17,500 a year, and where did the term "Waving the Bloody Shirt" come from; so often used by southern white politicians in their defense against charges of northern politicians in the matter of the treatment of the Negro.



L. C. Harper

Regarding the first question about a Negro governor, there is one instance in which a wealthy and leading colored man of Louisiana almost became governor of that state in 1868. When Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commander of the Fifth Military District, in which Louisiana was situated, was ordered by President Grant to call a convention to form a state constitution for that state shortly after the Civil War, the Negroes who had organized a "Pure Radical" party insisted that the candidate of the Republican party for the office of governor should be a Negro. The other faction, named the "Compromising or White Republicans," which was composed of both colored and whites, saw the danger of such an extreme view at this time.

When the convention came to select its candidate for governor, five men were proposed. Major Francis E. Dumas, a wealthy and intelligent Negro, was proposed by the "Pure Radicals" as their candidate. Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback, also colored, was a candidate, but withdrew his name, declaring that he "did not believe it to be a wise thing to nominate a colored man for office of governor at this time." Major Dumas' name was not withdrawn. The contest was a spirited one, and it resulted in the success of the so-called "Compromising" faction by a close vote on the second ballot: H. C. Warmoth, a white ex-general in the Union army, receiving 45, and Major Dumas 43 votes. Dumas was then tendered the nomination for lieutenant-governor by a vote of 57 as against W. J. Blackburn, an old white Union man, who received 27 votes. But Dumas declined, and another Negro, Oscar J. Dunn, beat Blackburn on the second ballot for the office by a majority of 27 votes. Warmoth was governor from 1868 to 1873. Had Major Dumas won the nomination, there is no doubt that he would have been the first Negro governor of a state. However, two Negroes served as lieutenant-governors under Warmoth. They were Dunn, first, and Pinchback, second.

* * *

ABOUT THE highest salary paid the first Negro politician, I believe that honor goes to the late Negro congressman, Robert Smalls of South Carolina. He was the first colored man given the rank of captain in the U. S. navy. In 1864 his salary was $150 per month, the highest salaried Negro in the United States at that time. He was the first Negro to serve as a Republican congressman in a Democratic administration—Grover Cleveland's first term. He won his congressional seat over George D. Tillman, white, brother of the famous, or infamous Senator Ben Tillman. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him collector of the port of Beaufort. S. C., which position he held continuously until Wilson failed to reappoint him in 1913. Camp Robert Smalls at Great Lakes, Ill., where Negroes are now trained for the navy, is named in his honor.

And now for the "Waving the Bloody Shirt" origin. This was, indeed, a hard one to fathom, here it is: On midnight, March 12, 1868, fifty or more Ku Klux Klansmen rode up to the residence of A. P. Huggins, in Aberdeen, Miss. He was an Ohio-born man who had come to Mississippi after serving in the Union army. He was superintendent of schools of the county and assistant assessor of internal revenue. He was interested in educating Negroes and advising and teaching them to vote. Warned to leave town, he said he wouldn't. He was seized, stripped of his coat and given a whipping of 75 lashes with a buggy trace. At intervals, the administered. At such a spl Klansmen would withhold the lash and ask if he was ready to agree to leave, but he steadfastly refused. He was flogged until he fainted.

THE WHIPPING of Huggins developed into a matter of more than personal and local interest. this that the A Lieutenant Picket of the U. S. army. Who was stationed in Mississippi at the time, appeared on the scene with the gory shirt and made a typical anti-southern speech on the floor of the senate address to that august body, waving the bloody garment in his hands and denouncing the sensational appeal as a typically sanguined shirt above his head as he talked. It was from this "Waving the Bloody Shirt" expression originated, and the humble garment of this Mr. Huggins has become immortalized in the vernacular of the nation. (The newsprint shortage halts me here.)

Pittsburgh Courier 2-3-44

Your History

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields of the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ

By J. A. Rogers

Illustrated by SAMUEL MILAI

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Pittsburgh Pa.



EGYPTIAN HAREM BEAUTY

FROM THE SUDAN, AFRICA WOMEN OF THIS TYPE HAVE BEEN AMONG THE FAVORITES OF RULERS, AND THEIR SONS HAVE SOMETIMES BECOME RULERS, FROM THE DAYS OF THE **PHARAOHS** DOWN TO THE TIMES OF THE **MAMELUKES**, OR SLAVE RULERS OF EGYPT, 1811 A.D.



SINCE 1862, NEGROES HAVE WON THE Congressional **MEDAL** OF **HONOR**, AMERICA'S HIGHEST HONOR, IN EVERY WAR, EXCEPT WORLD WAR I, THOUGH THEY PERFORMED AS GREAT DEEDS OF VALOR THEN..... THEY WON 21 IN THE CIVIL WAR; IN THE ~~INDIAN WARS 6~~ IN THE SPANISH WAR; AND 7 OTHERWISE. THEY RECEIVED NONE IN WORLD WAR I, PERHAPS BECAUSE OF Woodrow WILSON'S POLICY OF LOWERING NEGRO DIGNITY.....

READERS OF YOUR HISTORY ARE ASKED TO SEND IN ANY INFORMATION OF HISTORICAL VALUE ABOUT NEGROES PAST OR PRESENT.... CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN FOR ALL MATTER USED....

NEXT WEEK ——— J.A. ARNEAUX

BISHOP RICHARD H. CAIN,

(1825-1887), SERVED TWO TERMS AS STATE SENATOR IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE; AND TWO TERMS IN CONGRESS (1873-75 AND 1877-79) WAS ALSO PRESIDENT OF PAUL QUINN COLLEGE, TEX.



NEGRO HERITAGE

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12-3-44



CUFFEE- FIGHTING SKIPPER OF MASSACHUSETTS

PAUL CUFFEE WAS BORN IN MASS.-1759. HIS FATHER WAS AN **AFRICAN**- HIS MOTHER AN **INDIAN**. AT 16 **CUFFEE** BECAME A **SAILOR**, AND BEFORE MANY YEARS **OWNED** A SMALL FLEET! HE WAS A **BITTER FOE** OF **RACE** AND **CLASS INTOLERANCE!** ONCE WHEN THE LEADERS OF HIS AREA **REFUSED** TO **ADMIT NEGRO CHILDREN** TO THE **ONLY** PUBLIC SCHOOL **CUFFEE REFUSED TO PAY TAXES!** HE WAS THROWN INTO **JAIL**, BUT, IMMEDIATELY UPON HIS RELEASE, **BUILT A BETTER SCHOOL** FOR **ALL** THE CHILDREN- **REGARDLESS OF RACE!** HIS FELLOW CITIZENS LOST NO TIME IN GETTING THEIR YOUNG ONES INTO THE SCHOOL THAT **CUFFEE** BUILT FOR THEM!

HAVING FOUGHT FOR JUSTICE AT HOME, **CUFFEE** FINANCED AND MADE SEVERAL TRIPS TO **LIBERIA** FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING CONDITIONS THERE. HIS WAS THE **FIRST** ATTEMPT AT **AFRICAN COLONIZATION** BY AN **AMERICAN!**



12-3-44 E. FAX 43

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE N.Y.

24-1944

105-Year Old Woman Vividly Recalls, Civil War Events

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

By J. ANDREW BOWLER

NORFOLK — Faith in God, in human beings, and in one's self is the secret of longevity given by Mrs. Caroline Baxter, who will shortly celebrate her 105th birthday. 4-8-44

Despite the fact that she has started on her second hundred years of life hale and hardy, Mrs. Baxter continues to enjoy many things denied persons much younger than herself. She moves about with ease, seldom if ever, requiring assistance. She enjoys every meal, masticating her food with her natural teeth, never having to resort to false ones. Her eyesight might be envied by many persons half her age for it is possible for her to thread a needle without the aid of spectacles.

BORN IN NORTH CAROLINA

According to the best available records, Mrs. Baxter was born on the Tulley L. Dozier plantation in Currituck County, N. C., November 8, 1839, being brought to Virginia with hundreds of other slaves and freed by Yankee soldiers at the close of the Civil War.

Shortly afterwards she met Dallas Baxter, a soldier in the Confederate Army whom she married. Mr. Baxter died in 1903 leaving four girls and seven boys for widow Baxter to rear. 4-8-44

From the Baxter marital union there are beside the eleven children, 19 grandchildren and 17 great grandchildren.

REMARKABLE MEMORY

Possessing a remarkable memory, Mrs. Baxter is an enlightening conversationalist when relating incidents pertinent to the antebellum moulding of this nation.

Episodes in her life that are most vivid in her memory today are the ones occurring during the Civil War days. Mrs. Baxter waxed eloquent as she described the sight of the Yankee soldiers invading North Carolina: "I was minding the four Dozier children at a sand pile when I heard the hoof-beats of many horses and as they drew near I saw a large number of soldiers riding across the plantation," said Mrs. Baxter as she related her first sight of the Yankee soldiers. "I rushed into the house to give the alarm and when the slaves saw them we all jumped up and down clapping our hands for joy for we knew the Yankees had come to free us. 4-8-44

"The soldiers went to the adjoining plantations collecting all the slaves and their owners. They put us into wagons and brought us to Virginia where the slaves were put into a camp and the white owners put into jail.

"The soldiers ramsacked all the homes, taking whatever they wanted and then burned the houses down. I hated to see them do this but I was glad we were going to be freed."

Mrs. Baxter resides with her daughter, Mrs. Lydia Anne Simmons at 1011 Whitehead avenue, Berkley, and attends services regularly at the St. James AME Church of which she is a member.



Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

4-8-44

105-YEAR-OLD THREADS NEEDLE—Mrs. Caroline Baxter of Berkley, Norfolk, reputed to be 105 years old, is able to thread a needle without the aid of eyeglasses. She apparently is hale and hearty, vividly recalls incidents of the Civil War, and declares that her "faith in God and human beings" account for her extraordinary long life.

Slaves Had 8 Years of Full Freedom

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

8-26-44

Excerpt from Fast's "Freedom Road" Tells Little Known Facts About Democratic Reconstruction Period

FREEDOM ROAD by Howard Fast; Duell, Sloan and Pearce, publishers, New York, 1944.

After the Civil War, four million black men were free. Two hundred thousand of these were soldiers of the republic when the struggle was finished, and many went home with guns in their hands. Among them was Gideon Jackson, who returned to the Carwell Plantation in South Carolina, where he once worked as a slave. Now nine years later, Congressman Jackson visits President Grant.

Age had suddenly come on Ulysses Grant. When spoke, he barked at Gideon, "I know what you are going to say."

"Then why did you let me come here and say it?" Gideon asked gently.

"Why?" Grant looked at him with sudden bewilderment, and Gideon felt a complete and understanding pity for this beaten, helpless man, who was understood and loved by so few, used and hated by so many, this man who by fate and circumstance had been elevated to a remote and hopeless glory.

8-26-44

"Why come here?" Grant said "You're President - - "

"For a few more days - - "

"For long enough to hit them."

"I'm no God of judgment. I didn't ask for this. I won battles because I wasn't afraid to pay the price. Did that fit me to play their dirty, rotten game of politics?"

"There are still battles. And when Hayes slides into that chair where you are sitting, his legs knee-deep in blood, will you rest easy?"

"God damn it Gideon, where are your facts? Hayes is a Republican; so am I; so are you. He was legally elected President. I am sick of calamity howlers. Life will go on; so will this country.

"All right," Gideon said and rose.

"Are you going? What were you going to say?"

"Why bother? It won't matter."

"God damn you," Grant growled, "Say it and get done."

Restruction Destroyed

"You remember the South Carolina Convention?" Gideon started. "That was nine years ago. In a way of speaking that began the reconstruction. I served on the Convention. Two years later I served a term in the State Senate, and five years ago I came to Congress. I think this is the last time for a long while that a colored representative of his people will sit in the office of the President of the United States." 8-26-44

Grant's face was lost in the shadows.

"What is reconstruction? Why has it been destroyed? I ask you because you are the only man in the country who can bring it back to life, thus saving the country untold suffering and misery in the future."

"Go on," Grant said.

"Reconstruction was the beginning of the new; the death of the old. The plantation slave system set out to conquer this nation. It had to be destroyed or it would destroy democracy. It was destroyed and my people were freed.

Test Worked

"Out of that terrible war came reconstruction, essentially a test for democracy. I say that test was taken and proven, that democracy worked in the South, with all its faults, its blunders, its boasting extravagances, its fools and loud mouths.

"For the first time in the history of the nation, black men and white men together built a democracy. You have the proof, the schools, the farms, the just courts, a whole literate and eager generation.

"But this was not done completely; the planters organized their army, white-shirted scum by the thousands. They haven't given up. You, Mr. President, said that only the presence of Union Troops in the South preserves order.

"I tell you that the day Rutherford Hayes takes office, those troops will be withdrawn, and the Klan will strike. We will be put back a hundred years and for generations to come, men will suffer and die . . ." 8-26-44

Grant's voice came wearily. "Even if I accepted what you say, Gideon, and I don't accept, what is the alternative? To keep troops in the South for years?"

"Not forever. But ten more years . . . to give us a chance to bring manhood a whole new generation, black men and white men who have learned to work together. Then no force on earth will take away from us what we have built."

Grant Not Convinced

"I don't accept your accusation of Hayes, nor your fanciful notion of the Klan. This is 1877. . . ."

"Are you afraid?" Gideon cried. "What have you to lose? Those who remember the days when you led them to victory, they'll support you. And the others . . ." His voice trailed away.

He gathered up the papers and put them in his pocket. "All right, I'll go now."

After Gideon left, long after, Grant sat at the desk, his face sunk in his hands, staring at the closed door. 8-26-44

So after the eight-year period of colored-white freedom and cooperation in the South, Hayes took office, troops were withdrawn, and freedom was destroyed. Material things were wiped out, people were slain and the very memory of the period expunged. Powerful forces did not think that Americans should know of such an experiment, and that it had worked.

Jackson

Journal and Guide Norfolk Va.

The Negro Soldier In The Civil War

11-25-44

AMONG the wars of American history the Civil War holds first place in the affections of the Negro race. Associated with this struggle are three happy events — the Emancipation Proclamation, the participation of the Negro soldier, and the conquering of the South. All Negroes today are extremely grateful for what Abraham Lincoln did in emancipating the slaves, for what the Negro soldier accomplished on the battlefield, and for what the Federal Government achieved in defeating the South.



DR. JACKSON

So grateful are they for the benefits of the Civil War that a considerable number now think that the war was fought for the colored race alone. They believe that the Negro soldier was welcomed by the North, that this section was without prejudice to him, and that the Northern or Southern Negro soldier fought and died in this struggle on equal terms with his Northern white soldier brother.

This is indeed a pleasant thought, but the facts of history stand against it. The truth is that the Negro experienced as much difficulty in entering the armed service on the side of the North in the Civil War, as he faced in entering service on the side of the thirteen colonies in the Revoluntionary War. Rejected at first as a soldier, he faced insult, hostility, and discrimination from all sides — from the Congress, from the war department, from wary officers, from public opinion, and from the press.

In this war, as in other wars, the colored men enlisted only after race leaders in the North protested against the exclusion policy; only after a few white sympathizers in the North did likewise; and, greatest of all, only when the turn of military events in the South demanded that the North enlist them as fighters.

PROBLEM FOR BOTH

The Negro soldier was forced on the reluctant North. The Union government discovered that in order to win the war they must use the Negroes as soldiers, so as to prevent the South from winning it by using them as laborers. Despite the fact, then, that the Civil War began as another white man's war, both sides soon were perplexed over the place of the Negro in it. For nearly two years of the four-year war period, the North, as well as the South, recognized the Southern Negro only as a slave and as unfit to fight. This region likewise regarded the Northern Negro as an inferior and likewise as unfit to fight.

It changed to classifying and accepting Negroes of both sections as free men and as potential soldiers only when to treat them otherwise would result in the losing of the war and the losing of the union. Standing firmly behind the policy of exclusion was the war leader, Abraham Lincoln, who, too, regarded the Negro as an inferior and as a man not eligible to fight.

DISCRIMINATIONS, THEN

After Negroes were admitted to the armed forces of the North in large numbers following the Emancipation Proclamation, they still faced humiliation and discrimination at the hands of their government and of their associates. Congress discriminated by providing a pay scale of thirteen dollars a month for white soldiers and seven for Negro soldiers.

In a similar manner they provided one rate of bounty for white soldiers and a lower rate for the black soldiers. As in other wars, including the present struggle, promotion in service was difficult. Negroes were used as non-commissioned officers but only a handful ever became commissioned:

The life of the Negro soldiers was further made disagreeable by the realization of the fact that Northern white troops did not welcome them as allies. On many occasions it appeared that these troops had greater dislike for the Negro soldiers than they did for the Confederate soldiers. When the Federal gunboat "Jackson," for instance, was called upon to support three colored companies, the crew instead of training their guns on the Confederates, trained them on the colored companies.

UNWELCOME 11-25-44

Officers of Negro regiments had frequent occasion to make protests against the impositions on their troops. Well might they protest, for the white officer himself was subject to ostracism by his white associates because he commanded a "nigger regiment." For this reason, some white officers refused to lead Negro troops.

It was in these and in other ways that the Northern Army and the Northern government administered a policy of discrimination of the Negro soldier. As it was in this war so has it been in all of our wars. In none of them was the Negro enlisted on terms completely equal with the white.

But though inducted into the armed service unwillingly, and though discriminated against after being inducted, it can not be said that the race did not profit from the war experiences. To the contrary these wars for freedom have been a boon to the Negro, because some of the freedom and democracy being fought for by the whites has had to be granted to the blacks —had to be granted either to be consistent with the enemy or in order to win the war.

—LUTHER P. JACKSON

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Amsterdam News — New York 1-4

Seventy-five years ago in the Spring of 1869 the great fight of reconstruction was on and the future of the American Negro was in the balance. Thaddeus Stevens who was a leader determined to break the political an deconomic power of the South and give the American Negro a voice in his own Government. The Northern people were divided: Radicals agreed with Steven's Democratic proposal, but business organization was afraid. It had acquiesced in emancipation in order to win the war. It was now afraid to allow the South to return with full political power, lest the national debt should be repudiated; lest the debt of the southern states should be added to that of the North; and lest these states should join in an attack upon the tariff and Federal control of industry. On the other hand, the price of cotton was high, and if the South got back to work soon, the prospect of profit was enormous. Naturally these economic facts did not appear in the campaign; men talked then of democracy and humanity, but the bitter fight that was carried on through the year 1869, and which resulted in the attempt to enfranchise the Negro was one of the greatest efforts to make economic democracy work in the United States. It failed in part, but it did not fail wholly. It left for us a heritage of still seeking to give the worker an effective voice in the organization of industry.

3-25-44

Above all it is necessary for us as Negroes to keep the memory of Thaddeus Stevens. He has been endlessly abused and misrepresented; he has been pictured as a cynical misanthrope. As a matter of fact he was a great Democrat and a great statesman, who did not regard the color line as excluding from the benefits of Democracy, the darker races. It is a tribute to his memory that he lies at his own request buried in a Negro cemetery.

Ex-Slave, 126, Dies In South Carolina

Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk-Journal Guide

DAZELL, S. C. — (ANP) — Mrs. Mariah Knox passed away here Wednesday at the ripe age of 126. She was believed to have been South Carolina's oldest citizen. 12-2-44

Born on the Witherspoon plantation in Sumter county in 1813, she became the property of J. J. Knox. She often recalled how she was called upon to plow, dig ditches and work the same as male slaves.

At the time of her death she lived on her own 30-acre plot of land purchased from her late master on the Knox plantation.

In 1940, she was offered the opportunity by the "We the People" radio program of visiting the New York World's Fair with all expenses paid. She finally decided against it because she had never ridden a bus or train, and New York being so far away, she feared to run the risk.

Surviving are two sons, two daughters, 42 grandchildren, 200 great grandchildren and 65 great, great grandchildren. Relatives from many places in South Carolina, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Richmond and Wilmington were expected to attend the funeral, slated to be held from the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, of which she was a member.

24-1944

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ida Gray NELSON, D.D.S.



FIRST KNOWN COLORED LADY DENTIST IN THE UNITED STATES... GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND WENT TO CHICAGO WHERE SHE HAD A LUCRATIVE PRACTICE.

6-17-44

WAS JESUS CHRIST A BLACK MAN?



WHEN THE BLACKS HELD WORLD POWER THEIR GODS WERE BLACK AND THEIR DEVIL WHITE.... WHEN THE WHITES CAME INTO POWER THE COLORS WERE REVERSED... JEHOVAH OF THE JEWS IS DESCRIBED AS HAVING WOOLY HAIR, AND THE **SHEKINAH**, OR SACRED FIRE, IN WHICH HE APPEARED WAS SAID TO BE "BLACK"... IN PARTS OF EUROPE **CHRIST** AND THE **VIRGIN MARY** ARE STILL BLACK....

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NEXT WEEK ..... DR. A.R. ABBOTT

NEGRO HERITAGE

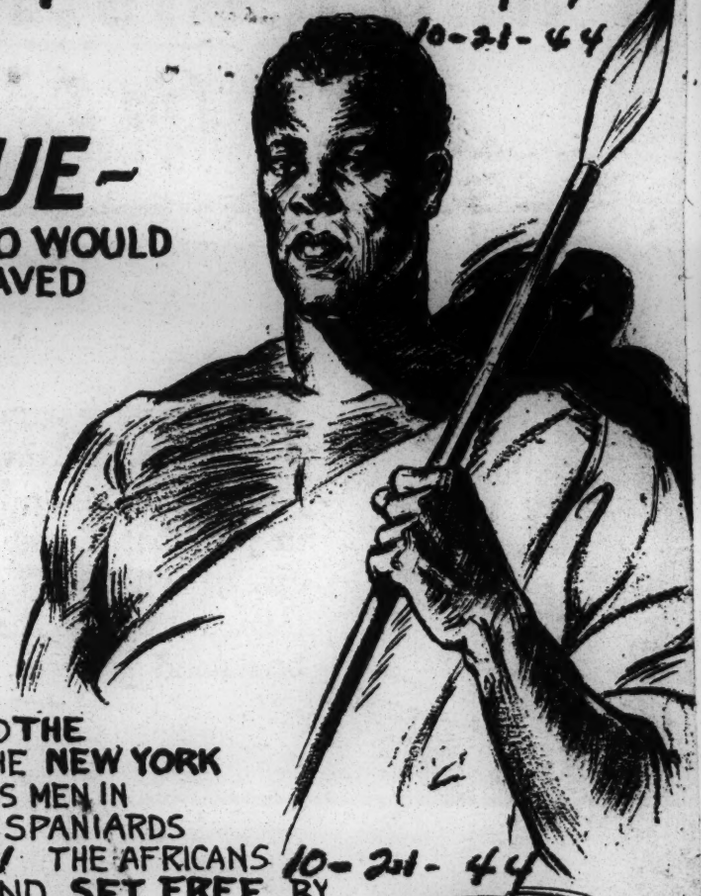
People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

10-21-44

24

CINQUE -

THE CAPTIVE WHO WOULD NOT BE ENSLAVED



CINQUE WAS A HIGHLY INTELLIGENT AFRICAN OF THE MENDI COUNTRY. IN 1839 HE AND 43 OF HIS TRIBESMEN WERE **SEIZED** AND PUT ABOARD THE SPANISH **SLAVE SHIP, THE AMITAGE**. SO BADLY WERE THEY TREATED ABOARD SHIP THAT **CINQUE** ASSEMBLED THEM AND PLOTTED **ESCAPE!** ONE DAY SHORTLY AFTERWARD **THE AMITAGE** WAS FOUND OFF THE **NEW YORK COAST** WITH **CINQUE** AND HIS MEN IN **COMPLETE CONTROL!** THE SPANIARDS WERE **NOWHERE IN SIGHT!** THE AFRICANS WERE IMPRISONED, TRIED, AND **SET FREE** BY A **COURT IN NEW HAVEN, CONN.!!** **DEMOCRACY** HAD **WON** OVER **TYRANNY!!**

10-21-44



NEGROES USED IRON IN AFRICA THOUSANDS OF YEARS BEFORE THE WHITES OF EUROPE DID... AT **MUMBWA** IN RHODESA, SOUTH-CENTRAL AFRICA, ARE RELICS OF THEIR IRON-SMELTING OF SIX THOUSAND YEARS AGO, AND SAID TO BE THE OLDEST SO FAR DISCOVERED.....FOR BELLOWS THEY USED LARGE ANIMAL BLADDERS..... WITHOUT IRON, OUR PRESENT CIVILIZATION WOULD HARDLY HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE

6-17-44

AGAIN and AGAIN! BACK THE ATTACK, BUY BONDS TODAY!



Jackson

Sergeant William H. Carney— Hero of the Civil War

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT that Negroes have fought in all the wars of American history and that certain individuals among them have fought with distinction. Each war has produced its heroes. A hero of the Civil War was William H. Carney, a sergeant in Company C of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. The Fifty-fourth is the well known colored regiment which made the difficult assault on the Confederate Fort Wagner at Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1863, and is celebrated today because it was the first colored unit of the North to enter service, and because it was commanded by Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, a white man, who, unlike other men of his race, was willing to lead Negro troops.

Though the assault on Fort Wagner was a failure, it brought lasting honor to Colonel Shaw, who was killed in the engagement, and to Sergeant Carney, was was wounded in it. Shaw's deeds have been immortalized in the monument erected to him in Boston 6n Boston Common; Carney's fame has been handed down in these words spoken by him: **THEY GOT ME BOYS, BUT THE OLD FLAG NEVER TOUCHED THE GROUND.**

11-18-44



The rebels inside Fort Wagner truly "got" Carney inasmuch as they shot him in the head, shoulder, and both legs. But returning thus battered to the union lines with the union flag, after having attempted to plant it on the parapet of Fort Wagner, he exclaimed to his comrades that it had never touched the ground.

DR. JACKSON NORFOLK HOUSING PROJECT HONORS CARNEY

In 1943, eighty years after his event, citizens of Norfolk, Virginia, recognized Carney's valor by naming a housing project for colored people of that city in his honor. This act was most fitting, for he was born in Norfolk in 1840 and his parents, William and Nancy, were likewise born there. About the time of the son's birth they moved (or escaped) to New Bedford, Mass., from which city he enlisted on January 17, 1863 for service in the war.

He was discharged on June 30, 1864 because of disability resulting from his several wounds. Having performed an act of heroism under fire, this soldier was awarded a medal of honor by the War Department for his most distinguished service and gallantry in action at Fort Wagner.

Returning to New Bedford immediately after the war, Carney was married to Susanna Williams of this city on October 11, 1865. She too was born in Norfolk. From this union was born a daughter, Clara H. Carney. In later years Carney lived in Boston and was employed for a number of years as a messenger in the office of the Secretary of State of Massachusetts. In early life he had been a seaman.

While still holding his position of messenger he was killed in 1908 by being crushed to death in an elevator. Recognizing his worth to the state, the flags on the State House in Boston were lowered to half mast on the day of his violent death. Carney's widow lived until 1916. They have descendants living in Boston today.

In the bi-racial society of America it is in order that members of the Negro race be given honor when honor is due them. As it is with Carney in Carney Park at Norfolk, so it is with housing projects and recreational centers in a number of cities in our country today. They are frequently being named after Negroes who have achieved. It is hoped that this practice will continue because the young generation of Negroes need all the inspiration they can possibly get.

—LUTHER P. JACKSON



RALPH McGILL

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

We Didn't Like 'Scalawags' in 1865

What we most lack about the situation in Greece is information, or news.

Here is the best illustration of the day for the American Society of Newspaper Editors' campaign for an abundant and free flow of information.

We don't know much about the situation in Greece or Italy or in Belgium and Holland where similar trouble is being met. We are most concerned with Greece because it happens to be the only country entirely cleared of the enemy, and as such has provided the first problem of establishing a government.

It is perfectly obvious that power politics is involved. England properly wants some control of the vital Mediterranean. But no one in the government has said what is what. It couldn't be that these men now termed "gangsters" were heroes a few weeks ago when they were fighting Germans. The atmosphere could be cleared immediately if the British government were to announce it had no interest in restoring the discredited Greek king. It was perfectly plain all through the long occupation of Greece that the Greek government in exile was not popular with the Greeks. Indeed, one or two regiments of the Greek army mutinied rather than fight for the king and he had to make a statement he would abide by the result of a plebiscite of the people before attempting to return to Greece.

The Greeks demonstrated by their fight against the Italians that they were made of strong stuff and that in them burned the desire to be free. They fought well in guerrilla groups and that force is now coming out of hiding.

It just isn't good sense to expect them to welcome back all those who ran away and lived easily while the Germans were there. It will be a grave mistake if they try to obscure the whole issue with the one issue of Communist influence. That issue is there, of course, and the one sure way to strengthen it and give it a martyr-like status is to uphold, by force of arms, a government the people don't want. And by "people" I mean those who stayed and took it. They know who collaborated and who was "friendly" to the Germans.

The South As a matter of fact the history of the south after the Civil War is a very good illustration. We got beat and we got beat bad. Then we got occupied and for a period which extended about 10 years in some states stayed occupied. It was a period much worse than the war itself. The war had some dignity. The reconstruction did not.

In the south at that time there were those who, usually for gain, collaborated with the carpetbagger governments. Our word for them was "scalawag." Many a fortune of today was established in those corrupt days when southern "collaborationists" joined with the occupying forces in exploiting the government.

It was indeed a tragic era, and the cold facts are revolting and incredible in their depth of cynical, corrupt, vicious acts. We had our own guerrilla groups, of which the Ku Klux Klan of that period, which included, on best information, Catholics and Jews, is a good example.

The era ended, as it had to end. And in the months before it ended most of the collaborationist "scalawags" fled along with the carpetbagger, who saw the end coming. Nathan Bedford Forrest dissolved the Klan, and most of the other guerrilla groups, neglected in history because some of them were composed of what today we would call gangsters, likewise quit.

But the people never forgave those who had collaborated with the occupation government. Most of them had to move to other states or leave the south entirely to escape the social and moral stigma placed upon them. Some had their houses burned and a few were killed.

There was plenty of hate and bitterness.

And So, Today We have preached, all through this war, that it was a war to bring about more freedom and liberty and human rights.

We needn't deceive ourselves that this was not a powerful ally on our side. It awakened hope in the hearts and minds of all peoples everywhere.

And the people who had to stay at home when the Germans came to Belgium, Holland, Greece and the other nations, couldn't very well get away. Those who did escape were formed into governments in exile and they were politically convenient. But it was never right to say they really represented the peoples they had left behind.

The people who remained had to remain, but they didn't have to collaborate. It was more convenient to do so. For instance, the Belgian owners of coal mines, it now is revealed, collaborated so well the Germans paid them bonuses. That is one of the factors of discontent in Belgium. But most of the peoples didn't collaborate. Thousands of them became "underground" workers and fighters.

They won't welcome back the ones who left. And they won't fail to protest at elevation of those who stayed but did not oppose the Germans.

It isn't easy. No one thought it would be easy.

It would be simpler if we knew all the story—in Greece and of our own failures in Italy.

Priest Writes Novel On Mary Magdalene And Sells Film Rights

BY MARY FRANCIS PUTNAM

NEW ORLEANS — (AP) — A New Orleans priest, who says he'd rather "live the truths he writes about than write about the truths he tries to live," sold his new novel to Hollywood, while it still was in galley proofs.

When David O. Selznick announced plans to film the Rev. Edward F. Murphy's "The Scarlet Lily" and to cast Ingrid Bergman in the leading role of Mary Magdalene, Father Murphy said he was "most amazed."

"I admire Miss Bergman's work tremendously," he says, "and think she'll be ideal for the part of Mary. But I don't have in mind anyone I'd pick to portray Christ. In the book, there's a lot of conversation between Him and Mary. My idea would be to mirror Christ through expressions and actions on the part of other characters."

The soft-spoken, gray-haired priest wrote this novel, his interpretation of Mary Magdalene's life, between last Christmas and Easter. He penned 80,000 words (in longhand) during his off-hours.

* * *

"THEN WHEN I'D FINISHED, I didn't know what to do with it," he recalls. 'I entered it in the Bruce-Extension novel contest for the best Catholic novel of the year, and almost forgot about it."

Two months later he was notified "The Scarlet Lily" had won first place. Published Nov. 15, it is the November selection of the Catholic Literary Guild.

Father Murphy gives this explanation for writing the novel: "When my last book, 'Handclasps With the Holy,' was published, one reviewer remarked that I should have included a vignette of St. Mary Magdalene. I decided to make up for the omission by writing a book on her."

* * *

HIS REASON FOR THE TITLE is simple, also. "The lilies to which Christ referred in his most beautiful of parables were scarlet and bent their heads, as if offering their blood to God and their beauty to the earth. In fancy, I personified one of them, and the result was that somehow I glimpsed the Magdalene."

Interested in the theater and movies, Father Murphy himself is not "preachy" in the usual sense. In New Orleans he's called "everybody's father," and is liked by Catholic, Jew and Protestant.

A native of Salem, Mass., he's a Southerner "by adoption," and has devoted 27 years to service among Negroes in the South.

"When I learned that most of Salem's beautiful old mansions were built with proceeds from the area's early Negro slave traffic, and that the first slave ship was constructed in Marblehead, Mass.," he says, "I felt New England owed the Negro a debt for having been a factor in his misery, and sought a way of paying my share. I entered the Society of Saint Joseph, devoted to the evangelization of Negroes in the South."